

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 226, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 226, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 226, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95E29D
RGB	149, 226, 157
RGB Percent	58%, 89%, 62%
CMY	0.4157, 0.1137, 0.3843
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.31, 0.11
HSL	126°, 57%, 74%
HSV	126°, 34%, 89%
XYZ	45.6766, 63.2166, 41.6929
YIQ	195.1110, -23.7430, -37.7830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

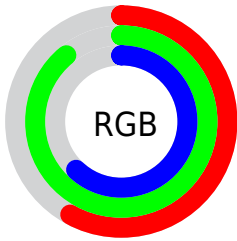
Format	Color
RYB	149, 219, 226
Decimal	9822877
CIELab	83.56, -37.48, 26.42
CIELCh	84, 45.854, 144.824
Yxy	63.2166, 0.3033, 0.4198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288012957 (0xFF95E29D)
YUV	195.1110, -18.7887, -40.4393
Hunter-Lab	79.5089, -36.5951, 24.5657

Details

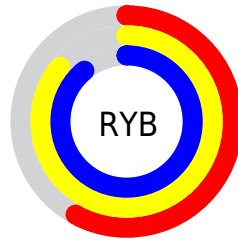
The RGB color **149, 226, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 149, 218**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 212**, and **95, 170, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 226, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 226, 177**.

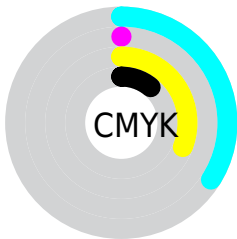
Distribution



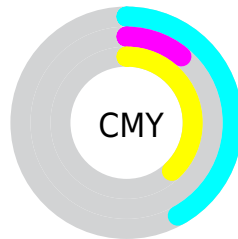
- Red (58%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 226, 157 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, 226, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 226, 157


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 212


 234, 255, 240

 149, 226, 157

 122, 198, 131

 95, 170, 105


 68, 143, 81

 40, 117, 57

 3, 92, 34

 0, 68, 11

 0, 45, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 226, 157


 149, 226, 157

 126, 226, 137

 172, 226, 177

 104, 226, 116

 194, 226, 198

 81, 226, 96

 217, 226, 218

 59, 226, 76

 239, 226, 238

 36, 226, 56

 255, 226, 255

 13, 226, 35

 0, 226, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 217, 128



149, 226, 157



88, 231, 199

Triad

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



149, 226, 157



130, 215, 255



255, 177, 174

Complementary

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



149, 226, 157



226, 149, 218

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, 175, 218



149, 226, 157



202, 200, 255

Square

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



149, 226, 157



35, 225, 255



255, 184, 255



255, 188, 139

Rectangle

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



149, 226, 157



31, 231, 229



255, 184, 255



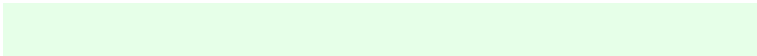
255, 175, 188

Sweetspot

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



149, 226, 157



230, 255, 232



218, 226, 149



112, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



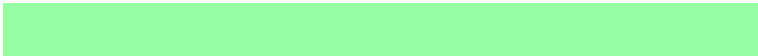
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 226, 157



150, 255, 161



149, 226, 195



101, 112, 102



0, 176, 18



0, 48, 5

Inverse Universe

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



226, 149, 218



255, 150, 244



226, 149, 180



112, 101, 111



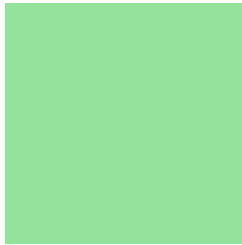
176, 0, 158



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 226, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

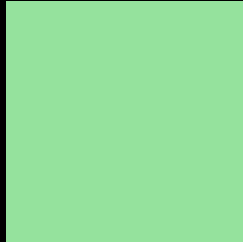
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 157 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, 226, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 226, 157.

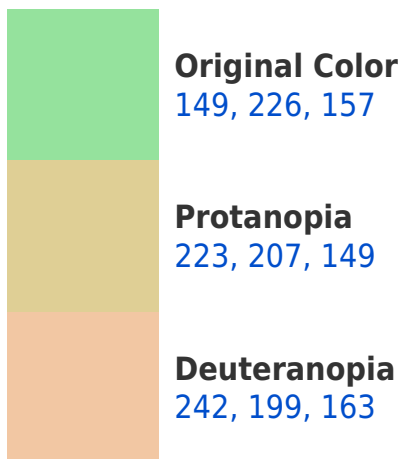


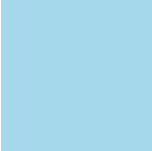
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 226, 157.

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
164, 216, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 226, 157



Protanomaly

196, 214, 152



Deuteranomaly

208, 209, 161



Tritanomaly

159, 220, 206

Monochromacy



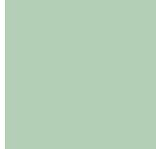
Original Color

149, 226, 157



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

178, 206, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 226, 157 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, 226, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 226, 157)  
}
```

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, 226, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 226, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 226, 157 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, 226, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 226, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 226, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 226, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 226, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 226,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 226, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 226, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
226, 157) }
```

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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