

# Converting Colors

RGB(149, 250, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(149, 250, 217) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(149, 250, 217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95FAD9
RGB	149, 250, 217
RGB Percent	58%, 98%, 85%
CMY	0.4157, 0.0196, 0.1490
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.13, 0.02
HSL	160°, 91%, 78%
HSV	160°, 40%, 98%
XYZ	59.1044, 79.7705, 77.9278
YIQ	216.0390, -49.6030, -31.6750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

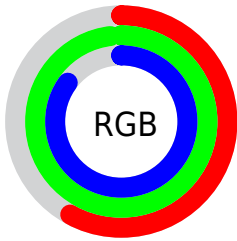
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	149, 209, 250
Decimal	9829081
CIELab	91.58, -36.94, 6.59
CIELCh	92, 37.524, 169.890
Yxy	79.7705, 0.2726, 0.3679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288019161 (0xFF95FAD9)
YUV	216.0390, 0.4738, -58.7932
Hunter-Lab	89.3143, -38.1764, 10.7889

# Details

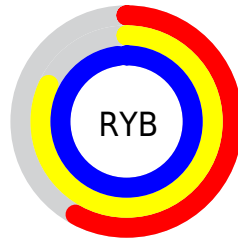
The RGB color **149, 250, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **250, 149, 182**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 255, 255**, and **92, 193, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 250, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 250, 225**.

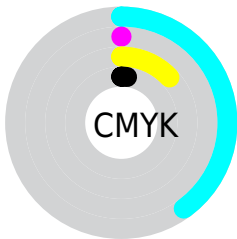
# Distribution



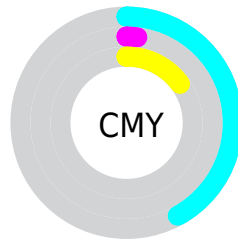
- Red (58%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 250, 217 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, 250, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 149, 250, 217


255, 255, 255


 207, 255, 255


 236, 255, 255


 149, 250, 217

 121, 221, 189

 92, 193, 162

 63, 166, 136


 28, 139, 111

 0, 113, 86

 0, 88, 63

 0, 64, 41

 0, 41, 21

 0, 11, 0

 149, 250, 217


 149, 250, 217

 124, 250, 209

 174, 250, 225

 99, 250, 201

 199, 250, 233

 74, 250, 192

 224, 250, 242

 49, 250, 184

 249, 250, 250

 24, 250, 176

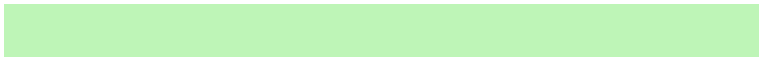
 255, 250, 255

 0, 250, 168

# Harmonies

## Analogous

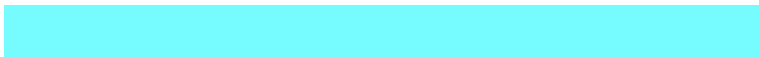
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



190, 245, 183



149, 250, 217



118, 251, 254

# Triad

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



149, 250, 217



219, 226, 255



255, 213, 177

# Complementary

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



149, 250, 217



250, 149, 182

# 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, 205, 208



149, 250, 217



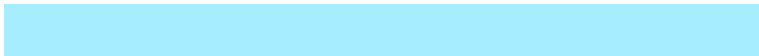
255, 213, 255

# Square

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



149, 250, 217



166, 238, 255



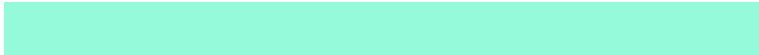
255, 205, 245



255, 224, 160

# Rectangle

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



149, 250, 217



117, 248, 255



255, 205, 245

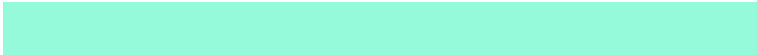


255, 209, 186

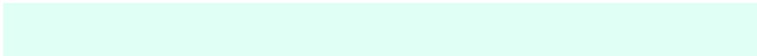


# Sweetspot

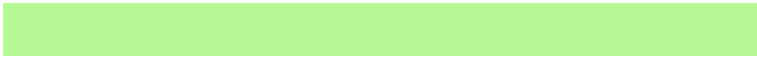
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



149, 250, 217



224, 255, 245



183, 250, 149



110, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

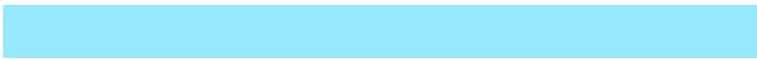
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



149, 250, 217



133, 255, 215



149, 233, 250



112, 125, 121



0, 189, 127



0, 61, 41



# Inverse Universe

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



250, 149, 182



255, 133, 173



250, 166, 149



125, 112, 117



189, 0, 62

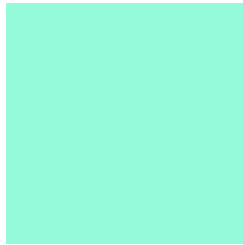


61, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 250, 217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

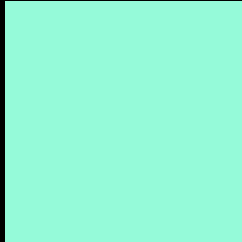
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 217 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

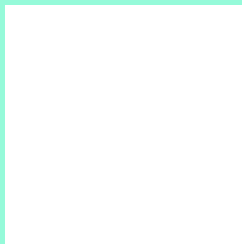
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 149, 250, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 250, 217.

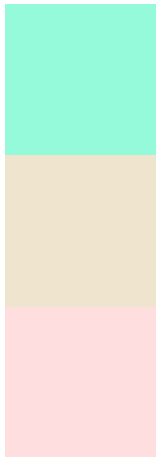


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 250, 217.

# 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



**Original Color**  
149, 250, 217

**Protanopia**  
239, 229, 206

**Deuteranopia**  
254, 222, 223



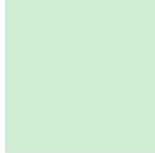
**Tritanopia**  
181, 240, 255

# Trichromacy



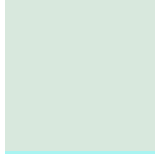
**Original Color**

149, 250, 217



**Protanomaly**

206, 237, 210



**Deuteranomaly**

216, 232, 221



**Tritanomaly**

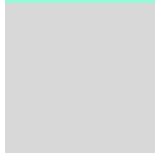
169, 244, 241

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

149, 250, 217



**Achromatopsia**

216, 216, 216



**Achromatomaly**

192, 228, 216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 250, 217 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, 250, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 250, 217)  
}
```

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, 250, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 250, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 250, 217 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, 250, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 250, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 250, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 250, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 250, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 250,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 250, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 250, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
250, 217) }
```

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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