

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 138, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 138, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 138, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	938A65
RGB	147, 138, 101
RGB Percent	58%, 54%, 40%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4588, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.31, 0.42
HSL	48°, 19%, 49%
HSV	48°, 31%, 58%
XYZ	23.4701, 25.3196, 15.9621
YIQ	136.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

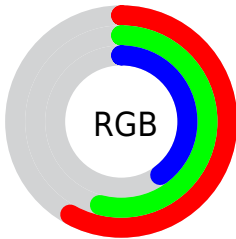
Format	Color
RYB	112, 147, 101
Decimal	9669221
CIELab	57.39, -2.63, 21.07
CIELCh	57, 21.234, 97.117
Yxy	25.3196, 0.3625, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287859301 (0xFF938A65)
YUV	136.4730, -17.4882, 9.2322
Hunter-Lab	50.3186, -4.7998, 16.4150

Details

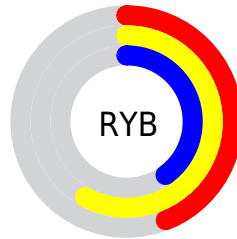
The RGB color **147, 138, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 110, 147**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 191, 152**, and **96, 88, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 135, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 141, 116**.

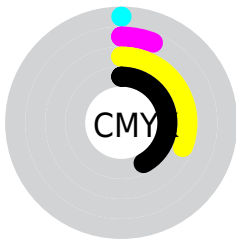
Distribution



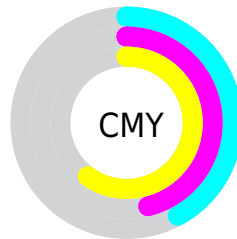
- Red (58%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 138, 101 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, 138, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147, 138, 101

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 191, 152

■ 230, 219, 179

■ 255, 248, 207

■ 255, 255, 235

■ 147, 138, 101

■ 147, 135, 86

■ 147, 132, 72

■ 147, 138, 101

■ 121, 113, 77

■ 96, 88, 54

■ 71, 65, 32

■ 48, 43, 10

■ 26, 23, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 138, 101

■ 147, 141, 116

■ 147, 144, 130

■ 147, 129, 57

■ 147, 147, 145

■ 147, 126, 42

■ 147, 150, 160

■ 147, 124, 28

■ 147, 152, 175

■ 147, 121, 13

■ 147, 155, 189

■ 147, 118, 0

■ 147, 158, 204

■ 147, 161, 219

■ 147, 164, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 132, 104



147, 138, 101



126, 143, 108

Triad

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



147, 138, 101



84, 147, 159



165, 126, 153

Complementary

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



147, 138, 101



101, 110, 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.



146, 132, 167



147, 138, 101



97, 144, 171

Square

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



147, 138, 101



89, 148, 142



121, 138, 174



175, 124, 134

Rectangle

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



147, 138, 101



112, 146, 117



121, 138, 174



160, 128, 158

Sweetspot

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



147, 138, 101



191, 188, 174



147, 101, 110



97, 95, 86



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 138, 101



191, 177, 119



133, 147, 101



74, 73, 67



138, 111, 0



10, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 110, 147



119, 133, 191



115, 101, 147



67, 68, 74



0, 27, 138



0, 2, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 138, 101 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, 138, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

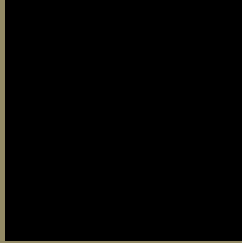
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 138, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 138, 101.

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, 138, 101

Protanopia
148, 138, 101

Deuteranopia
163, 132, 102



Tritanopia

152, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 138, 101

Protanomaly

148, 138, 101

Deuteranomaly

157, 134, 102

Tritanomaly

150, 135, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 138, 101

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

140, 137, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 138, 101 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, 138, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 138, 101)  
}
```

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, 138, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 138, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 138, 101 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, 138, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 138, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 138, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 138, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 138, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 138,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 138, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 138, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
138, 101) }
```

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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