

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 195, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 195, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 195, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95C39C
RGB	149, 195, 156
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 61%
CMY	0.4157, 0.2353, 0.3882
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.20, 0.24
HSL	129°, 28%, 67%
HSV	129°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	37.9103, 47.8201, 38.6846
YIQ	176.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

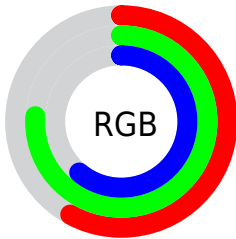
Format	Color
RYB	149, 189, 195
Decimal	9814940
CIELab	74.71, -22.94, 14.75
CIELCh	75, 27.275, 147.271
Yxy	47.8201, 0.3047, 0.3844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288005020 (0xFF95C39C)
YUV	176.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806
Hunter-Lab	69.1521, -23.1595, 15.2388

Details

The RGB color **149, 195, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **195, 149, 188**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 252, 211**, and **97, 141, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 195, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 195, 173**.

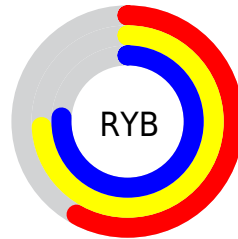
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (76%)

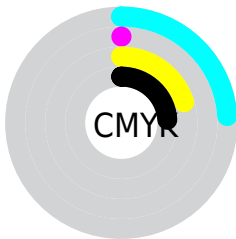
Blue (61%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (76%)

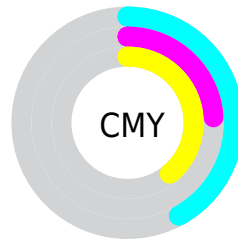


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 195, 156 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 149, 195, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 195, 156


255, 255, 255


 204, 252, 211

 232, 255, 239

 149, 195, 156

 123, 168, 130

 97, 141, 105

 72, 115, 80

 48, 91, 57

 25, 67, 35


 0, 44, 15

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 149, 195, 156


 149, 195, 156

 130, 195, 139


 169, 195, 173

 110, 195, 123


 188, 195, 189

 91, 195, 106


 207, 195, 206

 71, 195, 90

 227, 195, 222


 52, 195, 73

 247, 195, 239

 32, 195, 57

 255, 195, 255

 13, 195, 40

 0, 195, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



178, 189, 139



149, 195, 156



123, 198, 181

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



149, 195, 156



150, 187, 233



235, 167, 162

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



149, 195, 156



195, 149, 188

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



231, 166, 187



149, 195, 156



185, 178, 228

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



149, 195, 156



119, 194, 225



214, 170, 211



225, 173, 143

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



149, 195, 156



112, 198, 198



214, 170, 211



235, 166, 170

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



149, 195, 156



235, 252, 237



188, 195, 149



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



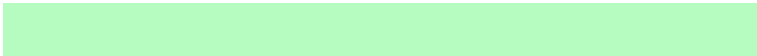
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



149, 195, 156



182, 252, 193



149, 195, 179



87, 97, 89



0, 161, 24



0, 33, 5

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



195, 149, 188



252, 182, 242



195, 149, 165



97, 87, 95



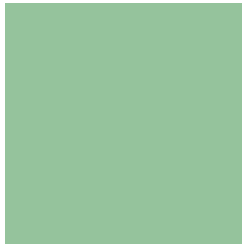
161, 0, 136



33, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 195, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 195, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 149, 195, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 195, 156.

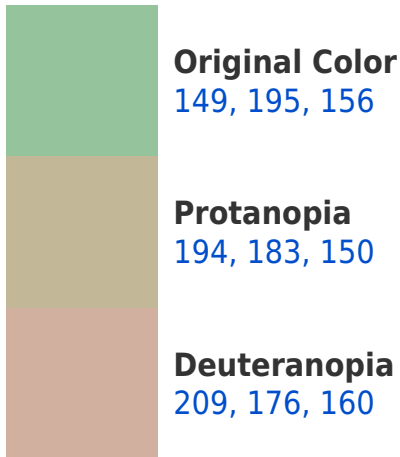


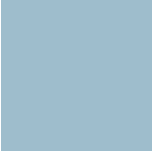
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 195, 156.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
158, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 195, 156

Protanomaly
178, 187, 152

Deuteranomaly
187, 183, 159

Tritanomaly
155, 191, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 195, 156

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
167, 184, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 195, 156 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(149, 195, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 195, 156)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 195, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 195, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 195, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(149, 195, 156) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 195, 156) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 195, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 195, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 195, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 195,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 195, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 195, 156) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
195, 156) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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