

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 135, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 135, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 135, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	938785
RGB	147, 135, 133
RGB Percent	58%, 53%, 52%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4716, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	7°, 6%, 55%
HSV	7°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	24.8954, 25.1548, 25.7335
YIQ	138.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

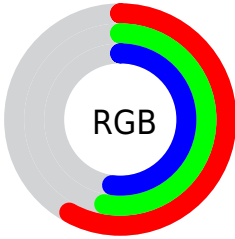
Format	Color
R _Y B	147, 135, 133
Decimal	9668485
CIE Lab	57.23, 4.28, 2.60
CIE LCh	57, 5.009, 31.232
Yxy	25.1548, 0.3285, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287858565 (0xFF938785)
YUV	138.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773
Hunter-Lab	50.1545, 0.8323, 4.6874

Details

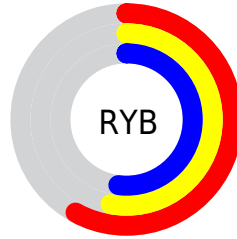
The RYB color `147, 135, 133` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `133, 139, 147`, and the grayscale version is `138, 138, 138`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `201, 188, 186`, and `96, 85, 84` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `147, 123, 118`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `147, 148, 148`.

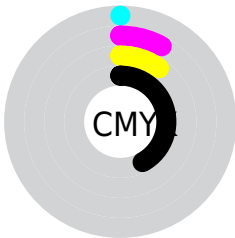
Distribution



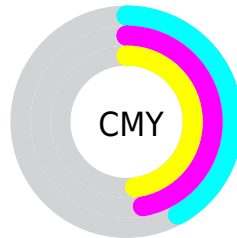
- Red (58%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 135, 133 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 RYB color 147, 135, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 135, 133


255, 255, 255

 201, 188, 186

 229, 216, 214

 255, 244, 242

 147, 135, 133

 121, 109, 108


 96, 85, 84


 73, 62, 60

 50, 40, 39


 29, 20, 18

 0, 0, 0

 147, 135, 133

 147, 123, 118

 147, 110, 104

 147, 135, 133

 147, 148, 148

 147, 154, 162

 147, 97, 89

 147, 161, 177

 147, 84, 74

 147, 168, 192

 147, 71, 60

 147, 175, 207

 147, 60, 45

 147, 182, 221

 147, 47, 30

 147, 189, 236

 147, 35, 15

 147, 196, 251

 147, 22, 1

 147, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 135, 137



147, 135, 133



145, 140, 130

Triad

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



147, 135, 133



131, 138, 140



133, 137, 146

Complementary

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



147, 135, 133



133, 139, 147

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.



129, 135, 145



147, 135, 133



128, 135, 140

Square

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



147, 135, 133



130, 138, 132



127, 134, 142



139, 136, 145

Rectangle

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



147, 135, 133



140, 143, 129



127, 134, 142



132, 136, 146

Sweetspot

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



147, 135, 133



191, 186, 186



147, 133, 145



97, 94, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 135, 133



191, 174, 170



141, 147, 133



74, 67, 67



138, 19, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 139, 147



170, 180, 191



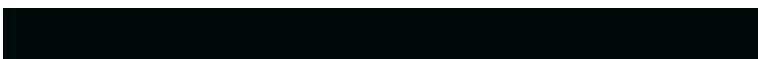
133, 137, 147



67, 70, 74



0, 64, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 135, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

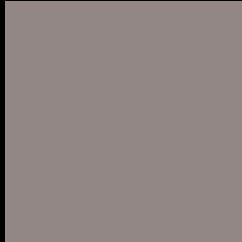
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 135, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

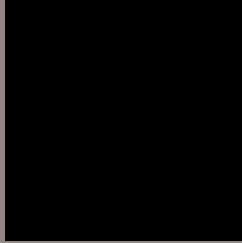
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 147, 135, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 135, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 135, 133.

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



Original Color


147, 135, 133

Protanopia

141, 139, 134

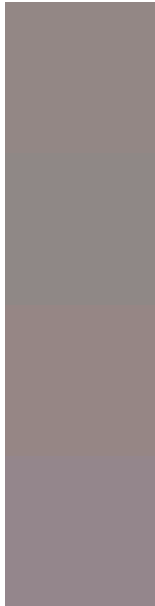
Deuteranopia

152, 133, 133



Tritanopia
148, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 135, 133

Protanomaly

143, 137, 134

Deuteranomaly

150, 134, 133

Tritanomaly

148, 134, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 135, 133

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

141, 137, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 135, 133 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, 135, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 135, 133)  
}
```

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, 135, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 135, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 135, 133 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, 135, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 135, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 135, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 135, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 135, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 135,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 135, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 135, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
135, 133) }
```

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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