

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 147, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 147, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 147, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93938D
RGB	147, 147, 141
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4235, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.42
HSL	60°, 3%, 56%
HSV	60°, 4%, 58%
XYZ	27.2741, 28.9936, 29.3581
YIQ	146.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

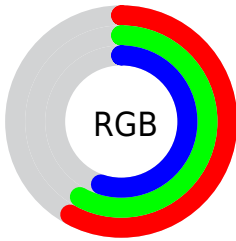
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 147, 141
Decimal	9671565
CIE Lab	60.78, -1.14, 3.17
CIE LCh	61, 3.364, 109.784
Yxy	28.9936, 0.3185, 0.3386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861645 (0xFF93938D)
YUV	146.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999
Hunter-Lab	53.8457, -3.8156, 5.3655

Details

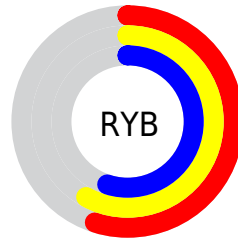
The RGB color `147, 147, 141` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 141, 147`, and the grayscale version is `146, 146, 146`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `201, 201, 195`, and `96, 97, 91` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `147, 147, 126`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `147, 147, 156`.

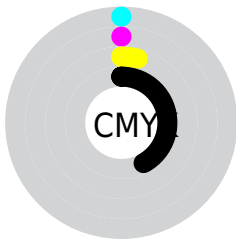
Distribution



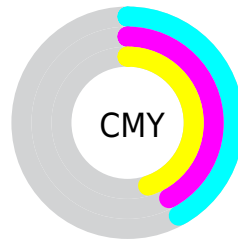
- Red (58%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 147, 141 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, 147, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 147, 141


255, 255, 255

 201, 201, 195

 229, 229, 222

 255, 255, 251

 147, 147, 141


 121, 121, 115

 96, 97, 91

 73, 73, 67

 50, 50, 45

 29, 29, 25


 1, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 147, 141

 147, 147, 126

 147, 147, 141

 147, 147, 156

 147, 147, 112


 147, 147, 170

 147, 147, 97

 147, 147, 185

 147, 147, 82


 147, 147, 200

 147, 147, 68


 147, 147, 215

 147, 147, 53

 147, 147, 229

 147, 147, 38

 147, 147, 244

 147, 147, 23

 147, 147, 255

 147, 147, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 146, 141



147, 147, 141



144, 148, 143

Triad

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



147, 147, 141



140, 148, 151



152, 145, 148

Complementary

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



147, 147, 141



141, 141, 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.



150, 145, 150



147, 147, 141



143, 147, 152

Square

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



147, 147, 141



140, 148, 148



146, 146, 152



153, 145, 145

Rectangle

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



147, 147, 141



142, 148, 144



146, 146, 152



151, 145, 149

Sweetspot

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



147, 147, 141



191, 191, 189



147, 141, 141



97, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 147, 141



191, 191, 182



144, 147, 141



74, 74, 70



138, 138, 0



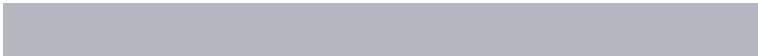
10, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 141, 147



182, 182, 191



144, 141, 147



70, 70, 74



0, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 147, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

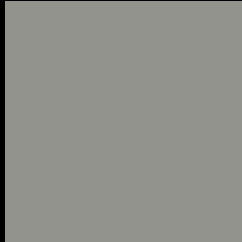
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

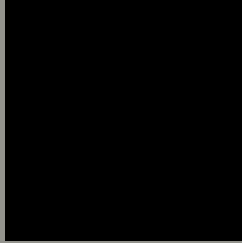
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

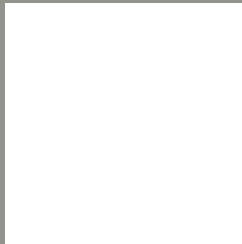
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 147, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 147, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 147, 141.

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, 147, 141

Protanopia

151, 146, 140

Deuteranopia

162, 142, 142



Tritanopia

149, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 147, 141

Protanomaly

150, 146, 140

Deuteranomaly

157, 144, 142

Tritanomaly

148, 146, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 147, 141

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

146, 146, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 147, 141 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, 147, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 147, 141)  
}
```

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, 147, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 147, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 147, 141 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, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 147, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 147, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 147, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 147, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 147,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 147, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
147, 141) }
```

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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