

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 192, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 192, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 192, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C07C
RGB	147, 192, 124
RGB Percent	58%, 75%, 49%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2471, 0.5137
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.35, 0.25
HSL	100°, 35%, 62%
HSV	100°, 35%, 75%
XYZ	34.5203, 45.3576, 26.0043
YIQ	170.7930, -4.9920, -30.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

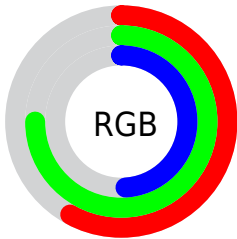
Format	Color
RYB	124, 192, 169
Decimal	9683068
CIELab	73.13, -27.43, 29.58
CIELCh	73, 40.340, 132.839
Yxy	45.3576, 0.3260, 0.4284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873148 (0xFF93C07C)
YUV	170.7930, -23.0689, -20.8665
Hunter-Lab	67.3480, -26.3659, 24.2507

Details

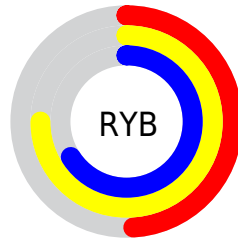
The RGB color **147, 192, 124** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **169, 124, 192**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 249, 177**, and **95, 138, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 192, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 192, 143**.

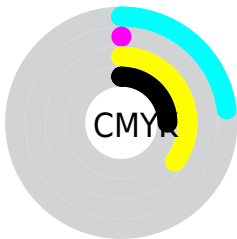
Distribution



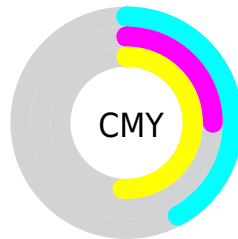
- Red (58%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 192, 124 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, 192, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 192, 124


255, 255, 255

 202, 249, 177


 231, 255, 205

 255, 255, 233

 147, 192, 124

 121, 165, 99

 95, 138, 74

 70, 113, 50


 45, 88, 27


 20, 64, 3


 0, 42, 0

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0


 147, 192, 124

 147, 192, 124

 134, 192, 105

 160, 192, 143

 122, 192, 86


 172, 192, 162


 109, 192, 66


 185, 192, 182

 96, 192, 47


 198, 192, 201

 83, 192, 28

 211, 192, 220

 71, 192, 9

 223, 192, 239

 65, 192, 0

 236, 192, 255

 249, 192, 255

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 182, 106



147, 192, 124



100, 198, 157

Triad

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



147, 192, 124



86, 189, 249



251, 151, 165

Complementary

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



147, 192, 124



169, 124, 192

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.



238, 153, 202



147, 192, 124



152, 178, 251

Square

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



147, 192, 124



0, 197, 229



204, 164, 234



245, 158, 131

Rectangle

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



147, 192, 124



62, 199, 182



204, 164, 234



249, 150, 177

Sweetspot

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



147, 192, 124



232, 250, 222



192, 168, 124



114, 125, 109



252, 252, 252



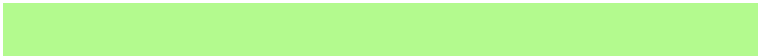
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



147, 192, 124



179, 250, 142



124, 192, 134



90, 97, 87



54, 161, 0



11, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 124, 192



214, 142, 250



192, 124, 182



94, 87, 97



106, 0, 161



22, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 192, 124 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, 192, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

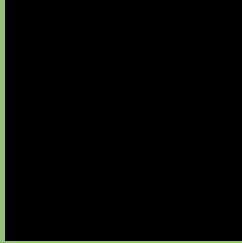
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 192, 124.

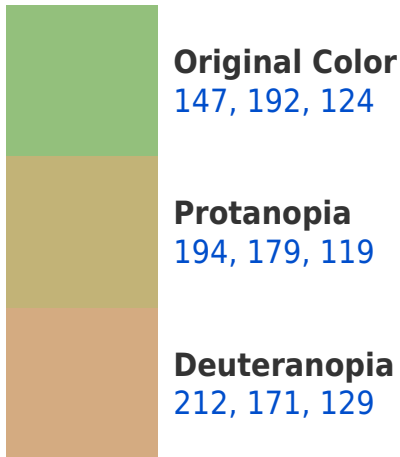


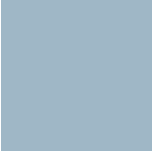
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 192, 124.

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
159, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 192, 124

Protanomaly
177, 184, 121

Deuteranomaly
188, 179, 127

Tritanomaly
155, 186, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 192, 124

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
162, 179, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 192, 124 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, 192, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 192, 124)  
}
```

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, 192, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 192, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 192, 124 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

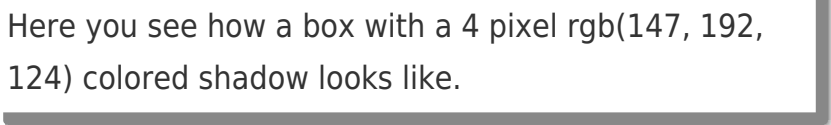
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 192, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 192, 124) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 192, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 192, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 192, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 192, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
192, 124) }
```

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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