

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 194, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 194, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 194, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C296
RGB	147, 194, 150
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 59%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2392, 0.4118
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.23, 0.24
HSL	124°, 28%, 67%
HSV	124°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	36.8294, 46.9886, 35.9828
YIQ	174.9310, -13.8880, -23.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

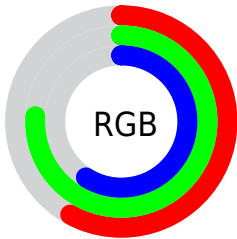
Format	Color
RYB	147, 191, 194
Decimal	9683606
CIELab	74.18, -24.20, 17.21
CIELCh	74, 29.695, 144.573
Yxy	46.9886, 0.3074, 0.3922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873686 (0xFF93C296)
YUV	174.9310, -12.2910, -24.4955
Hunter-Lab	68.5482, -24.0554, 16.8609

Details

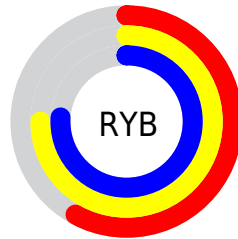
The RGB color **147, 194, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **194, 147, 191**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 251, 204**, and **95, 140, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 194, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 194, 168**.

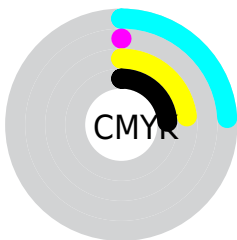
Distribution



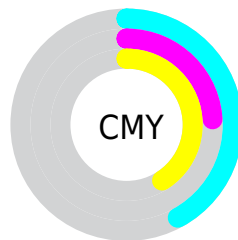
- Red (58%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 194, 150 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, 194, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 194, 150

255, 255, 255


 202, 251, 204

 230, 255, 232

 147, 194, 150

 121, 167, 124

 95, 140, 99

 70, 114, 75


 46, 90, 52


 22, 66, 30

 0, 43, 7

 0, 23, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 194, 150

 147, 194, 150

 128, 194, 132

 166, 194, 168

 108, 194, 114


 186, 194, 186

 89, 194, 96


 205, 194, 204

 69, 194, 77


 225, 194, 223


 50, 194, 59

 244, 194, 241

 31, 194, 41

 255, 194, 255

 11, 194, 23

 0, 194, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 188, 132



147, 194, 150



117, 197, 176

Triad

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



147, 194, 150



140, 186, 236



237, 163, 161

Complementary

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



147, 194, 150



194, 147, 191

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.



233, 163, 188



147, 194, 150



180, 177, 232

Square

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



147, 194, 150



107, 194, 226



213, 168, 214



228, 170, 139

Rectangle

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



147, 194, 150



102, 198, 195



213, 168, 214



237, 162, 170

Sweetspot

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



147, 194, 150



235, 252, 236



192, 194, 147



117, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



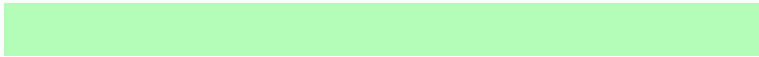
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 194, 150



179, 252, 184



147, 194, 173



87, 97, 88



0, 161, 10



0, 33, 2

Inverse Universe

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



194, 147, 191



252, 179, 248



194, 147, 168



97, 87, 96



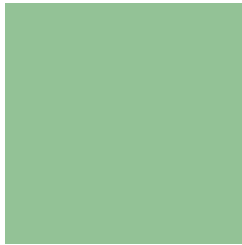
161, 0, 150



33, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 194, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

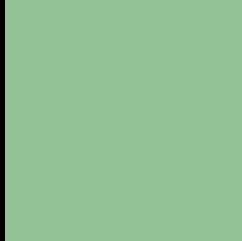
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

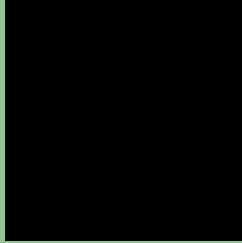
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 194, 150.

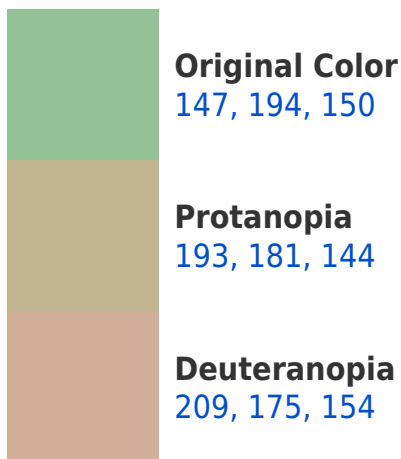


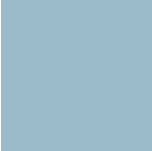
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 194, 150.

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](#).

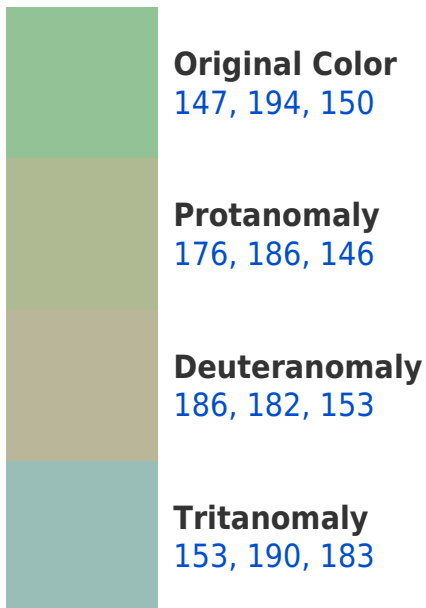
Dichromacy



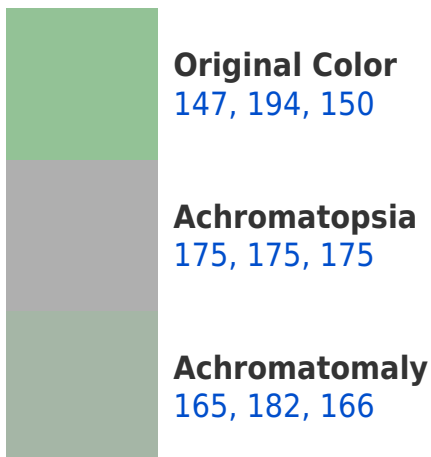


Tritanopia
156, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 194, 150 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, 194, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 194, 150)  
}
```

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, 194, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 194, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 194, 150 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, 194, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 194, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 194, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 194, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 194, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 194,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 194, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 194, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
194, 150) }
```

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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