

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 153, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 153, 122) contains.

RGB(147, 153, 122)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(147, 153, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93997A
RGB	147, 153, 122
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 48%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4000, 0.5216
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.20, 0.40
HSL	72°, 13%, 54%
HSV	72°, 20%, 60%
XYZ	26.9367, 30.3907, 22.8586
YIQ	147.6720, 6.3750, -10.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

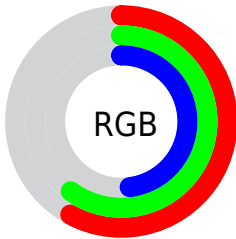
Format	Color
RYB	122, 153, 128
Decimal	9673082
CIELab	61.99, -7.74, 15.60
CIELCh	62, 17.412, 116.379
Yxy	30.3907, 0.3359, 0.3790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287863162 (0xFF93997A)
YUV	147.6720, -12.6563, -0.5893
Hunter-Lab	55.1277, -9.2542, 14.0049

Details

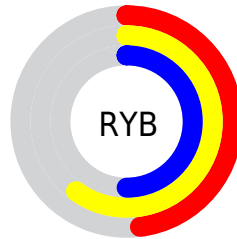
The RGB color **147, 153, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 122, 153**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 207, 175**, and **96, 102, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 153, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 153, 137**.

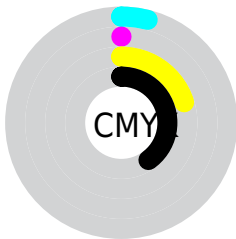
Distribution



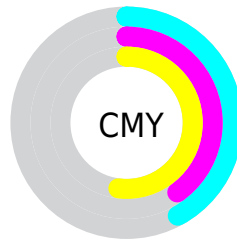
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 153, 122 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, 153, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147, 153, 122

255, 255, 255

■ 201, 207, 175

■ 229, 236, 202

■ 255, 255, 230

■ 147, 153, 122

■ 121, 127, 97

■ 96, 102, 73

■ 72, 78, 50

■ 49, 55, 29

■ 29, 34, 5

■ 0, 13, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 153, 122

■ 144, 153, 107

■ 147, 153, 122

■ 150, 153, 137

■ 141, 153, 91

■ 153, 153, 153

■ 138, 153, 76

■ 156, 153, 168

■ 135, 153, 61

■ 159, 153, 183

■ 132, 153, 46

■ 162, 153, 199

■ 129, 153, 30

■ 165, 153, 214

■ 126, 153, 15

■ 168, 153, 229

■ 123, 153, 0

■ 171, 153, 244

■ 174, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 148, 119



147, 153, 122



129, 157, 132

Triad

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



147, 153, 122



113, 156, 175



179, 139, 152

Complementary

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



147, 153, 122



128, 122, 153

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.



168, 142, 167



147, 153, 122



130, 152, 180

Square

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



147, 153, 122



108, 158, 163



150, 146, 177



182, 140, 137

Rectangle

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



147, 153, 122



119, 158, 142



150, 146, 177



177, 140, 157

Sweetspot

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



147, 153, 122



197, 199, 187



153, 128, 122



98, 99, 92



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



147, 153, 122



190, 199, 151



132, 153, 122



75, 77, 69



113, 140, 0



10, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 122, 153



160, 151, 199



143, 122, 153



70, 69, 77



27, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 153, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

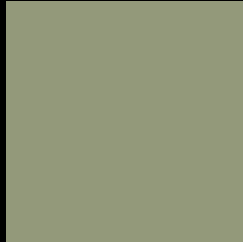
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

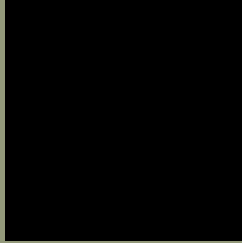
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

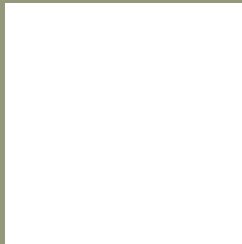
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 153, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 153, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 153, 122.

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, 153, 122

Protanopia

159, 149, 120

Deuteranopia

173, 144, 124



Tritanopia
152, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 153, 122

Protanomaly

155, 150, 121

Deuteranomaly

164, 147, 123

Tritanomaly

150, 150, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 153, 122

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 150, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 153, 122 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, 153, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 153, 122)  
}
```

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, 153, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 153, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 153, 122 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, 153, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 153, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 153, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 153, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 153, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 153,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 153, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 153, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
153, 122) }
```

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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