

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 211, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 211, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 211, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95D3B1
RGB	149, 211, 177
RGB Percent	58%, 83%, 69%
CMY	0.4157, 0.1725, 0.3059
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.16, 0.17
HSL	147°, 41%, 71%
HSV	147°, 29%, 83%
XYZ	43.6245, 56.1524, 50.1342
YIQ	188.5860, -26.0380, -23.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

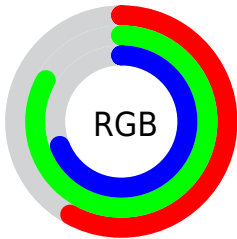
Format	Color
RYB	149, 192, 211
Decimal	9819057
CIELab	79.70, -26.82, 10.56
CIELCh	80, 28.821, 158.501
Yxy	56.1524, 0.2910, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288009137 (0xFF95D3B1)
YUV	188.5860, -5.7119, -34.7169
Hunter-Lab	74.9349, -27.2196, 12.7872

Details

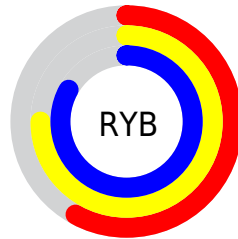
The RGB color **149, 211, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 149, 183**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 233**, and **96, 156, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 211, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 211, 189**.

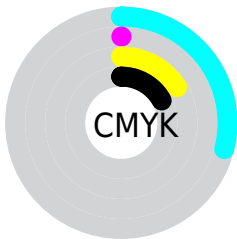
Distribution



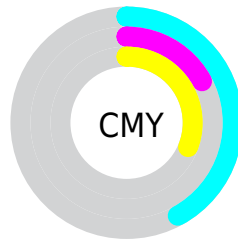
- Red (58%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 211, 177 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, 211, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 211, 177


255, 255, 255

 204, 255, 233

 233, 255, 255

 149, 211, 177

 122, 183, 150

 96, 156, 124

 71, 130, 99

 45, 104, 76

 18, 80, 53

 0, 57, 31

 0, 35, 8

 0, 0, 0


 149, 211, 177

 149, 211, 177

 128, 211, 165

 170, 211, 189

 107, 211, 154


 191, 211, 200

 86, 211, 142

 212, 211, 212

 65, 211, 131

 233, 211, 223

 44, 211, 119

 255, 211, 235

 22, 211, 108

 255, 211, 246

 1, 211, 96

 255, 211, 255

 0, 211, 95

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 206, 155



149, 211, 177



124, 213, 204

Triad

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



149, 211, 177



175, 197, 250



249, 181, 165

Complementary

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



149, 211, 177



211, 149, 183

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.



251, 178, 191



149, 211, 177



211, 188, 240

Square

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



149, 211, 177



139, 206, 247



238, 180, 218



234, 189, 148

Rectangle

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



149, 211, 177



117, 212, 222



238, 180, 218



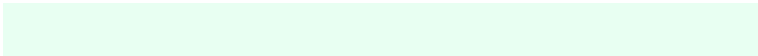
252, 180, 173

Sweetspot

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



149, 211, 177



232, 255, 242



183, 211, 149



113, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



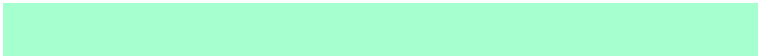
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 211, 177



166, 255, 206



149, 211, 208



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 76



0, 41, 18

Inverse Universe

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



211, 149, 183



255, 166, 215



211, 149, 152



105, 94, 100



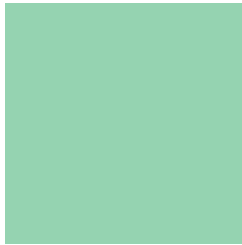
168, 0, 92



41, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 211, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

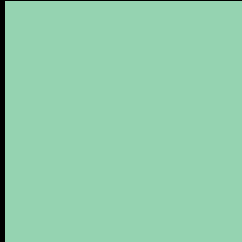
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

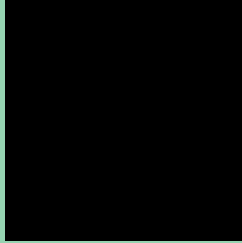
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 211, 177.

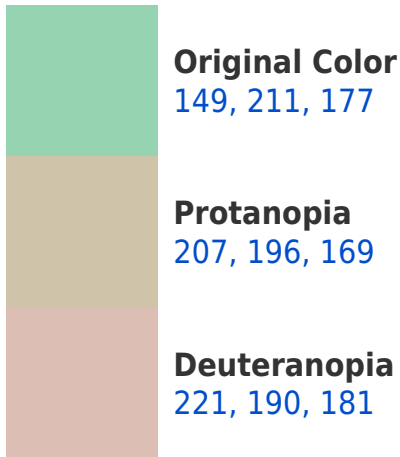


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 211, 177.

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](#).

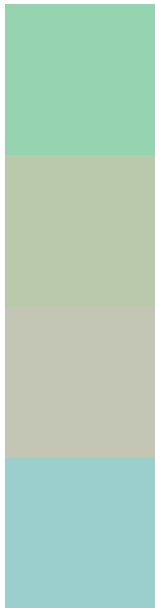
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
158, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 211, 177

Protanomaly
186, 201, 172

Deuteranomaly
195, 198, 180

Tritanomaly
155, 207, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 211, 177

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
174, 197, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 211, 177 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, 211, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 211, 177)  
}
```

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, 211, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 211, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 211, 177 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, 211, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 211, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 211, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 211, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 211, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 211,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 211, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 211, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
211, 177) }
```

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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