

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 131, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 131, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 131, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	938381
RGB	147, 131, 129
RGB Percent	58%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4863, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.12, 0.42
HSL	7°, 8%, 54%
HSV	7°, 12%, 58%
XYZ	24.1114, 24.0206, 24.1345
YIQ	135.5560, 10.1780, 2.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

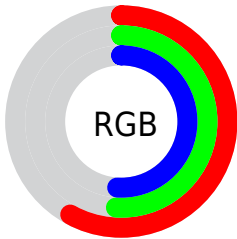
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 131, 129
Decimal	9667457
CIE Lab	56.11, 5.71, 3.29
CIE LCh	56, 6.584, 29.944
Yxy	24.0206, 0.3336, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287857537 (0xFF938381)
YUV	135.5560, -3.2321, 10.0364
Hunter-Lab	49.0108, 2.0459, 5.1113

Details

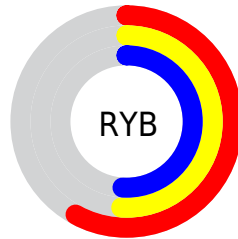
The RGB color **147, 131, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 145, 147**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 184, 182**, and **96, 82, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 118, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 144, 144**.

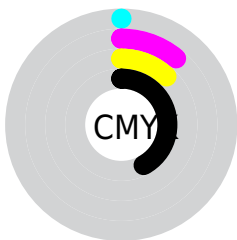
Distribution



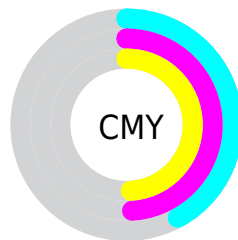
- Red (58%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 131, 129 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, 131, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 131, 129


255, 255, 255

 201, 184, 182

 229, 212, 209


 255, 240, 238

 147, 131, 129

 121, 106, 104

 96, 82, 80


 72, 59, 57


 50, 37, 36

 29, 16, 14

 0, 0, 0


 147, 131, 129

 147, 118, 114

 147, 105, 100

 147, 131, 129

 147, 144, 144

 147, 157, 158

 147, 92, 85

 147, 170, 173

 147, 79, 70

 147, 183, 188

 147, 66, 56

 147, 196, 203

 147, 53, 41

 147, 209, 217

 147, 40, 26

 147, 222, 232

 147, 26, 11

 147, 236, 247

 147, 16, 0

 147, 249, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 131, 135



147, 131, 129



145, 132, 125

Triad

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



147, 131, 129



126, 137, 129



129, 135, 146

Complementary

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



147, 131, 129



129, 145, 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.



123, 137, 144



147, 131, 129



122, 138, 134

Square

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



147, 131, 129



133, 136, 125



121, 138, 140



136, 133, 144

Rectangle

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



147, 131, 129



141, 133, 123



121, 138, 140



127, 136, 146

Sweetspot

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



147, 131, 129



191, 184, 184



147, 129, 145



97, 93, 92



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 131, 129



191, 166, 163



147, 140, 129



74, 67, 67



138, 15, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 145, 147



163, 188, 191



129, 136, 147



67, 73, 74



0, 122, 138



0, 9, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 131, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

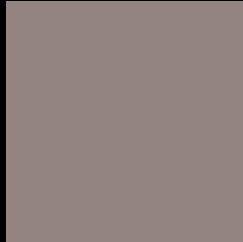
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 129 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, 131, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 131, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 131, 129.

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, 131, 129

Protanopia

138, 134, 131

Deuteranopia

150, 130, 129



Tritanopia
148, 129, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 131, 129

Protanomaly

141, 133, 130

Deuteranomaly

149, 130, 129

Tritanomaly

148, 130, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 131, 129

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

140, 134, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 131, 129 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, 131, 129) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 131, 129)  
}
```

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, 131, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 131, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 131, 129 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, 131, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 131, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 131, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 131, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 131, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 131,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 131, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 131, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
131, 129) }
```

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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