

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 155, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 155, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 155, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	939BA6
RGB	147, 155, 166
RGB Percent	58%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3922, 0.3490
CMYK	0.11, 0.07, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	215°, 10%, 61%
HSV	215°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	30.6369, 32.3989, 40.7153
YIQ	153.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

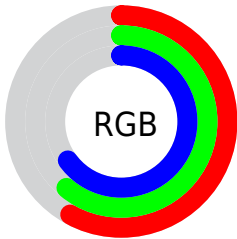
Format	Color
RYB	147, 153, 166
Decimal	9673638
CIELab	63.67, -0.59, -6.72
CIELCh	64, 6.750, 265.022
Yxy	32.3989, 0.2953, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287863718 (0xFF939BA6)
YUV	153.8620, 5.9840, -6.0180
Hunter-Lab	56.9200, -3.5334, -2.5665

Details

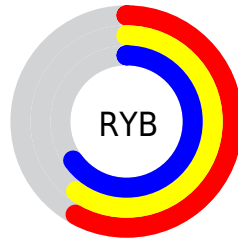
The RGB color **147, 155, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 158, 147**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 209, 221**, and **96, 104, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 145, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 165, 166**.

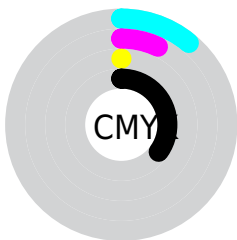
Distribution



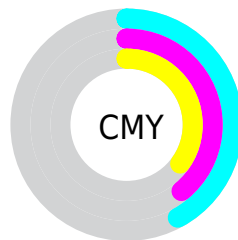
- Red (58%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 155, 166 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, 155, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 155, 166


255, 255, 255

 201, 209, 221

 229, 238, 250

 147, 155, 166


 121, 129, 140

 96, 104, 114


 72, 80, 90

 50, 57, 66


 29, 36, 44

 4, 14, 24

 0, 0, 0

 147, 155, 166

 130, 145, 166

 147, 155, 166

 164, 165, 166

■ 114, 136, 166

■ 180, 174, 166

■ 97, 126, 166

■ 197, 184, 166

■ 81, 117, 166

■ 213, 193, 166

■ 64, 107, 166

■ 230, 203, 166

■ 47, 97, 166

■ 247, 213, 166

■ 31, 88, 166

■ 255, 222, 166

■ 14, 78, 166

■ 255, 232, 166

■ 0, 70, 166

■ 255, 241, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 157, 164



147, 155, 166



154, 153, 165

Triad

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



147, 155, 166



168, 150, 149



147, 157, 147

Complementary

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



147, 155, 166



166, 158, 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.



154, 155, 143



147, 155, 166



165, 152, 145

Square

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



147, 155, 166



166, 150, 155



160, 153, 142



142, 158, 153

Rectangle

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



147, 155, 166



159, 152, 163



160, 153, 142



149, 157, 146

Sweetspot

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



147, 155, 166



210, 213, 217



147, 166, 158



105, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



147, 155, 166



186, 199, 217



148, 147, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 62, 148



0, 9, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 147, 155



217, 186, 199



165, 166, 147



84, 76, 79



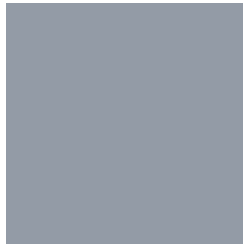
148, 0, 62



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 155, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

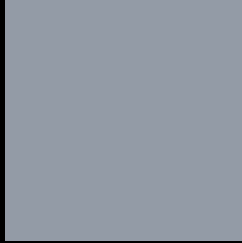
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

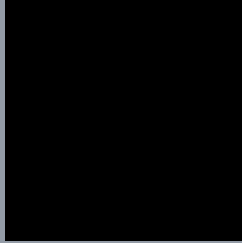
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

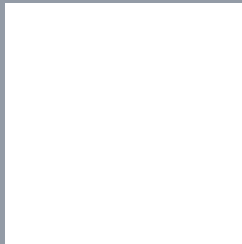
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 155, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 155, 166.

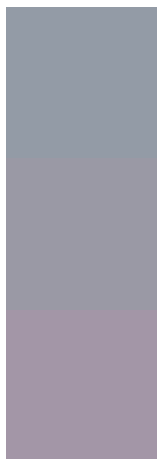


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 155, 166.

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, 155, 166

Protanopia

154, 153, 165

Deuteranopia

163, 150, 167



Tritanopia
147, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 155, 166

Protanomaly

151, 154, 165

Deuteranomaly

157, 152, 167

Tritanomaly

147, 155, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 155, 166

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

151, 154, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 155, 166 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, 155, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 155, 166)  
}
```

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, 155, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 155, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 155, 166 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, 155, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 155, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 155, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 155, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 155, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 155,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 155, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 155, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
155, 166) }
```

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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