

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 146, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 146, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 146, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	939284
RGB	147, 146, 132
RGB Percent	58%, 57%, 52%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4275, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	56°, 6%, 55%
HSV	56°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	26.4764, 28.4268, 25.9213
YIQ	144.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

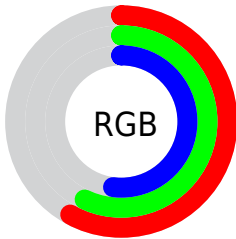
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 147, 132
Decimal	9671300
CIE _{Lab}	60.27, -2.21, 7.55
CIE _{LCh}	60, 7.868, 106.351
Yxy	28.4268, 0.3276, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861380 (0xFF939284)
YUV	144.7030, -6.2626, 2.0145
Hunter-Lab	53.3167, -4.6637, 8.4964

Details

The RGB color **147, 146, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 133, 147**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 200, 185**, and **96, 96, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 145, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 147, 147**.

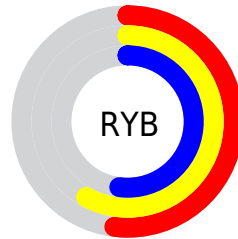
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (57%)

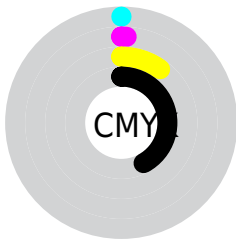
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (52%)

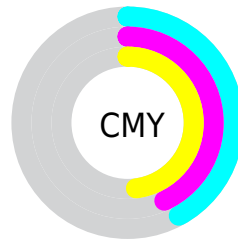


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 146, 132 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, 146, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 146, 132


255, 255, 255

 201, 200, 185


 229, 228, 213

 255, 255, 241

 147, 146, 132

 121, 120, 107

 96, 96, 83


 73, 72, 60


 50, 50, 38


 29, 29, 17


 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 146, 132

 147, 145, 117

 147, 146, 132

 147, 147, 147

■ 147, 144, 103

■ 147, 148, 161

■ 147, 143, 88

■ 147, 149, 176

■ 147, 142, 73

■ 147, 150, 191

■ 147, 141, 59

■ 147, 151, 206

■ 147, 140, 44

■ 147, 152, 220

■ 147, 139, 29

■ 147, 153, 235

■ 147, 138, 14

■ 147, 154, 250

■ 147, 137, 0

■ 147, 155, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 144, 132



147, 146, 132



139, 148, 136

Triad

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



147, 146, 132



129, 149, 155



158, 141, 149

Complementary

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



147, 146, 132



132, 133, 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.



151, 142, 155



147, 146, 132



135, 147, 159

Square

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



147, 146, 132



128, 149, 149



143, 145, 158



160, 141, 142

Rectangle

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



147, 146, 132



134, 149, 140



143, 145, 158



156, 141, 151

Sweetspot

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



147, 146, 132



191, 191, 186



147, 132, 133



97, 97, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 146, 132



191, 190, 168



141, 147, 132



74, 73, 67



138, 129, 0



10, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 133, 147



168, 170, 191



139, 132, 147



67, 67, 74



0, 9, 138



0, 1, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 146, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

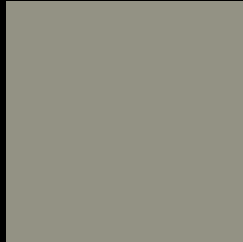
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

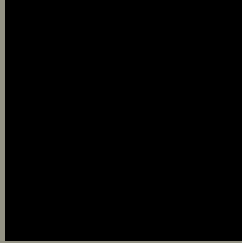
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

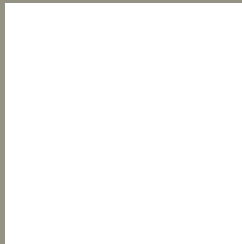
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 146, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 146, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 146, 132.

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, 146, 132

Protanopia
151, 145, 131

Deuteranopia
164, 140, 133



Tritanopia
150, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 146, 132

Protanomaly

150, 145, 131

Deuteranomaly

158, 142, 133

Tritanomaly

149, 144, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 146, 132

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

146, 145, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 146, 132 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, 146, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 146, 132)  
}
```

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, 146, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 146, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 146, 132 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, 146, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 146, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 146, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 146, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 146, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 146, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
146, 132) }
```

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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