

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 172, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 172, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 172, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93AC9D
RGB	147, 172, 157
RGB Percent	58%, 67%, 62%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3255, 0.3843
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.09, 0.33
HSL	144°, 13%, 63%
HSV	144°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	32.8709, 38.1424, 37.5280
YIQ	162.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

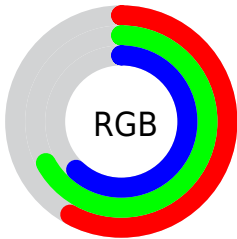
Format	Color
RYB	147, 165, 172
Decimal	9677981
CIELab	68.13, -11.65, 4.82
CIElCh	68, 12.604, 157.527
Yxy	38.1424, 0.3028, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287868061 (0xFF93AC9D)
YUV	162.8150, -2.8668, -13.8698
Hunter-Lab	61.7595, -13.0742, 7.2043

Details

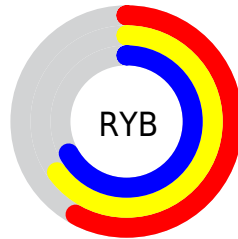
The RGB color **147, 172, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 147, 162**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 227, 212**, and **96, 120, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 172, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 172, 167**.

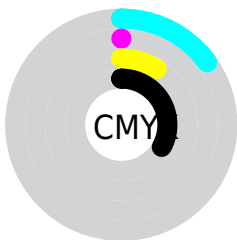
Distribution



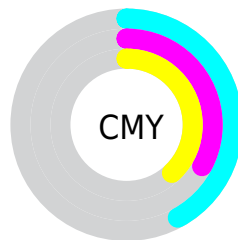
- Red (58%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 172, 157 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, 172, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 172, 157


255, 255, 255

 201, 227, 212

 229, 255, 240

 147, 172, 157

 121, 145, 131

 96, 120, 106

 72, 95, 82


 49, 71, 59

 28, 49, 37


 5, 28, 16

 0, 0, 0


 147, 172, 157


 130, 172, 147

 147, 172, 157


 164, 172, 167

 113, 172, 136


 181, 172, 178

 95, 172, 126

 199, 172, 188


 78, 172, 116


 216, 172, 198

 61, 172, 105


 233, 172, 209

 44, 172, 95


 250, 172, 219

 27, 172, 85

 255, 172, 229

 9, 172, 74

 255, 172, 240

 0, 172, 69

 255, 172, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 170, 148



147, 172, 157



139, 173, 169

Triad

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



147, 172, 157



157, 166, 188



190, 159, 153

Complementary

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



147, 172, 157



172, 147, 162

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.



190, 158, 163



147, 172, 157



172, 162, 184

Square

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



147, 172, 157



145, 170, 187



184, 159, 175



183, 162, 145

Rectangle

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



147, 172, 157



137, 172, 176



184, 159, 175



190, 159, 156

Sweetspot

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



147, 172, 157



215, 224, 219



162, 172, 147



107, 112, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



147, 172, 157



186, 224, 202



147, 172, 170



78, 87, 81



0, 150, 60



0, 23, 9

Inverse Universe

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



172, 147, 162



224, 186, 209



172, 147, 150



87, 78, 83



150, 0, 90



23, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 172, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

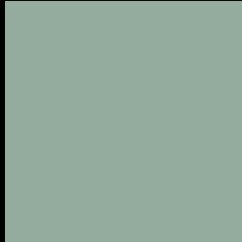
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

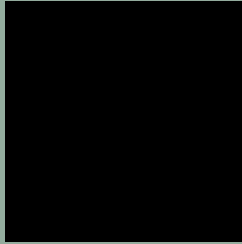
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 172, 157.



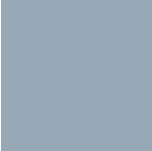
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 172, 157.

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
151, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 172, 157

Protanomaly

163, 168, 154

Deuteranomaly

171, 164, 158

Tritanomaly

150, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 172, 157

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

157, 166, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 172, 157 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, 172, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 172, 157)  
}
```

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, 172, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 172, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 172, 157 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, 172, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 172, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 172, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 172, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 172, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 172,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 172, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 172, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
172, 157) }
```

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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