

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 163, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 163, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 163, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A3A2
RGB	147, 163, 162
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3608, 0.3647
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	176°, 8%, 61%
HSV	176°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	31.6514, 35.0061, 39.2711
YIQ	158.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

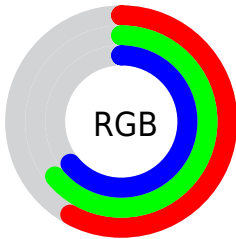
Format	Color
RYB	147, 155, 163
Decimal	9675682
CIELab	65.75, -5.82, -1.41
CIELCh	66, 5.986, 193.625
Yxy	35.0061, 0.2988, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287865762 (0xFF93A3A2)
YUV	158.1020, 1.9217, -9.7365
Hunter-Lab	59.1659, -8.0500, 2.0627

Details

The RGB color **147, 163, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 147, 148**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 218, 217**, and **96, 111, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 163, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 163, 163**.

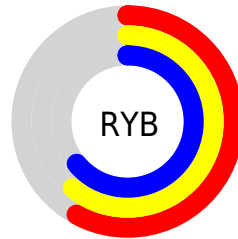
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (64%)

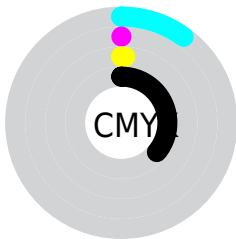
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (64%)

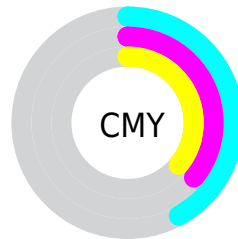


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 163, 162 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, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 163, 162


255, 255, 255

 201, 218, 217

 229, 246, 245

 147, 163, 162

 121, 137, 136

 96, 111, 110


 72, 87, 86

 50, 64, 63


 28, 42, 41

 4, 22, 21

 0, 0, 0

 147, 163, 162

 131, 163, 161

 147, 163, 162

 163, 163, 163

■ 114, 163, 160

■ 180, 163, 164

■ 98, 163, 159

■ 196, 163, 165

■ 82, 163, 158

■ 212, 163, 166

■ 66, 163, 157

■ 229, 163, 167

■ 49, 163, 156

■ 245, 163, 168

■ 33, 163, 155

■ 255, 163, 169

■ 17, 163, 154

■ 255, 163, 170

■ 0, 163, 153

■ 255, 163, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 163, 157



147, 163, 162



147, 162, 167

Triad

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



147, 163, 162



164, 158, 167



167, 158, 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, 162



163, 147, 148

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.



171, 157, 153



147, 163, 162



169, 156, 163

Square

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



147, 163, 162



157, 159, 170



172, 156, 157



162, 160, 149

Rectangle

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



147, 163, 162



150, 162, 169



172, 156, 157



169, 158, 150

Sweetspot

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



147, 163, 162



205, 212, 211



148, 163, 147



103, 107, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



147, 163, 162



186, 212, 210



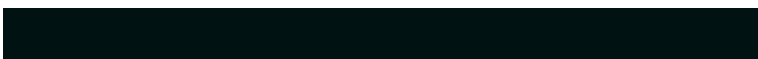
147, 156, 163



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 136



0, 18, 17

Inverse Universe

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



163, 147, 148



212, 186, 188



163, 154, 147



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 163, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

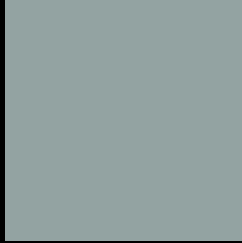
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

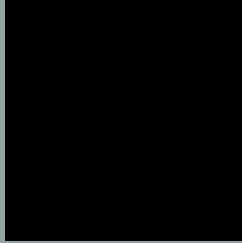
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

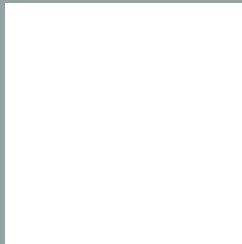
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 163, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 163, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 163, 162.

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](#).

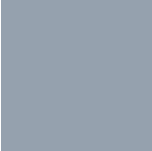
Dichromacy



Original Color
[147](#), [163](#), [162](#)

Protanopia
[162](#), [159](#), [160](#)

Deuteranopia
[173](#), [155](#), [164](#)



Tritanopia
149, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 163, 162

Protanomaly

157, 160, 161

Deuteranomaly

164, 158, 163

Tritanomaly

148, 162, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 163, 162

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

154, 160, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 163, 162 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, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 163, 162)  
}
```

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, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 163, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 163, 162 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, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 163, 162) }
```

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, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 163, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 163, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 163,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 163, 162 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, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
163, 162) }
```

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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