

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 163, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 163, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 163, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A39B
RGB	147, 163, 155
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 61%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3608, 0.3922
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.05, 0.36
HSL	150°, 8%, 61%
HSV	150°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	31.0462, 34.7640, 36.0842
YIQ	157.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

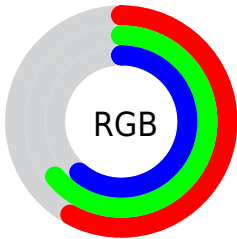
Format	Color
RYB	147, 158, 163
Decimal	9675675
CIELab	65.56, -7.23, 2.22
CIElCh	66, 7.561, 162.891
Yxy	34.7640, 0.3047, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287865755 (0xFF93A39B)
YUV	157.3040, -1.1359, -9.0366
Hunter-Lab	58.9610, -9.1917, 4.9872

Details

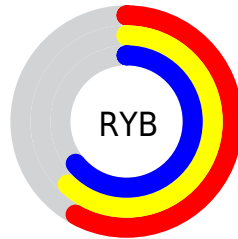
The RGB color **147, 163, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 147, 155**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 218, 209**, and **96, 111, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 163, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 163, 163**.

Distribution



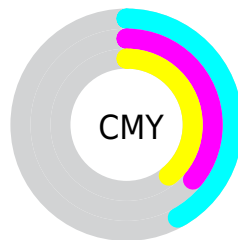
- Red (58%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 163, 155 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, 163, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147, 163, 155

255, 255, 255

■ 201, 218, 209

■ 229, 246, 238

■ 147, 163, 155

■ 121, 137, 129

■ 96, 111, 104

■ 73, 87, 80

■ 50, 64, 57

■ 29, 42, 36

■ 4, 22, 14


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 147, 163, 155


■ 131, 163, 147

■ 147, 163, 155


■ 163, 163, 163


 114, 163, 139


 180, 163, 171

 98, 163, 131


 196, 163, 179

 82, 163, 122

 212, 163, 188

 66, 163, 114

 229, 163, 196


 49, 163, 106


 245, 163, 204

 33, 163, 98

 255, 163, 212

 17, 163, 90

 255, 163, 220

 0, 163, 82

 255, 163, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 162, 149



147, 163, 155



143, 163, 162

Triad

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



147, 163, 155



156, 159, 172



173, 156, 150

Complementary

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



147, 163, 155



163, 147, 155

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.



174, 155, 156



147, 163, 155



164, 157, 169

Square

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



147, 163, 155



148, 161, 172



171, 155, 163



169, 157, 146

Rectangle

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



147, 163, 155



143, 163, 166



171, 155, 163



174, 155, 152

Sweetspot

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



147, 163, 155



205, 212, 208



155, 163, 147



103, 107, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



147, 163, 155



186, 212, 199



147, 163, 163



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 73



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



163, 147, 155



212, 186, 199



163, 147, 147



82, 73, 78



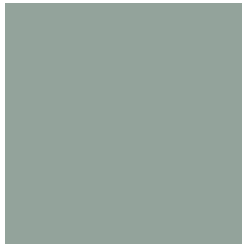
145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 163, 155 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, 163, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

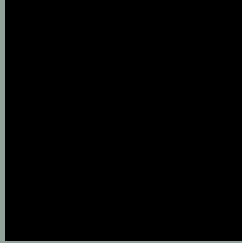
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

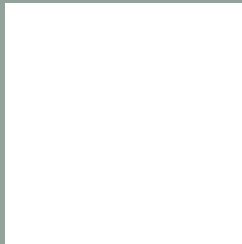
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 163, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 163, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 163, 155.

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, 163, 155

Protanopia
163, 158, 152

Deuteranopia
175, 154, 157



Tritanopia

150, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 163, 155

Protanomaly

157, 160, 153

Deuteranomaly

165, 157, 156

Tritanomaly

149, 161, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 163, 155

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

153, 159, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 163, 155 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, 163, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 163, 155)  
}
```

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, 163, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 163, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 163, 155 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

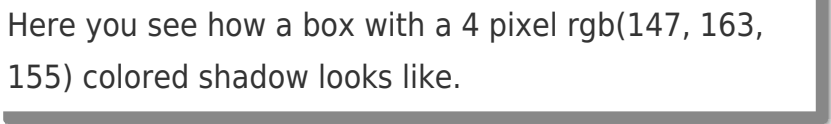
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 163, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 163, 155) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 163, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 163, 155); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 163, 155); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 163, 155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 163, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 163, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
163, 155) }
```

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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