

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 192, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 192, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 192, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C09A
RGB	147, 192, 154
RGB Percent	58%, 75%, 60%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2471, 0.3961
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	129°, 26%, 66%
HSV	129°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	36.7150, 46.2354, 37.5611
YIQ	174.2130, -14.6220, -21.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

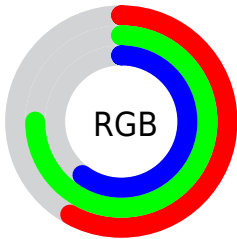
Format	Color
RYB	147, 186, 192
Decimal	9683098
CIELab	73.70, -22.49, 14.38
CIELCh	74, 26.694, 147.393
Yxy	46.2354, 0.3047, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873178 (0xFF93C09A)
YUV	174.2130, -9.9650, -23.8658
Hunter-Lab	67.9966, -22.6125, 14.8461

Details

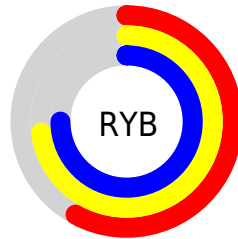
The RGB color **147, 192, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 147, 185**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 249, 208**, and **95, 138, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 192, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 192, 170**.

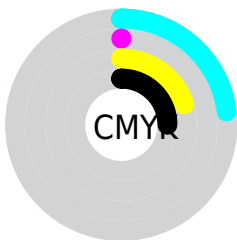
Distribution



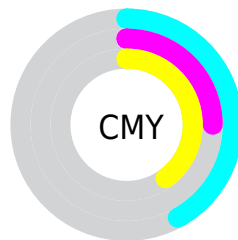
- Red (58%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 192, 154 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, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 192, 154


255, 255, 255


 202, 249, 208

 230, 255, 237

 147, 192, 154

 121, 165, 128

 95, 138, 103

 71, 113, 79

 47, 88, 56

 23, 64, 34

 0, 42, 13

 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 192, 154


 147, 192, 154

 128, 192, 138


 166, 192, 170

 109, 192, 122


 185, 192, 186

 89, 192, 105


 205, 192, 203

 70, 192, 89

 224, 192, 219

 51, 192, 73


 243, 192, 235

 32, 192, 57

 255, 192, 251

 13, 192, 41

 255, 192, 255

 0, 192, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 186, 137



147, 192, 154



122, 195, 178

Triad

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



147, 192, 154



148, 184, 230



231, 165, 160

Complementary

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



147, 192, 154



192, 147, 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, 163, 184



147, 192, 154



182, 176, 224

Square

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



147, 192, 154



119, 191, 222



211, 168, 208



221, 171, 141

Rectangle

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



147, 192, 154



111, 195, 195



211, 168, 208



231, 164, 168

Sweetspot

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



147, 192, 154



232, 250, 235



185, 192, 147



115, 125, 117



252, 252, 252



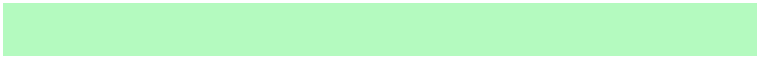
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



147, 192, 154



180, 250, 191



147, 192, 176



87, 97, 89



0, 161, 25



0, 33, 5

Inverse Universe

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



192, 147, 185



250, 180, 239



192, 147, 163



97, 87, 95



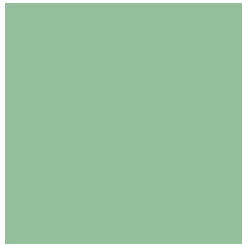
161, 0, 136



33, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 192, 154 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, 154 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, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 192, 154.

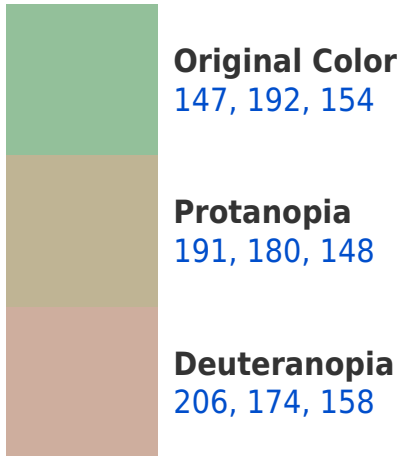


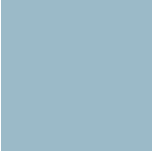
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 192, 154.

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, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 192, 154

Protanomaly
175, 184, 150

Deuteranomaly
185, 181, 157

Tritanomaly
152, 188, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 192, 154

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
164, 181, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 192, 154 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, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 192, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 192, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 192, 154 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

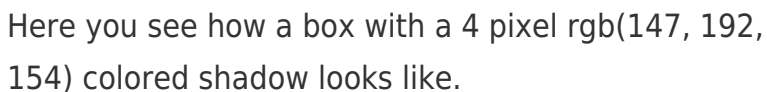
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 192, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 192, 154) }
```

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, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192, 154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 192, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
192, 154) }
```

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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