

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 168, 238)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 168, 238) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 168, 238)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A8EE
RGB	147, 168, 238
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 93%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3412, 0.0667
CMYK	0.38, 0.29, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	226°, 73%, 75%
HSV	226°, 38%, 93%
XYZ	41.4679, 40.3814, 86.4977
YIQ	169.7010, -34.9860, 17.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

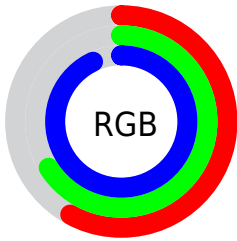
Format	Color
RYB	147, 164, 238
Decimal	9677038
CIELab	69.74, 9.65, -37.40
CIELCh	70, 38.627, 284.471
Yxy	40.3814, 0.2463, 0.2399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287867118 (0xFF93A8EE)
YUV	169.7010, 33.6714, -19.9088
Hunter-Lab	63.5463, 5.2761, -36.2217

Details

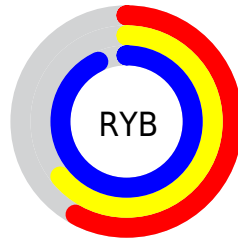
The RGB color **147, 168, 238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **238, 217, 147**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 223, 255**, and **92, 116, 182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 150, 238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 186, 238**.

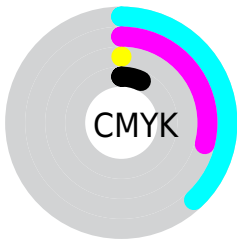
Distribution



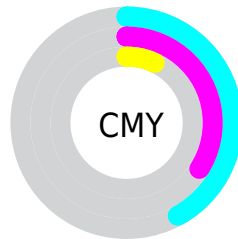
- Red (58%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 168, 238 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, 168, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 168, 238


255, 255, 255

 203, 223, 255

 232, 252, 255

 147, 168, 238

 119, 142, 210

 92, 116, 182

 65, 92, 155

 35, 69, 128

 0, 47, 103

 0, 27, 79

 0, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 6

■ 147, 168, 238

■ 147, 168, 238

■ 123, 150, 238

■ 171, 186, 238

■ 99, 131, 238

■ 195, 205, 238

■ 76, 113, 238

■ 218, 223, 238

■ 52, 95, 238

■ 242, 241, 238

■ 28, 76, 238

■ 255, 255, 238

■ 4, 58, 238

■ 0, 55, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 179, 237



147, 168, 238



196, 155, 221

Triad

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



147, 168, 238



232, 150, 123



92, 188, 150

Complementary

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



147, 168, 238



238, 217, 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.



137, 183, 119



147, 168, 238



209, 162, 103

Square

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



147, 168, 238



239, 143, 155



176, 174, 101



36, 189, 187

Rectangle

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



147, 168, 238



219, 148, 201



176, 174, 101



108, 186, 139

Sweetspot

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



147, 168, 238



227, 233, 255



147, 238, 217



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 168, 238



138, 165, 255



171, 147, 238



108, 111, 120



0, 42, 184



0, 13, 56

Inverse Universe

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



238, 147, 168



255, 138, 165



214, 238, 147



120, 108, 111



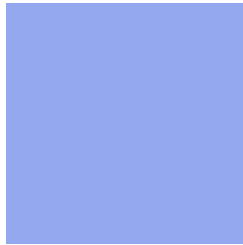
184, 0, 42



56, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 168, 238 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

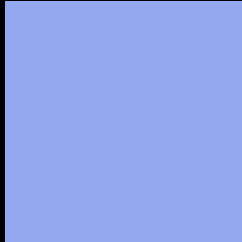
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 238 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

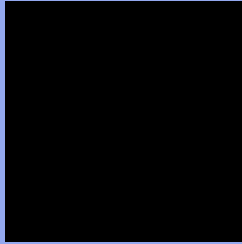
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 168, 238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 168, 238.

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, 168, 238

Protanopia
149, 168, 238

Deuteranopia
147, 168, 238



Tritanopia
136, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 168, 238

Protanomaly
148, 168, 238

Deuteranomaly
147, 168, 238

Tritanomaly
140, 174, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 168, 238

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
162, 169, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 168, 238 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, 168, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 168, 238)  
}
```

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, 168, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 168, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 168, 238 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

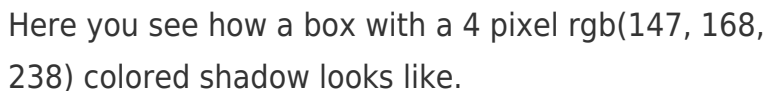
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 168, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 168, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 168, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168, 238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 168, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 168, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
168, 238) }
```

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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