

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 212, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 212, 152) contains.

RGB(149, 212, 152)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(149, 212, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95D498
RGB	149, 212, 152
RGB Percent	58%, 83%, 60%
CMY	0.4157, 0.1686, 0.4039
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.28, 0.17
HSL	123°, 42%, 71%
HSV	123°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	41.6054, 55.7435, 38.2725
YIQ	186.3230, -18.2880, -32.0160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

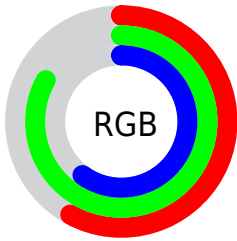
Format	Color
RYB	149, 209, 212
Decimal	9819288
CIELab	79.47, -31.86, 23.45
CIElCh	79, 39.558, 143.640
Yxy	55.7435, 0.3068, 0.4110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288009368 (0xFF95D498)
YUV	186.3230, -16.9212, -32.7323
Hunter-Lab	74.6616, -31.1881, 21.8703

Details

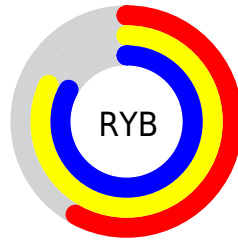
The RGB color **149, 212, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **212, 149, 209**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 207**, and **96, 157, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 212, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 212, 172**.

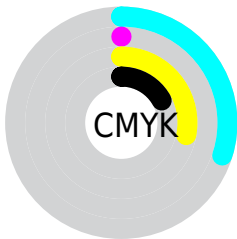
Distribution



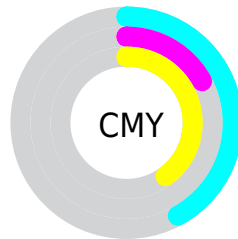
- Red (58%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 212, 152 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, 212, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 212, 152

 149, 212, 152


255, 255, 255


 122, 184, 126

 205, 255, 207

 96, 157, 101

 233, 255, 235

 70, 131, 76

 44, 105, 53

 16, 81, 31

 0, 57, 8

 0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0


 149, 212, 152

 149, 212, 152

 128, 212, 132

 170, 212, 172

 107, 212, 112

 191, 212, 192

 85, 212, 91

 213, 212, 213

 64, 212, 71


 234, 212, 233

 43, 212, 51

 255, 212, 253

 22, 212, 31

 255, 212, 255

 1, 212, 11

 0, 212, 10

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 204, 128



149, 212, 152



103, 216, 187

Triad

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



149, 212, 152



132, 203, 255



255, 170, 169

Complementary

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



149, 212, 152



212, 149, 209

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.



255, 169, 206



149, 212, 152



190, 190, 255

Square

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



149, 212, 152



74, 212, 255



236, 177, 241



255, 179, 139

Rectangle

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



149, 212, 152



72, 217, 213



236, 177, 241



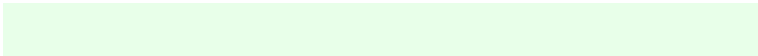
255, 169, 181

Sweetspot

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



149, 212, 152



232, 255, 233



210, 212, 149



113, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



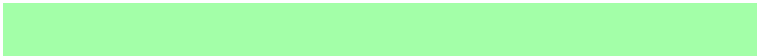
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 212, 152



163, 255, 168



149, 212, 183



96, 107, 97



0, 171, 8



0, 43, 2

Inverse Universe

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



212, 149, 209



255, 163, 251



212, 149, 178



107, 96, 107



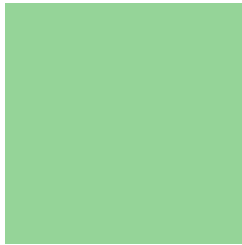
171, 0, 163



43, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 212, 152 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, 212, 152 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, 212, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 212, 152.

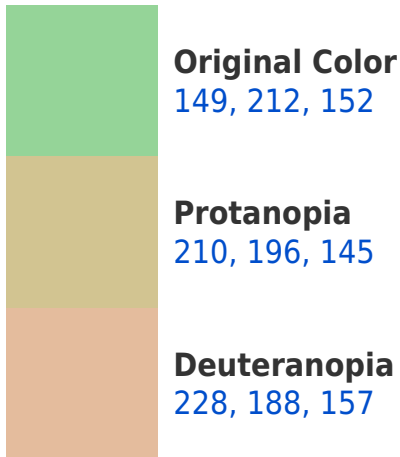


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 212, 152.

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





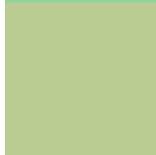
Tritanopia
161, 203, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 212, 152



Protanomaly

188, 202, 148



Deuteranomaly

199, 197, 155



Tritanomaly

157, 206, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 212, 152



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

173, 195, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 212, 152 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, 212, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 212, 152)  
}
```

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, 212, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 212, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 212, 152 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, 212, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 212, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 212, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 212, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 212, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 212,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 212, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 212, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
212, 152) }
```

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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