

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 179, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 179, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 179, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93B385
RGB	147, 179, 133
RGB Percent	58%, 70%, 52%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2980, 0.4784
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.26, 0.30
HSL	102°, 23%, 61%
HSV	102°, 26%, 70%
XYZ	32.3864, 40.1367, 28.2305
YIQ	164.1880, -4.3060, -21.0900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

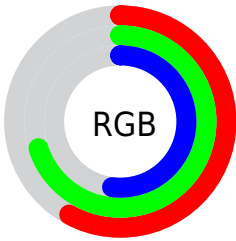
Format	Color
RYB	133, 179, 165
Decimal	9679749
CIELab	69.57, -19.59, 20.00
CIELCh	70, 27.996, 134.414
Yxy	40.1367, 0.3214, 0.3984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287869829 (0xFF93B385)
YUV	164.1880, -15.3757, -15.0739
Hunter-Lab	63.3535, -19.6194, 17.9277

Details

The RGB color **147, 179, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **165, 133, 179**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 235, 186**, and **96, 126, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 179, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 179, 151**.

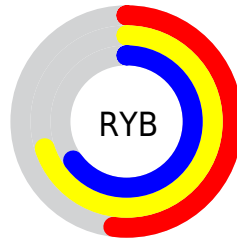
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (70%)

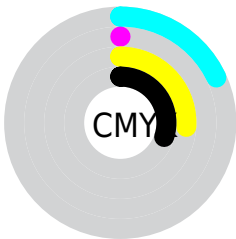
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (65%)

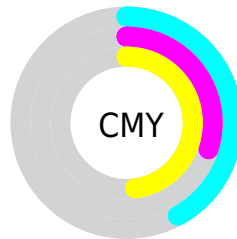


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 179, 133 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, 179, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 179, 133


255, 255, 255

 201, 235, 186


 230, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243

 147, 179, 133

 121, 152, 108

 96, 126, 83


 71, 101, 60

 48, 77, 37


 25, 54, 16

 2, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0


 147, 179, 133

 135, 179, 115

 147, 179, 133

 159, 179, 151

 122, 179, 97

 172, 179, 169

 110, 179, 79

 184, 179, 187


 97, 179, 61


 197, 179, 205

 85, 179, 44

 209, 179, 223

 72, 179, 26

 222, 179, 240

 60, 179, 8

 234, 179, 255

 54, 179, 0

 247, 179, 255

 255, 179, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 172, 120



147, 179, 133



118, 183, 155

Triad

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



147, 179, 133



119, 176, 218



221, 151, 158

Complementary

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



147, 179, 133



165, 133, 179

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.



212, 153, 184



147, 179, 133



155, 168, 219

Square

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



147, 179, 133



94, 182, 205



189, 159, 206



216, 156, 136

Rectangle

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



147, 179, 133



102, 184, 173



189, 159, 206



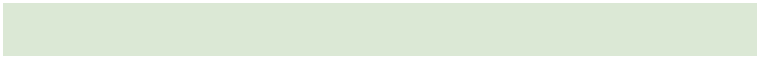
220, 151, 167

Sweetspot

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



147, 179, 133



219, 232, 213



179, 164, 133



109, 117, 106



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



147, 179, 133



182, 232, 160



133, 179, 141



83, 89, 80



47, 153, 0



8, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 133, 179



210, 160, 232



179, 133, 171



87, 80, 89



106, 0, 153



18, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 179, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

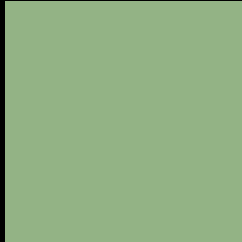
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

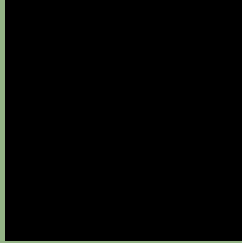
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 179, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 179, 133.

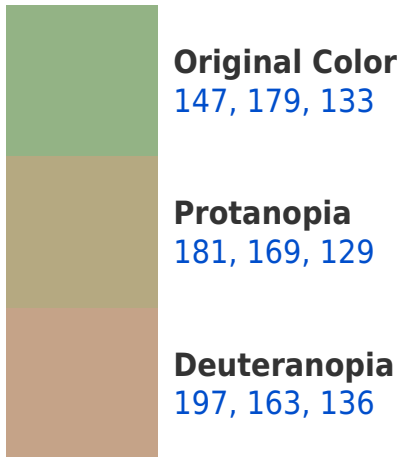


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 179, 133.

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
155, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 179, 133

Protanomaly
169, 173, 130

Deuteranomaly
179, 169, 135

Tritanomaly
152, 175, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 179, 133

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
158, 169, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 179, 133 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, 179, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 179, 133)  
}
```

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, 179, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 179, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 179, 133 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, 179, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 179, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 179, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 179, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 179, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 179,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 179, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 179, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
179, 133) }
```

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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