

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 129, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 129, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 129, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93818A
RGB	147, 129, 138
RGB Percent	58%, 51%, 54%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4941, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.06, 0.42
HSL	330°, 8%, 54%
HSV	330°, 12%, 58%
XYZ	24.4703, 23.7385, 27.3370
YIQ	135.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

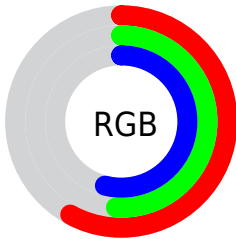
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 129, 138
Decimal	9666954
CIE Lab	55.83, 8.49, -2.33
CIE LCh	56, 8.805, 344.622
Yxy	23.7385, 0.3239, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287857034 (0xFF93818A)
YUV	135.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662
Hunter-Lab	48.7222, 4.3863, 0.8391

Details

The RGB color **147, 129, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 147, 138**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 182, 191**, and **96, 80, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 114, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 144, 145**.

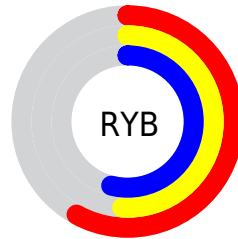
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (51%)

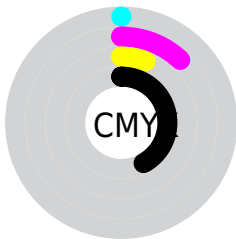
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (54%)

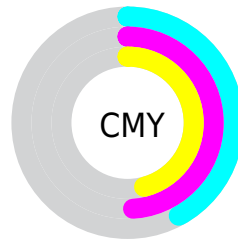


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 129, 138 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, 129, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 129, 138


255, 255, 255

 201, 182, 191

 229, 209, 219


 255, 238, 248

 147, 129, 138

 121, 104, 113

 96, 80, 88


 72, 57, 65

 50, 35, 43

 29, 14, 22

 0, 0, 0


 147, 129, 138

 147, 114, 131

 147, 100, 123

 147, 129, 138

 147, 144, 145

 147, 158, 153

■ 147, 85, 116

■ 147, 173, 160

■ 147, 70, 109

■ 147, 188, 167

■ 147, 56, 101

■ 147, 203, 175

■ 147, 41, 94

■ 147, 217, 182

■ 147, 26, 87

■ 147, 232, 189

■ 147, 11, 79

■ 147, 247, 197

■ 147, 0, 74

■ 147, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 131, 145



147, 129, 138



150, 129, 130

Triad

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



147, 129, 138



136, 134, 119



116, 137, 144

Complementary

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



147, 129, 138



129, 147, 138

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.



115, 138, 137



147, 129, 138



127, 137, 123

Square

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



147, 129, 138



144, 132, 119



119, 138, 129



121, 136, 148

Rectangle

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



147, 129, 138



150, 129, 125



119, 138, 129



115, 138, 142

Sweetspot

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



147, 129, 138



191, 184, 187



138, 129, 147



97, 92, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 129, 138



191, 163, 177



147, 129, 129



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 69



10, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



147, 129, 138



191, 163, 177



129, 147, 147



74, 67, 70



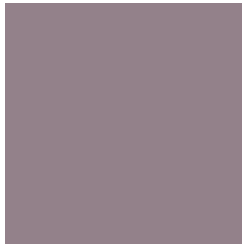
138, 0, 69



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 129, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

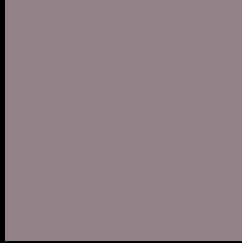
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

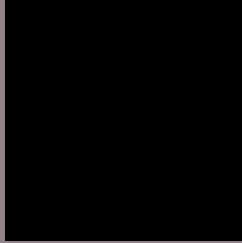
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 129, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 129, 138.

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, 129, 138

Protanopia

134, 133, 140

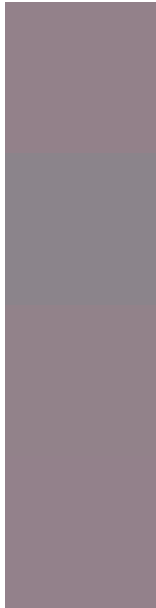
Deuteranopia

145, 130, 138



Tritanopia
147, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 129, 138

Protanomaly

139, 132, 139

Deuteranomaly

146, 130, 138

Tritanomaly

147, 129, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 129, 138

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

139, 133, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 129, 138 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, 129, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 129, 138)  
}
```

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, 129, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 129, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 129, 138 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, 129, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 129, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 129, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 129, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 129, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 129, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 129, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 129, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
129, 138) }
```

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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