

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 185, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 185, 120) contains.

RGB(147, 185, 120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(147, 185, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93B978
RGB	147, 185, 120
RGB Percent	58%, 73%, 47%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2745, 0.5294
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.35, 0.27
HSL	95°, 32%, 60%
HSV	95°, 35%, 73%
XYZ	32.7717, 42.2570, 24.1985
YIQ	166.2280, -1.7830, -28.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

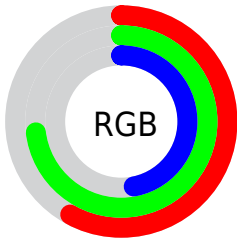
Format	Color
RYB	120, 185, 158
Decimal	9681272
CIELab	71.05, -24.60, 28.94
CIELCh	71, 37.978, 130.364
Yxy	42.2570, 0.3303, 0.4259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287871352 (0xFF93B978)
YUV	166.2280, -22.7904, -16.8630
Hunter-Lab	65.0054, -23.7707, 23.4329

Details

The RGB color **147, 185, 120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 120, 185**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 241, 173**, and **95, 132, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 185, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 185, 139**.

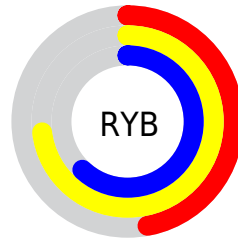
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (73%)

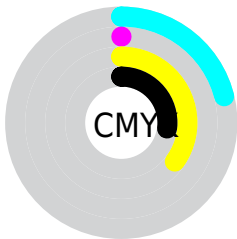
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (62%)

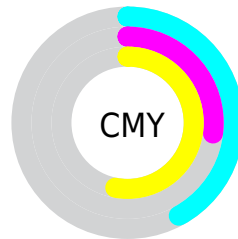


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 185, 120 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, 185, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 185, 120


255, 255, 255

 202, 241, 173


 230, 255, 200

 255, 255, 229

 147, 185, 120

 121, 158, 95

 95, 132, 70

 70, 106, 47


 46, 82, 24


 22, 59, 0

 0, 37, 0

 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 185, 120


 147, 185, 120

 136, 185, 102

 158, 185, 139


 125, 185, 83

 169, 185, 157


 115, 185, 65

 179, 185, 176


 104, 185, 46

 190, 185, 194

 93, 185, 28

 201, 185, 213

 82, 185, 9

 212, 185, 231

 77, 185, 0

 223, 185, 250

 234, 185, 255

 244, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 176, 105



147, 185, 120



104, 191, 150

Triad

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



147, 185, 120



84, 184, 238



241, 147, 163

Complementary

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



147, 185, 120



158, 120, 185

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.



227, 150, 198



147, 185, 120



144, 173, 242

Square

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



147, 185, 120



28, 190, 218



193, 161, 227



237, 153, 131

Rectangle

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



147, 185, 120



72, 192, 173



193, 161, 227



239, 147, 175

Sweetspot

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



147, 185, 120



224, 240, 213



185, 158, 120



111, 120, 104



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



147, 185, 120



181, 240, 139



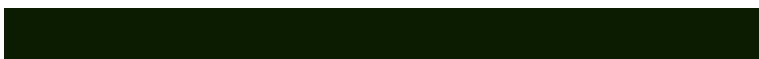
120, 185, 125



86, 92, 83



65, 156, 0



12, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 120, 185



198, 139, 240



185, 120, 180



88, 83, 92



91, 0, 156



16, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 185, 120 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, 185, 120 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, 185, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 185, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 185, 120.

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, 185, 120

Protanopia
188, 173, 115

Deuteranopia
206, 166, 124



Tritanopia
158, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 185, 120

Protanomaly
173, 177, 117

Deuteranomaly
185, 173, 123

Tritanomaly
154, 179, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 185, 120

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
159, 173, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 185, 120 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, 185, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 185, 120)  
}
```

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, 185, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 185, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 185, 120 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, 185, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 185, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 185, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 185, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 185, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 185, 120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 185, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 185, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
185, 120) }
```

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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