

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 168, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 168, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 168, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A88E
RGB	147, 168, 142
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 56%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3412, 0.4431
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	108°, 13%, 61%
HSV	108°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	30.9177, 36.1613, 30.9415
YIQ	158.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

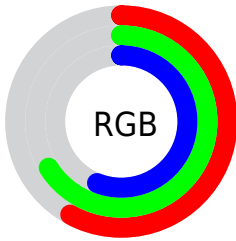
Format	Color
RYB	142, 168, 163
Decimal	9676942
CIELab	66.64, -12.35, 11.00
CIELCh	67, 16.538, 138.314
Yxy	36.1613, 0.3154, 0.3689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287867022 (0xFF93A88E)
YUV	158.7570, -8.2612, -10.3109
Hunter-Lab	60.1343, -13.4601, 11.5869

Details

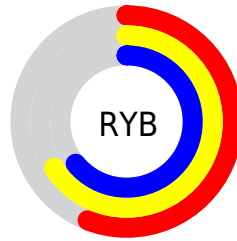
The RGB color **147, 168, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 142, 168**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 223, 196**, and **96, 116, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 168, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 168, 159**.

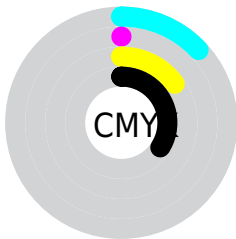
Distribution



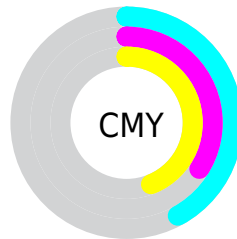
- Red (58%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 168, 142 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, 168, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 168, 142


255, 255, 255

 201, 223, 196

 229, 252, 224

255, 255, 252

 147, 168, 142

 121, 142, 116

 96, 116, 92


 72, 91, 68

 49, 68, 46


 28, 45, 25


 5, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 168, 142


 133, 168, 125


 147, 168, 142

 161, 168, 159


 120, 168, 108

 174, 168, 176

 106, 168, 92

 188, 168, 192

 93, 168, 75


 201, 168, 209

 79, 168, 58

 215, 168, 226

 66, 168, 41

 228, 168, 243

 52, 168, 24

 242, 168, 255

 38, 168, 8

 255, 168, 255

 32, 168, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 164, 134



147, 168, 142



132, 170, 156

Triad

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



147, 168, 142



138, 165, 191



193, 152, 153

Complementary

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



147, 168, 142



163, 142, 168

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.



189, 152, 169



147, 168, 142



157, 160, 190

Square

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



147, 168, 142



125, 169, 184



176, 155, 182



190, 155, 140

Rectangle

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



147, 168, 142



125, 171, 166



176, 155, 182



193, 152, 158

Sweetspot

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



147, 168, 142



210, 219, 208



168, 163, 142



104, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



147, 168, 142



186, 219, 178



142, 168, 150



77, 84, 76



28, 148, 0



4, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 142, 168



211, 178, 219



168, 142, 160



83, 76, 84



119, 0, 148



16, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 168, 142 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, 168, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

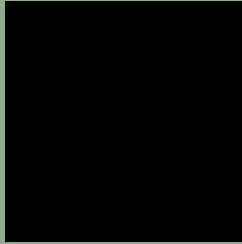
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 168, 142.



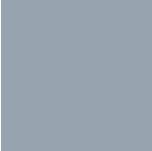
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 168, 142.

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](#).

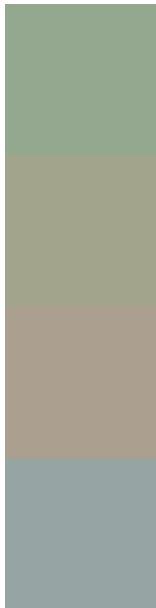
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 168, 142

Protanomaly
162, 164, 140

Deuteranomaly
171, 160, 143

Tritanomaly
150, 165, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 168, 142

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
155, 162, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 168, 142 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, 168, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 168, 142)  
}
```

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, 168, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 168, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 168, 142 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, 168, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 168, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 168, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 168, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 168, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 168, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
168, 142) }
```

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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