

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 152, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 152, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 152, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	939871
RGB	147, 152, 113
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 44%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4039, 0.5569
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.26, 0.40
HSL	68°, 16%, 52%
HSV	68°, 26%, 60%
XYZ	26.2415, 29.8518, 20.0017
YIQ	146.0590, 9.5390, -13.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

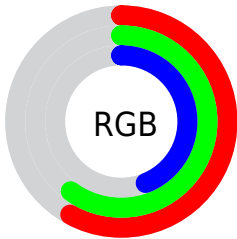
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 152, 118
Decimal	9672817
CIE _{Lab}	61.53, -8.59, 19.97
CIE _{LCh}	62, 21.741, 113.266
Yxy	29.8518, 0.3449, 0.3923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287862897 (0xFF939871)
YUV	146.0590, -16.2981, 0.8253
Hunter-Lab	54.6368, -9.8826, 16.5406

Details

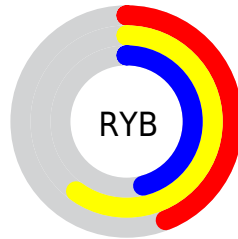
The RGB color **147, 152, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 113, 152**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 206, 165**, and **96, 101, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 152, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 152, 128**.

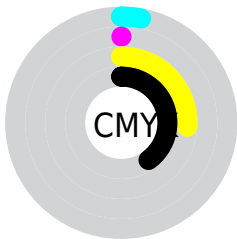
Distribution



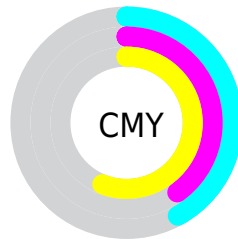
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 152, 113 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, 152, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 152, 113


255, 255, 255

 201, 206, 165


 230, 234, 192


 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249

 147, 152, 113

 145, 152, 98

 147, 152, 113

 121, 126, 88

 96, 101, 65


 72, 77, 42

 49, 54, 21


 29, 33, 0


 0, 10, 0


 0, 0, 0


 147, 152, 113

 149, 152, 128

 143, 152, 83

 151, 152, 143

 141, 152, 67

 153, 152, 159

 139, 152, 52

 155, 152, 174


 137, 152, 37

 157, 152, 189

 135, 152, 22

 159, 152, 204

 133, 152, 7

 161, 152, 219

 133, 152, 0

 163, 152, 235

 165, 152, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 146, 111



147, 152, 113



125, 157, 125

Triad

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



147, 152, 113



98, 157, 179



184, 135, 154

Complementary

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



147, 152, 113



118, 113, 152

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.



169, 139, 172



147, 152, 113



119, 152, 186

Square

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



147, 152, 113



93, 159, 163



146, 145, 184



188, 135, 134

Rectangle

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



147, 152, 113



111, 159, 137



146, 145, 184



180, 136, 160

Sweetspot

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



147, 152, 113



194, 196, 181



152, 118, 113



98, 99, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



147, 152, 113



189, 196, 135



128, 152, 113



76, 77, 69



122, 140, 0



11, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 113, 152



143, 135, 196



137, 113, 152



70, 69, 77



18, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 152, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

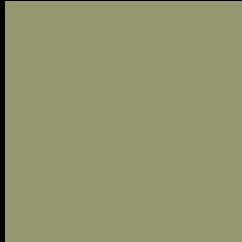
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

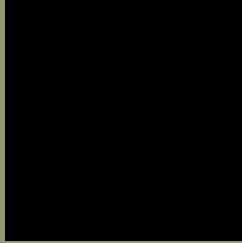
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 152, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 152, 113.

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, 152, 113

Protanopia

159, 148, 111

Deuteranopia

174, 142, 115



Tritanopia
153, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 152, 113

Protanomaly
155, 149, 112

Deuteranomaly
164, 146, 114

Tritanomaly
151, 148, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 152, 113

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
146, 148, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 152, 113 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, 152, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 152, 113)  
}
```

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, 152, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 152, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 152, 113 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, 152, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 152, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 152, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 152, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 152, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 152,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 152, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 152, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
152, 113) }
```

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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