

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 206, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 206, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 206, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93CE6E
RGB	147, 206, 110
RGB Percent	58%, 81%, 43%
CMY	0.4235, 0.1922, 0.5686
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.47, 0.19
HSL	97°, 49%, 62%
HSV	97°, 47%, 81%
XYZ	36.9184, 51.4714, 22.7410
YIQ	177.4150, -4.3480, -42.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

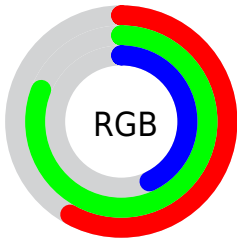
Format	Color
RYB	110, 206, 169
Decimal	9686638
CIELab	76.96, -35.89, 41.62
CIELCh	77, 54.958, 130.773
Yxy	51.4714, 0.3322, 0.4632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287876718 (0xFF93CE6E)
YUV	177.4150, -33.2356, -26.6740
Hunter-Lab	71.7436, -33.6973, 31.4270

Details

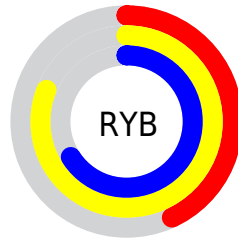
The RGB color **147, 206, 110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **169, 110, 206**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 163**, and **93, 151, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 206, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 206, 131**.

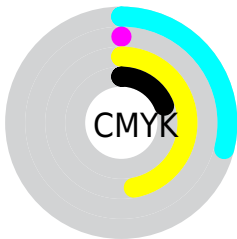
Distribution



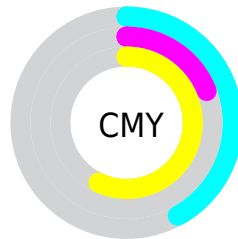
- Red (58%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 206, 110 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, 206, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 206, 110

255, 255, 255

 203, 255, 163


 232, 255, 191


 255, 255, 219


 255, 255, 248

 147, 206, 110

 120, 178, 84

 93, 151, 59

 67, 125, 34

 40, 100, 4

 7, 75, 0

 0, 52, 0

 0, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 206, 110

 147, 206, 110

 134, 206, 89

 160, 206, 131

 122, 206, 69


 172, 206, 151

 109, 206, 48


 185, 206, 172

 96, 206, 28

 198, 206, 192

 84, 206, 7

 210, 206, 213

 79, 206, 0

 223, 206, 234

 236, 206, 254

 248, 206, 255

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 193, 86



147, 206, 110



69, 214, 155

Triad

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



147, 206, 110



0, 204, 255



255, 147, 173

Complementary

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



147, 206, 110



169, 110, 206

Split Complementary

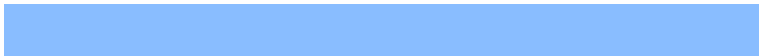
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 152, 225



147, 206, 110



137, 189, 255

Square

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



147, 206, 110



0, 213, 255



218, 169, 255



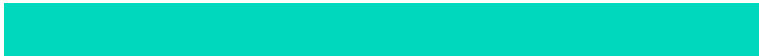
255, 157, 126

Rectangle

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



147, 206, 110



0, 216, 190



218, 169, 255



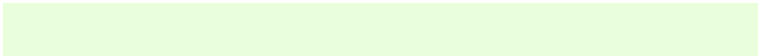
255, 147, 191

Sweetspot

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



147, 206, 110



233, 255, 219



206, 168, 110



114, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 206, 110



167, 255, 112



110, 206, 120



96, 102, 92



64, 166, 0



15, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 110, 206



200, 112, 255



206, 110, 196



98, 92, 102



102, 0, 166



24, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 206, 110 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, 206, 110 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, 206, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 206, 110.

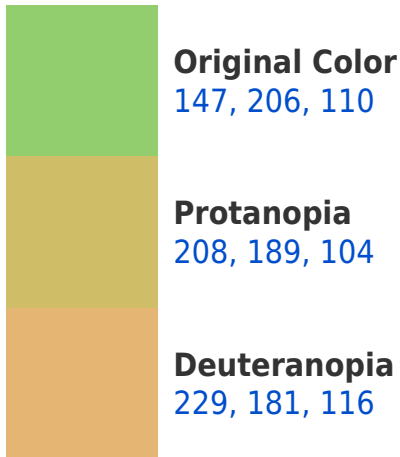


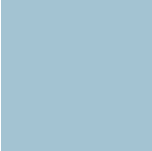
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 206, 110.

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](#).

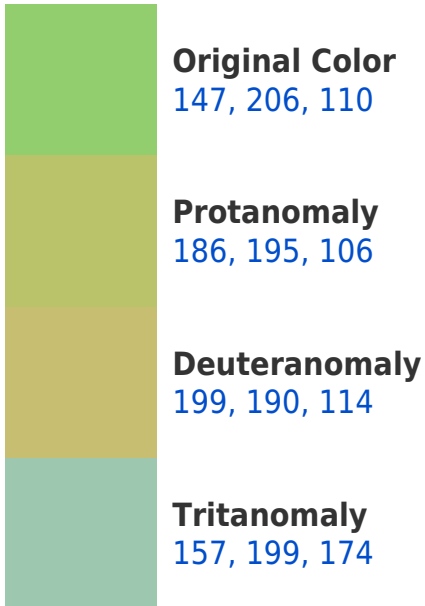
Dichromacy



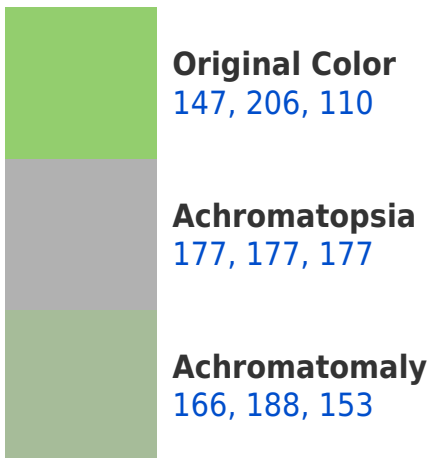


Tritanopia
163, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 206, 110 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, 206, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 206, 110)  
}
```

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, 206, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 206, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 206, 110 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, 206, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 206, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 206, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 206, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 206, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 206,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 206, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 206, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
206, 110) }
```

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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