

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 186, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 186, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 186, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93BABA
RGB	147, 186, 186
RGB Percent	58%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2706, 0.2706
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	180°, 22%, 65%
HSV	180°, 21%, 73%
XYZ	38.4545, 44.8660, 53.0876
YIQ	174.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

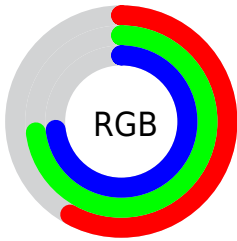
Format	Color
RYB	147, 167, 186
Decimal	9681594
CIELab	72.80, -12.97, -4.30
CIElCh	73, 13.664, 198.357
Yxy	44.8660, 0.2819, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287871674 (0xFF93BABA)
YUV	174.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763
Hunter-Lab	66.9821, -14.7418, -0.1037

Details

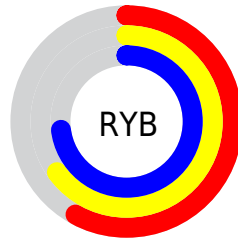
The RGB color **147, 186, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 147, 147**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 242, 242**, and **95, 133, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 186, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 186, 186**.

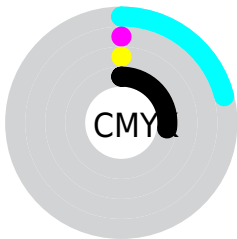
Distribution



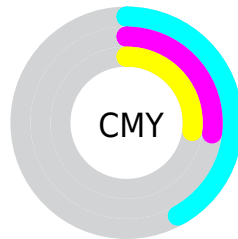
- Red (58%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 186, 186 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, 186, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 186, 186

 147, 186, 186


255, 255, 255

 121, 159, 159

 202, 242, 242

 95, 133, 133

 230, 255, 255

 71, 108, 108


 47, 83, 84


 23, 60, 60

 0, 38, 39

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

 147, 186, 186

 147, 186, 186

■ 128, 186, 186

■ 166, 186, 186

■ 110, 186, 186

■ 184, 186, 186

■ 91, 186, 186

■ 203, 186, 186

■ 73, 186, 186

■ 221, 186, 186

■ 54, 186, 186

■ 240, 186, 186

■ 35, 186, 186

■ 255, 186, 186

■ 17, 186, 186

■ 0, 186, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 186, 173



147, 186, 186



149, 184, 197

Triad

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



147, 186, 186



190, 173, 195



194, 176, 154

Complementary

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



147, 186, 186



186, 147, 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.



203, 172, 160



147, 186, 186



201, 171, 184

Square

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



147, 186, 186



175, 177, 202



206, 170, 171



181, 180, 155

Rectangle

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



147, 186, 186



155, 182, 201



206, 170, 171



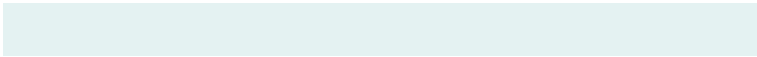
197, 175, 156

Sweetspot

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



147, 186, 186



228, 242, 242



147, 186, 147



114, 122, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



147, 186, 186



182, 242, 242



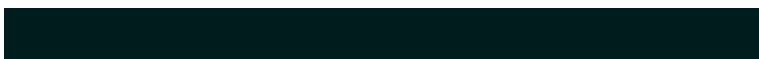
147, 166, 186



83, 92, 92



0, 156, 156



0, 28, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 147, 186



242, 182, 242



186, 166, 147



92, 83, 92



156, 0, 156



28, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 186, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

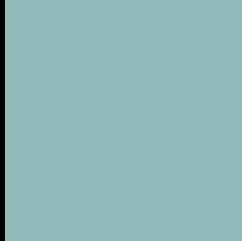
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

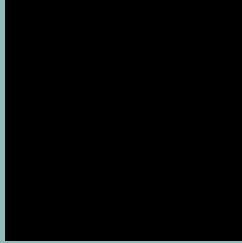
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

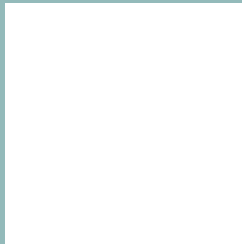
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 186, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 186, 186.



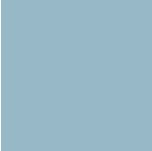
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 186, 186.

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
150, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 186, 186

Protanomaly

168, 180, 183

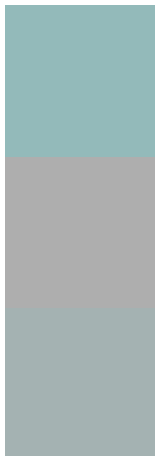
Deuteranomaly

175, 178, 188

Tritanomaly

149, 185, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 186, 186

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

164, 178, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 186, 186 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, 186, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 186, 186)  
}
```

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, 186, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 186, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 186, 186 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, 186, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 186, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 186, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 186, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 186, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 186,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 186, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 186, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
186, 186) }
```

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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