

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 150, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 150, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 150, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93968B
RGB	147, 150, 139
RGB Percent	58%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4118, 0.4549
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.07, 0.41
HSL	76°, 5%, 57%
HSV	76°, 7%, 59%
XYZ	27.5992, 29.8798, 28.7388
YIQ	147.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

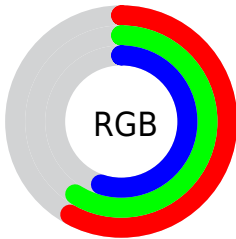
Format	Color
RYB	139, 150, 142
Decimal	9672331
CIELab	61.55, -3.17, 5.42
CIELCh	62, 6.276, 120.354
Yxy	29.8798, 0.3201, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287862411 (0xFF93968B)
YUV	147.8490, -4.3626, -0.7446
Hunter-Lab	54.6624, -5.5343, 7.0919

Details

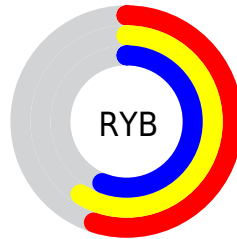
The RGB color `147, 150, 139` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `142, 139, 150`, and the grayscale version is `148, 148, 148`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `201, 204, 192`, and `96, 99, 89` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `143, 150, 124`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `151, 150, 154`.

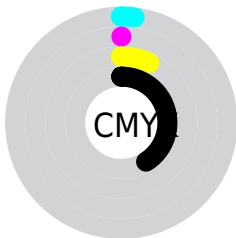
Distribution



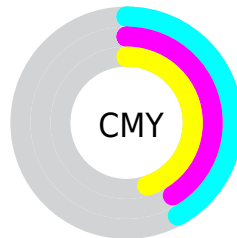
- Red (58%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 150, 139 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, 150, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 150, 139


255, 255, 255

 201, 204, 192


 229, 232, 220

 255, 255, 249

 147, 150, 139

 121, 124, 114

 96, 99, 89


 73, 75, 66

 50, 53, 44

 29, 32, 23


 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 150, 139

 143, 150, 124

 147, 150, 139

 151, 150, 154

■ 139, 150, 109

■ 155, 150, 169

■ 135, 150, 94

■ 159, 150, 184

■ 131, 150, 79

■ 163, 150, 199

■ 127, 150, 64

■ 167, 150, 214

■ 122, 150, 49

■ 172, 150, 229

■ 118, 150, 34

■ 176, 150, 244

■ 114, 150, 19

■ 180, 150, 255

■ 110, 150, 4

■ 184, 150, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 148, 138



147, 150, 139



141, 151, 143

Triad

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



147, 150, 139



138, 151, 158



160, 145, 149

Complementary

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



147, 150, 139



142, 139, 150

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.



156, 146, 154



147, 150, 139



143, 149, 160

Square

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



147, 150, 139



135, 152, 154



150, 147, 158



161, 145, 143

Rectangle

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



147, 150, 139



138, 152, 147



150, 147, 158



159, 145, 151

Sweetspot

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



147, 150, 139



193, 194, 190



150, 142, 139



96, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 150, 139



189, 194, 176



142, 150, 139



72, 74, 67



100, 138, 0



7, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 139, 150



181, 176, 194



147, 139, 150



69, 67, 74



38, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 150, 139 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, 150, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

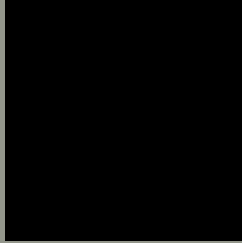
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

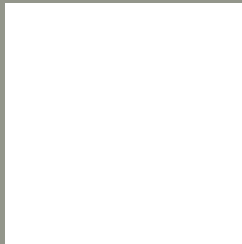
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 150, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 150, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 150, 139.

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, 150, 139

Protanopia
154, 148, 138

Deuteranopia
166, 143, 140



Tritanopia
150, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 150, 139

Protanomaly

151, 149, 138

Deuteranomaly

159, 146, 140

Tritanomaly

149, 148, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 150, 139

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 149, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 150, 139 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, 150, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 150, 139)  
}
```

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, 150, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 150, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 150, 139 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, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 150, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 150, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 150, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 150, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 150,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 150, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
150, 139) }
```

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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