

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 189, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 189, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 189, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93BD94
RGB	147, 189, 148
RGB Percent	58%, 74%, 58%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2588, 0.4196
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.22, 0.26
HSL	121°, 24%, 66%
HSV	121°, 22%, 74%
XYZ	35.5755, 44.7364, 34.7769
YIQ	171.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

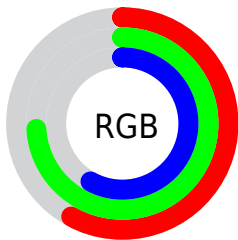
Format	Color
RYB	147, 188, 189
Decimal	9682324
CIELab	72.72, -22.07, 16.25
CIELCh	73, 27.406, 143.635
Yxy	44.7364, 0.3091, 0.3887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287872404 (0xFF93BD94)
YUV	171.7680, -11.7176, -21.7215
Hunter-Lab	66.8852, -22.1070, 15.9919

Details

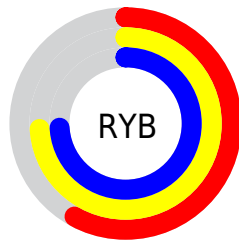
The RGB color **147, 189, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **189, 147, 188**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 245, 202**, and **95, 135, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 189, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 189, 166**.

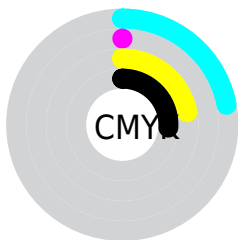
Distribution



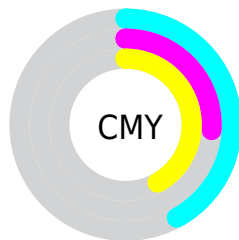
- Red (58%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 189, 148 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, 189, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 189, 148

255, 255, 255


 202, 245, 202

 230, 255, 230

 147, 189, 148

 121, 162, 122

 95, 135, 97

 71, 110, 73


 47, 85, 50


 24, 62, 29

 2, 40, 5

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 189, 148


 147, 189, 148

 128, 189, 130


 166, 189, 166

 109, 189, 111


 185, 189, 185


 90, 189, 93


 204, 189, 203

 71, 189, 74

 223, 189, 222


 52, 189, 56

 242, 189, 240

 34, 189, 37

 255, 189, 255

 15, 189, 19

 0, 189, 4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 183, 132



147, 189, 148



120, 192, 172

Triad

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



147, 189, 148



140, 182, 228



229, 161, 159

Complementary

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



147, 189, 148



189, 147, 188

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.



224, 161, 185



147, 189, 148



175, 174, 224

Square

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



147, 189, 148



111, 189, 218



206, 166, 208



221, 167, 139

Rectangle

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



147, 189, 148



107, 193, 189



206, 166, 208



229, 160, 168

Sweetspot

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



147, 189, 148



228, 245, 228



188, 189, 147



113, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



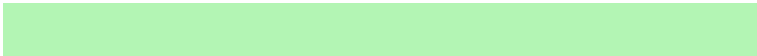
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



147, 189, 148



179, 245, 180



147, 189, 169



85, 94, 85



0, 158, 4



0, 31, 1

Inverse Universe

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



189, 147, 188



245, 179, 243



189, 147, 167



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 154



31, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 189, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

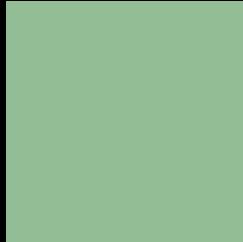
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 148 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, 189, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 189, 148.

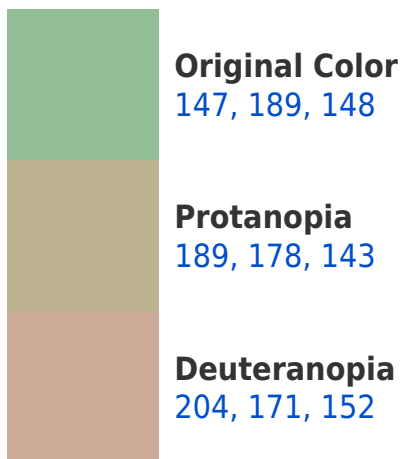


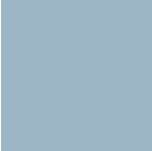
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 189, 148.

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
156, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 189, 148

Protanomaly
174, 182, 145

Deuteranomaly
183, 178, 151

Tritanomaly
153, 185, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 189, 148

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
163, 178, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 189, 148 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, 189, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 189, 148)  
}
```

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, 189, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 189, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 189, 148 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, 189, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 189, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 189, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 189, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 189, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 189,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 189, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 189, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
189, 148) }
```

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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