

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 220, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 220, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 220, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95DCCA
RGB	149, 220, 202
RGB Percent	58%, 86%, 79%
CMY	0.4157, 0.1373, 0.2078
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.08, 0.14
HSL	165°, 50%, 72%
HSV	165°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	48.6483, 61.8402, 65.2494
YIQ	196.7190, -36.5380, -20.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

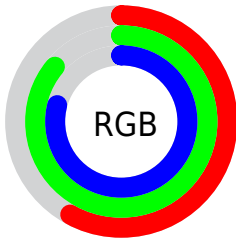
Format	Color
RYB	149, 190, 220
Decimal	9821386
CIELab	82.83, -26.03, 1.78
CIELCh	83, 26.088, 176.096
Yxy	61.8402, 0.2768, 0.3519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288011466 (0xFF95DCCA)
YUV	196.7190, 2.6035, -41.8496
Hunter-Lab	78.6386, -27.1917, 5.8518

Details

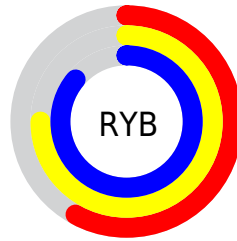
The RGB color **149, 220, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 149, 167**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 255**, and **95, 165, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 220, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 220, 208**.

Distribution



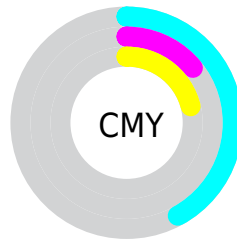
- Red (58%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 220, 202 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, 220, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 220, 202


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 149, 220, 202

 122, 192, 175

 95, 165, 148

 69, 138, 122

 41, 112, 97

 6, 88, 74

 0, 64, 51

 0, 41, 30


 0, 18, 5

 0, 0, 0

 149, 220, 202

 149, 220, 202

 127, 220, 196

 171, 220, 208

 105, 220, 191

 193, 220, 213

 83, 220, 185

 215, 220, 219

 61, 220, 180

 237, 220, 224

 39, 220, 174

 255, 220, 230

 17, 220, 169

 255, 220, 235

 0, 220, 164

 255, 220, 241

 255, 220, 247

 255, 220, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 217, 178



149, 220, 202



137, 220, 227

Triad

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



149, 220, 202



206, 201, 250



247, 195, 166

Complementary

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



149, 220, 202



220, 149, 167

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, 190, 186



149, 220, 202



235, 193, 234

Square

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



149, 220, 202



173, 209, 255



253, 189, 210



228, 203, 158

Rectangle

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



149, 220, 202



140, 218, 241



253, 189, 210



252, 193, 172

Sweetspot

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



149, 220, 202



230, 255, 249



168, 220, 149



112, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



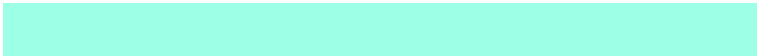
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 220, 202



156, 255, 230



149, 203, 220



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 129



0, 46, 34

Inverse Universe

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



220, 149, 167



255, 156, 181



220, 166, 149



110, 99, 101



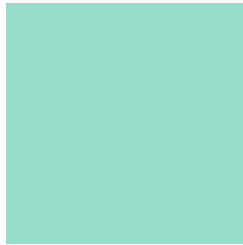
173, 0, 44



46, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 220, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

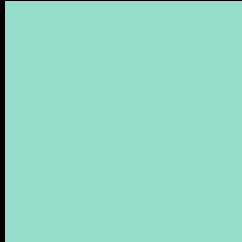
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

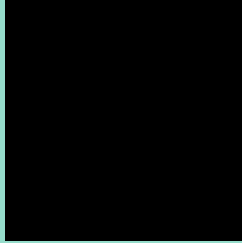
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

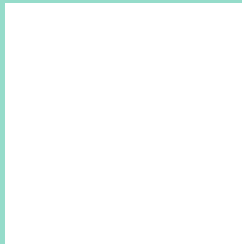
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 149, 220, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 220, 202.



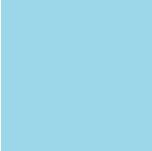
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 220, 202.

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
156, 215, 233

Trichromacy



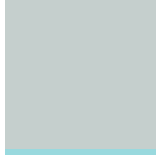
Original Color

149, 220, 202



Protanomaly

189, 210, 196



Deuteranomaly

197, 207, 205



Tritanomaly

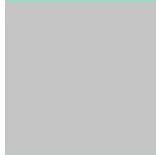
153, 217, 222

Monochromacy



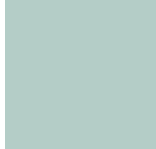
Original Color

149, 220, 202



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

180, 205, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 220, 202 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, 220, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 220, 202)  
}
```

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, 220, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 220, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 220, 202 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, 220, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 220, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 220, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 220, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 220, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 220,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 220, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 220, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
220, 202) }
```

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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