

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 194, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 194, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 194, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C2C6
RGB	147, 194, 198
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 78%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2392, 0.2235
CMYK	0.26, 0.02, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	185°, 31%, 68%
HSV	185°, 26%, 78%
XYZ	41.5175, 48.8638, 60.6695
YIQ	180.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

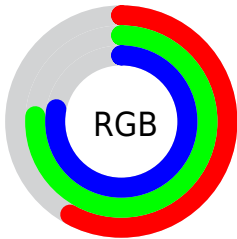
Format	Color
RYB	147, 171, 198
Decimal	9683654
CIELab	75.37, -14.45, -7.05
CIELCh	75, 16.075, 206.004
Yxy	48.8638, 0.2749, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873734 (0xFF93C2C6)
YUV	180.4030, 8.6753, -29.2944
Hunter-Lab	69.9027, -16.3128, -2.5268

Details

The RGB color **147, 194, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 151, 147**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 251, 255**, and **95, 140, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 192, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 196, 198**.

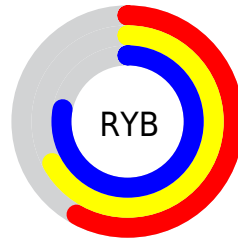
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (76%)

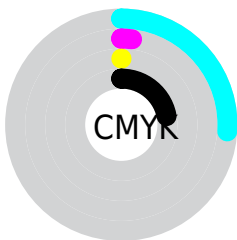
Blue (78%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (78%)

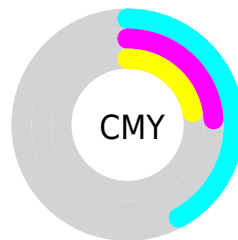


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 194, 198 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, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 194, 198


255, 255, 255


 202, 251, 255

 231, 255, 255

 147, 194, 198

 120, 167, 171

 95, 140, 144

 69, 115, 119

 44, 90, 94

 18, 67, 70

 0, 44, 48

 0, 25, 27

 0, 0, 0

 147, 194, 198

 147, 194, 198

■ 127, 192, 198

■ 167, 196, 198

■ 107, 191, 198

■ 187, 197, 198

■ 88, 189, 198

■ 206, 199, 198

■ 68, 188, 198

■ 226, 200, 198

■ 48, 186, 198

■ 246, 202, 198

■ 28, 185, 198

■ 255, 203, 198

■ 8, 183, 198

■ 255, 205, 198

■ 0, 182, 198

■ 255, 206, 198

■ 255, 208, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 194, 183



147, 194, 198



152, 192, 210

Triad

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



147, 194, 198



203, 178, 202



200, 184, 156

Complementary

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



147, 194, 198



198, 151, 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.



212, 179, 162



147, 194, 198



214, 176, 188

Square

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



147, 194, 198



186, 183, 212



217, 176, 173



183, 189, 159

Rectangle

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



147, 194, 198



161, 189, 214



217, 176, 173



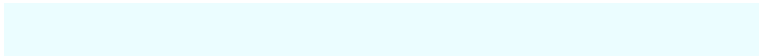
204, 182, 157

Sweetspot

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



147, 194, 198



235, 253, 255



147, 198, 150



115, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 194, 198



176, 249, 255



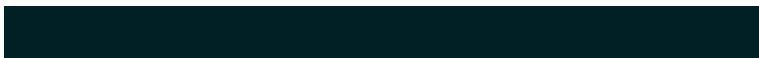
147, 169, 198



90, 99, 99



0, 150, 163



0, 33, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 147, 194



255, 176, 249



198, 176, 147



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 150



36, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 194, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

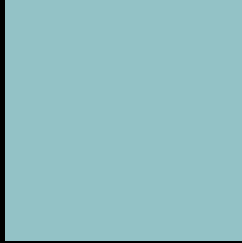
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

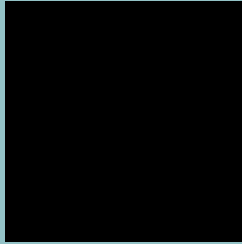
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 194, 198.

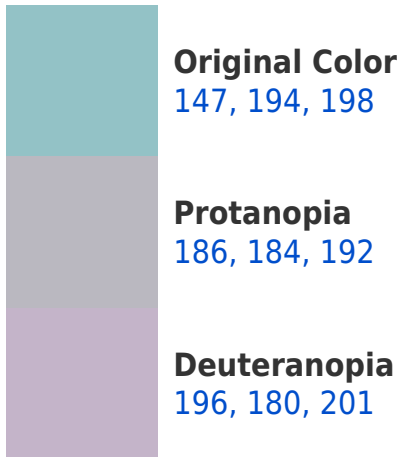


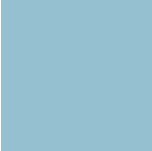
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 194, 198.

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
149, 192, 208

Trichromacy



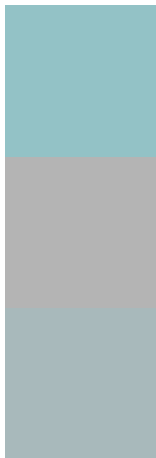
Original Color
147, 194, 198

Protanomaly
172, 188, 194

Deuteranomaly
178, 185, 200

Tritanomaly
148, 193, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 194, 198

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
168, 185, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 194, 198 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, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 194, 198)  
}
```

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, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 194, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 194, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 194, 198) }
```

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, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 194, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 194, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 194,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 194, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
194, 198) }
```

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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