

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 149, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 149, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 149, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	939591
RGB	147, 149, 145
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4157, 0.4314
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	90°, 2%, 58%
HSV	90°, 3%, 58%
XYZ	27.8909, 29.7423, 31.0589
YIQ	147.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

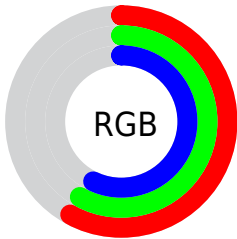
Format	Color
RYB	145, 149, 147
Decimal	9672081
CIELab	61.43, -1.50, 1.85
CIELCh	61, 2.376, 128.996
Yxy	29.7423, 0.3145, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287862161 (0xFF939591)
YUV	147.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296
Hunter-Lab	54.5365, -4.1508, 4.4095

Details

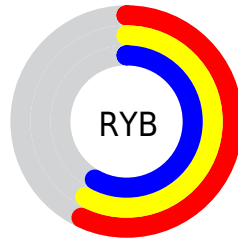
The RGB color `147, 149, 145` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `147, 145, 149`, and the grayscale version is `148, 148, 148`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `201, 203, 199`, and `96, 98, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `140, 149, 130`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `154, 149, 160`.

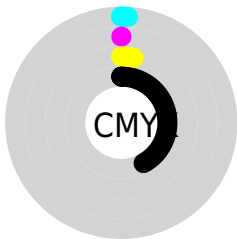
Distribution



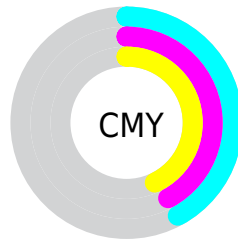
- Red (58%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 149, 145 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, 149, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 149, 145

255, 255, 255

 201, 203, 199

 229, 231, 227

 147, 149, 145

 121, 123, 119

 96, 98, 95


 73, 75, 71

 50, 52, 49

 29, 31, 28

 3, 6, 1

 0, 0, 0

 147, 149, 145

 140, 149, 130

 147, 149, 145

 154, 149, 160

■ 132, 149, 115

■ 162, 149, 175

■ 125, 149, 100

■ 169, 149, 190

■ 117, 149, 85

■ 177, 149, 205

■ 110, 149, 70

■ 184, 149, 219

■ 102, 149, 56

■ 192, 149, 234

■ 95, 149, 41

■ 199, 149, 249

■ 87, 149, 26

■ 207, 149, 255

■ 80, 149, 11

■ 214, 149, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 148, 144



147, 149, 145



145, 149, 147

Triad

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



147, 149, 145



145, 149, 152



153, 147, 148

Complementary

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



147, 149, 145



147, 145, 149

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.



152, 147, 150



147, 149, 145



147, 148, 152

Square

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



147, 149, 145



144, 149, 151



150, 148, 152



153, 147, 146

Rectangle

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



147, 149, 145



144, 150, 148



150, 148, 152



153, 147, 148

Sweetspot

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



147, 149, 145



193, 194, 192



149, 147, 145



96, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 149, 145



191, 194, 188



145, 149, 145



72, 74, 71



69, 138, 0



5, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 145, 149



191, 188, 194



149, 145, 149



72, 71, 74



69, 0, 138



5, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 149, 145 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, 149, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

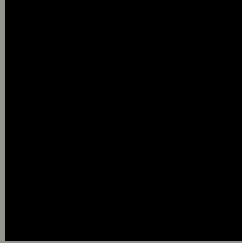
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

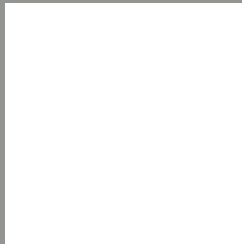
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 149, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 149, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 149, 145.

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, 149, 145

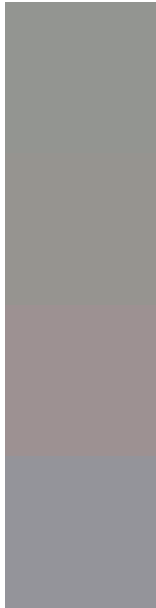
Protanopia
152, 148, 144

Deuteranopia
163, 143, 146



Tritanopia
149, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 149, 145

Protanomaly

150, 148, 144

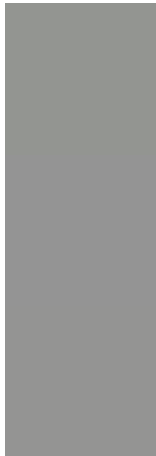
Deuteranomaly

157, 145, 146

Tritanomaly

148, 148, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 149, 145

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 148, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 149, 145 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, 149, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 149, 145)  
}
```

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, 149, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 149, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 149, 145 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

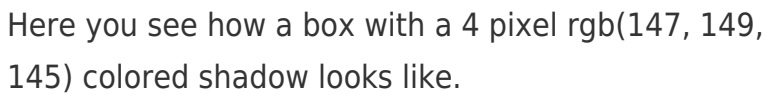
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 149, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 149, 145) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 149, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 149, 145); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 149, 145); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 149, 145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 149, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 149, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
149, 145) }
```

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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