

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 222, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 222, 209) contains.

RGB(149, 222, 209)	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, 222, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95DED1
RGB	149, 222, 209
RGB Percent	58%, 87%, 82%
CMY	0.4157, 0.1294, 0.1804
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.06, 0.13
HSL	169°, 53%, 73%
HSV	169°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	50.0243, 63.2356, 69.8907
YIQ	198.6910, -39.3350, -19.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

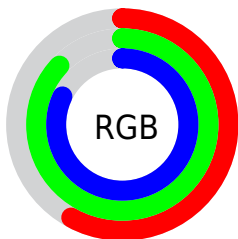
Format	Color
RYB	149, 189, 222
Decimal	9821905
CIELab	83.57, -25.47, -0.86
CIELCh	84, 25.486, 181.930
Yxy	63.2356, 0.2731, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288011985 (0xFF95DED1)
YUV	198.6910, 5.0823, -43.5790
Hunter-Lab	79.5208, -26.8720, 3.5546

Details

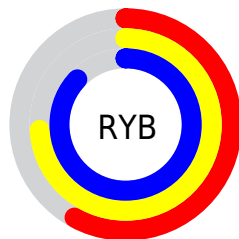
The RGB color **149, 222, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 149, 162**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 255**, and **95, 167, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 222, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 222, 213**.

Distribution



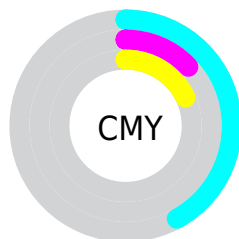
- Red (58%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 222, 209 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, 222, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 222, 209

 149, 222, 209


255, 255, 255


 122, 194, 181

 205, 255, 255


 95, 167, 155

 234, 255, 255

 68, 140, 129

 40, 114, 104

 2, 89, 80

 0, 66, 57

 0, 43, 35


 0, 21, 14

 0, 0, 0

 149, 222, 209

 149, 222, 209

 127, 222, 205

 171, 222, 213

 105, 222, 201

 193, 222, 217

 82, 222, 197

 216, 222, 221

 60, 222, 193

 238, 222, 225

 38, 222, 189

 255, 222, 229

 16, 222, 185

 255, 222, 233

 0, 222, 182

 255, 222, 237

 255, 222, 241

 255, 222, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 220, 185



149, 222, 209



141, 221, 233

Triad

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



149, 222, 209



214, 202, 249



246, 199, 167

Complementary

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



149, 222, 209



222, 149, 162

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, 193, 184



149, 222, 209



241, 194, 231

Square

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



149, 222, 209



182, 210, 255



255, 191, 208



225, 207, 160

Rectangle

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



149, 222, 209



147, 219, 245



255, 191, 208



251, 197, 171

Sweetspot

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



149, 222, 209



230, 255, 250



162, 222, 149



112, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 222, 209



156, 255, 237



149, 199, 222



101, 112, 110



0, 176, 145



0, 48, 40

Inverse Universe

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



222, 149, 162



255, 156, 173



222, 172, 149



112, 101, 103



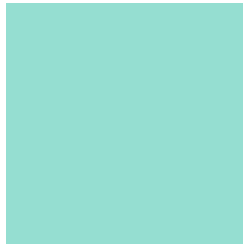
176, 0, 31



48, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 222, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

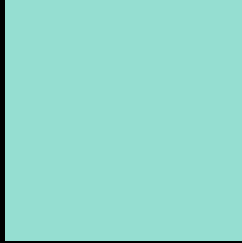
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

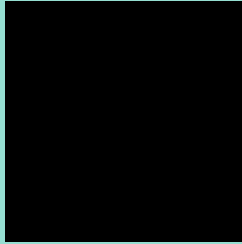
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

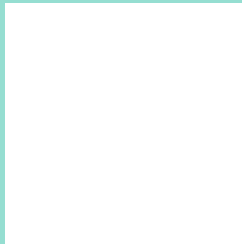
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 149, 222, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 222, 209.

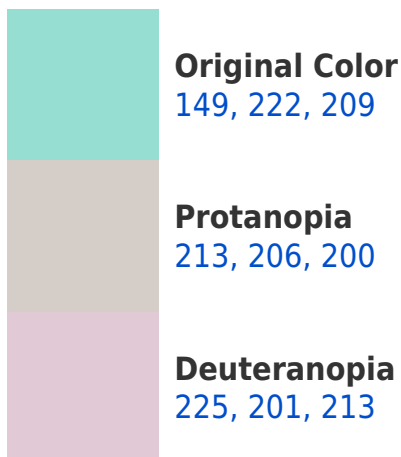



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 222, 209.

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
155, 218, 236

Trichromacy



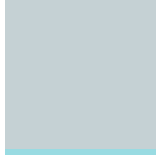
Original Color

149, 222, 209



Protanomaly

190, 212, 203



Deuteranomaly

197, 209, 212



Tritanomaly

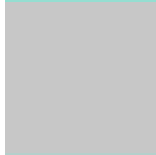
153, 219, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 222, 209



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

181, 207, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 222, 209 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, 222, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 222, 209)  
}
```

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, 222, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 222, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 222, 209 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, 222, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 222, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 222, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 222, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 222, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 222,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 222, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 222, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
222, 209) }
```

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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