

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 198, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 198, 228) contains.

RGB(147, 198, 228)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(147, 198, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C6E4
RGB	147, 198, 228
RGB Percent	58%, 78%, 89%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2235, 0.1059
CMYK	0.36, 0.13, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	202°, 60%, 74%
HSV	202°, 36%, 89%
XYZ	46.2303, 52.1926, 81.0364
YIQ	186.1710, -40.0260, -1.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

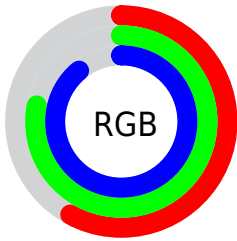
Format	Color
R _Y B	147, 178, 228
Decimal	9684708
CIE Lab	77.40, -9.35, -20.22
CIE LCh	77, 22.277, 245.180
Yxy	52.1926, 0.2576, 0.2908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287874788 (0xFF93C6E4)
YUV	186.1710, 20.6217, -34.3530
Hunter-Lab	72.2445, -12.2031, -15.9343

Details

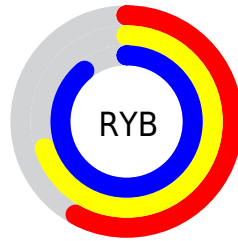
The RGB color **147, 198, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **228, 177, 147**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **93, 144, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 190, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 206, 228**.

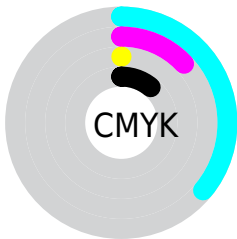
Distribution



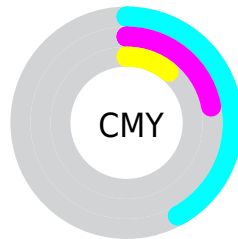
- Red (58%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 198, 228 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, 198, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 198, 228


255, 255, 255


 203, 255, 255

 232, 255, 255

 147, 198, 228

 120, 171, 200

 93, 144, 173

 66, 119, 146

 38, 94, 120

 0, 70, 95

 0, 48, 72

 0, 28, 49

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 198, 228

■ 147, 198, 228

■ 124, 190, 228

■ 170, 206, 228

■ 101, 181, 228

■ 193, 215, 228

■ 79, 173, 228

■ 215, 223, 228

■ 56, 164, 228

■ 238, 232, 228

■ 33, 156, 228

■ 255, 240, 228

■ 10, 147, 228

■ 255, 249, 228

■ 0, 144, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 202, 214



147, 198, 228



172, 192, 232

Triad

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



147, 198, 228



233, 177, 188



180, 197, 157

Complementary

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



147, 198, 228



228, 177, 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, 191, 150



147, 198, 228



233, 179, 168

Square

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



147, 198, 228



221, 179, 209



222, 184, 154



157, 201, 173

Rectangle

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



147, 198, 228



190, 187, 228



222, 184, 154



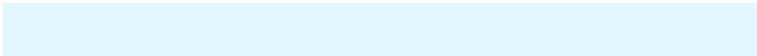
188, 195, 154

Sweetspot

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



147, 198, 228



227, 245, 255



147, 228, 177



111, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



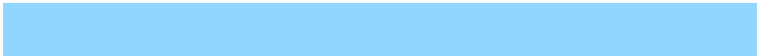
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 198, 228



145, 214, 255



147, 158, 228



103, 110, 115



0, 112, 179



0, 32, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 147, 198



255, 145, 214



228, 217, 147



115, 103, 111



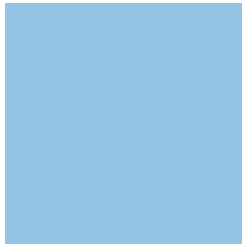
179, 0, 112



51, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 198, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

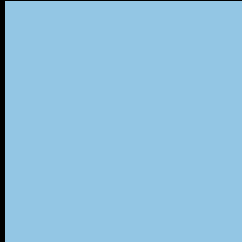
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

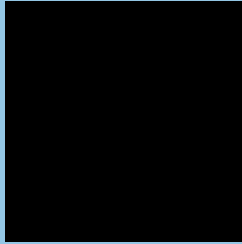
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 198, 228.

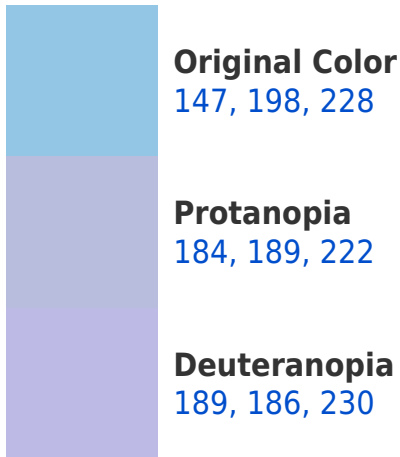


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 198, 228.

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



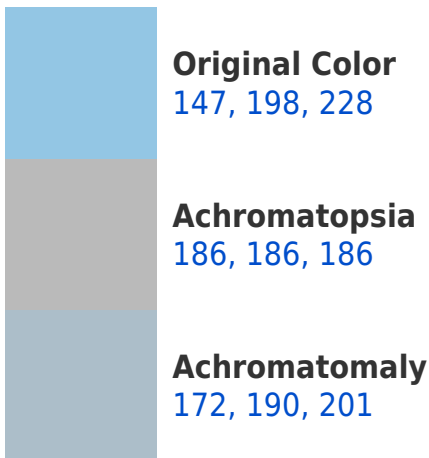


Tritanopia
144, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 198, 228 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, 198, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 198, 228)  
}
```

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, 198, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 198, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 198, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

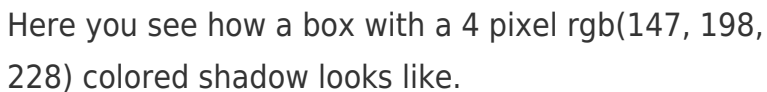
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 198, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 198, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 198, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 198, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 198, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 198, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 198, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 198, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
198, 228) }
```

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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