

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 170, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 170, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 170, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93AA84
RGB	147, 170, 132
RGB Percent	58%, 67%, 52%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3333, 0.4824
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.22, 0.33
HSL	96°, 18%, 59%
HSV	96°, 22%, 67%
XYZ	30.5722, 36.6184, 27.2865
YIQ	158.7910, -1.5100, -16.6940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

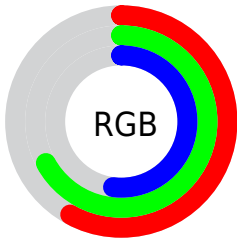
Format	Color
RYB	132, 170, 155
Decimal	9677444
CIELab	66.99, -15.13, 16.99
CIELCh	67, 22.753, 131.684
Yxy	36.6184, 0.3236, 0.3876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287867524 (0xFF93AA84)
YUV	158.7910, -13.2080, -10.3407
Hunter-Lab	60.5132, -15.7170, 15.6242

Details

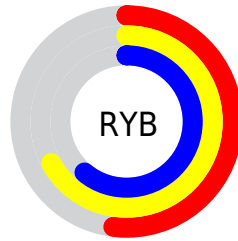
The RGB color **147, 170, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **155, 132, 170**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 225, 185**, and **96, 118, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 170, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 170, 149**.

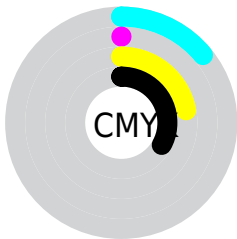
Distribution



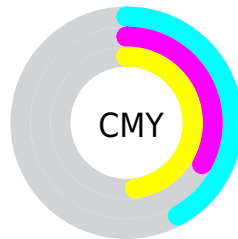
- Red (58%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 170, 132 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, 170, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 170, 132


255, 255, 255

 201, 225, 185

 229, 254, 213

 255, 255, 241

 147, 170, 132

 121, 143, 107

 96, 118, 82


 72, 93, 59


 49, 69, 37


 27, 47, 16


 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 170, 132


 137, 170, 115

 147, 170, 132


 157, 170, 149

 126, 170, 98

 168, 170, 166

 116, 170, 81

 178, 170, 183

 106, 170, 64

 188, 170, 200

 96, 170, 47

 198, 170, 217

 85, 170, 30


 209, 170, 234

 75, 170, 13

 219, 170, 251

 67, 170, 0

 229, 170, 255

 240, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 164, 123



147, 170, 132



124, 174, 149

Triad

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



147, 170, 132



122, 169, 201



205, 148, 156

Complementary

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



147, 170, 132



155, 132, 170

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.



196, 150, 176



147, 170, 132



149, 162, 203

Square

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



147, 170, 132



106, 173, 189



176, 155, 194



202, 151, 137

Rectangle

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



147, 170, 132



112, 175, 163



176, 155, 194



203, 148, 163

Sweetspot

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



147, 170, 132



212, 222, 206



170, 155, 132



107, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



147, 170, 132



186, 222, 162



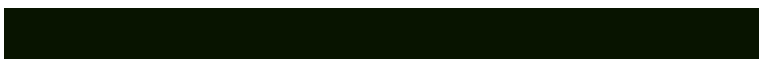
132, 170, 136



79, 84, 76



58, 148, 0



8, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



155, 132, 170



198, 162, 222



170, 132, 166



81, 76, 84



90, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 170, 132 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, 170, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

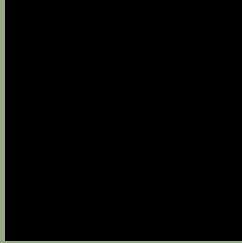
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 170, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 170, 132.

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](#).

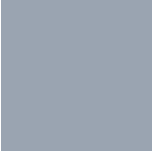
Dichromacy



Original Color
147, 170, 132

Protanopia
173, 162, 128

Deuteranopia
188, 156, 135



Tritanopia

154, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 170, 132

Protanomaly
164, 165, 129

Deuteranomaly
173, 161, 134

Tritanomaly
151, 166, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 170, 132

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
155, 163, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 170, 132 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, 170, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 170, 132)  
}
```

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, 170, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 170, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 170, 132 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, 170, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 170, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 170, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 170, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 170, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 170,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 170, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 170, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
170, 132) }
```

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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