

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 116, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 116, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 116, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93746C
RGB	147, 116, 108
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 42%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5451, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.27, 0.42
HSL	12°, 15%, 50%
HSV	12°, 27%, 58%
XYZ	20.9848, 19.7765, 16.8986
YIQ	124.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

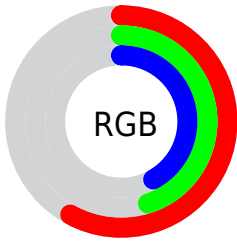
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 118, 108
Decimal	9663596
CIE _{Lab}	51.58, 10.89, 9.04
CIE _{LCh}	52, 14.155, 39.709
Yxy	19.7765, 0.3639, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287853676 (0xFF93746C)
YUV	124.3570, -8.0640, 19.8579
Hunter-Lab	44.4708, 6.4062, 8.5998

Details

The RGB color **147, 116, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108, 139, 147**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 168, 159**, and **96, 68, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 104, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 128, 123**.

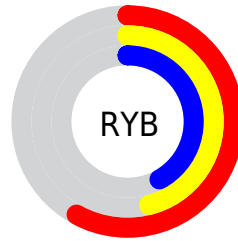
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

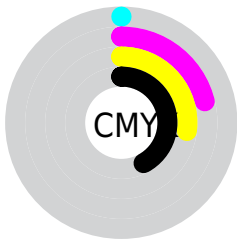
Blue (42%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (42%)

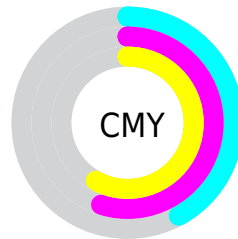


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 116, 108 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 147, 116, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 116, 108


 147, 116, 108


255, 255, 255

 121, 91, 84

 202, 168, 159

 96, 68, 61

 230, 195, 186

 71, 45, 39

 255, 223, 214

 48, 25, 18

 255, 252, 242


 28, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 147, 116, 108

 147, 116, 108

 147, 104, 93

 147, 128, 123

 147, 93, 79

 147, 139, 137

■ 147, 81, 64

■ 147, 151, 152

■ 147, 69, 49

■ 147, 163, 167

■ 147, 58, 35

■ 147, 174, 181

■ 147, 46, 20

■ 147, 186, 196

■ 147, 34, 5

■ 147, 198, 211

■ 147, 30, 0

■ 147, 209, 226

■ 147, 221, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 114, 119



147, 116, 108



140, 119, 101

Triad

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



147, 116, 108



101, 129, 114



114, 123, 147

Complementary

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



147, 116, 108



108, 139, 147

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.



100, 126, 145



147, 116, 108



92, 130, 127

Square

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



147, 116, 108



115, 127, 104



91, 129, 138



130, 119, 142

Rectangle

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



147, 116, 108



133, 122, 99



91, 129, 138



109, 124, 147

Sweetspot

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



147, 116, 108



191, 179, 176



147, 108, 139



97, 89, 87



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 116, 108



191, 143, 130



147, 135, 108



74, 68, 67



138, 28, 0



10, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 139, 147



130, 179, 191



108, 120, 147



67, 72, 74



0, 109, 138



0, 8, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 116, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

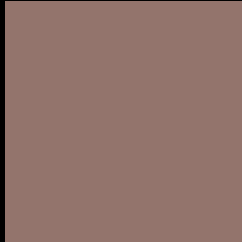
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 116, 108 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 × Fail

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

RGB 147, 116, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 116, 108.

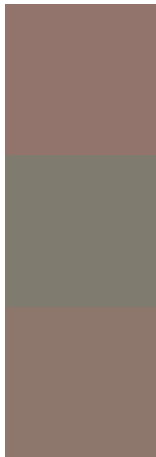


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 116, 108.

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
[147, 116, 108](#)

Protanopia
[128, 123, 111](#)

Deuteranopia
[141, 119, 108](#)



Tritanopia
149, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 116, 108

Protanomaly

135, 120, 110

Deuteranomaly

143, 118, 108

Tritanomaly

148, 115, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 116, 108

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

132, 121, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 116, 108 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(147, 116, 108) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 116, 108)  
}
```

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(147, 116, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 116, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 116, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

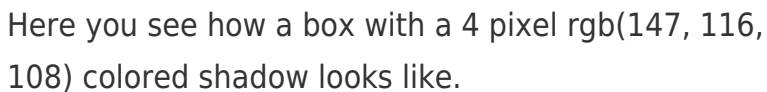
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 116, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 116, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 116, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 116, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 116, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 116,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 116, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 116, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
116, 108) }
```

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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