

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 180, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 180, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 180, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93B47B
RGB	147, 180, 123
RGB Percent	58%, 71%, 48%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2941, 0.5176
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.32, 0.29
HSL	95°, 28%, 59%
HSV	95°, 32%, 71%
XYZ	31.9290, 40.2756, 24.8300
YIQ	163.6350, -1.3710, -24.7230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

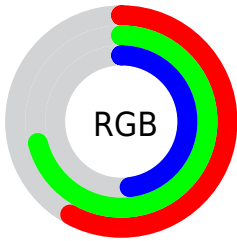
Format	Color
RYB	123, 180, 156
Decimal	9679995
CIELab	69.67, -21.67, 25.51
CIElCh	70, 33.470, 130.347
Yxy	40.2756, 0.3290, 0.4151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287870075 (0xFF93B47B)
YUV	163.6350, -20.0331, -14.5889
Hunter-Lab	63.4631, -21.2549, 21.2269

Details

The RGB color **147, 180, 123** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **156, 123, 180**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 236, 176**, and **95, 127, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 180, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 180, 141**.

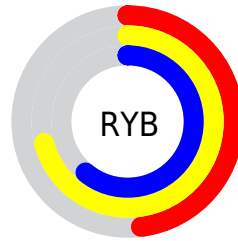
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (71%)

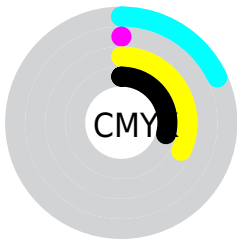
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (61%)

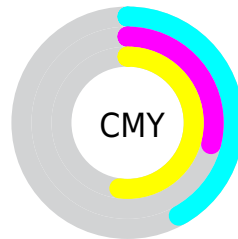


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 180, 123 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, 180, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 180, 123


255, 255, 255


 202, 236, 176

 230, 255, 203

 255, 255, 232

 147, 180, 123

 121, 153, 98

 95, 127, 74

 71, 102, 50

 47, 78, 28


 24, 55, 4


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 180, 123

 137, 180, 105

 147, 180, 123


 157, 180, 141

 126, 180, 87


 168, 180, 159


 116, 180, 69

 178, 180, 177


 105, 180, 51


 189, 180, 195


 95, 180, 33


 199, 180, 213


 84, 180, 15

 210, 180, 231

 76, 180, 0

 220, 180, 249

 230, 180, 255

 241, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 172, 110



147, 180, 123



111, 185, 149

Triad

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



147, 180, 123



97, 179, 227



230, 147, 161

Complementary

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



147, 180, 123



156, 123, 180

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.



217, 150, 191



147, 180, 123



145, 170, 230

Square

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



147, 180, 123



64, 185, 208



188, 159, 217



226, 152, 132

Rectangle

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



147, 180, 123



86, 187, 169



188, 159, 217



228, 147, 171

Sweetspot

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



147, 180, 123



221, 235, 211



180, 155, 123



109, 117, 103



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



147, 180, 123



183, 235, 145



123, 180, 127



84, 89, 80



64, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 123, 180



197, 145, 235



180, 123, 176



85, 80, 89



89, 0, 153



15, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 180, 123 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, 180, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

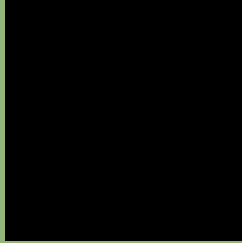
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 180, 123.

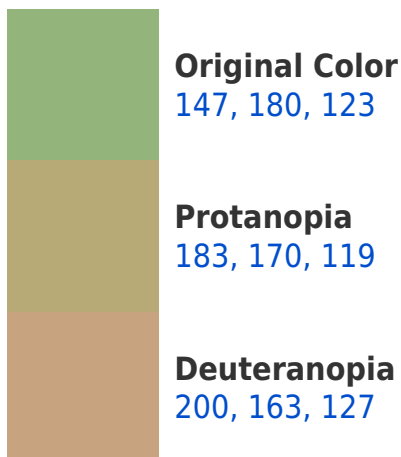


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 180, 123.

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
157, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 180, 123

Protanomaly
170, 174, 120

Deuteranomaly
181, 169, 126

Tritanomaly
153, 175, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 180, 123

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
158, 170, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 180, 123 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, 180, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 180, 123)  
}
```

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, 180, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 180, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 180, 123 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, 180, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 180, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 180, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 180, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 180, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 180,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 180, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 180, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
180, 123) }
```

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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