

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 204, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 204, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 204, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93CCDD
RGB	147, 204, 221
RGB Percent	58%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2000, 0.1333
CMYK	0.33, 0.08, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	194°, 52%, 72%
HSV	194°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	46.6766, 54.6092, 76.4871
YIQ	188.8950, -39.4290, -6.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

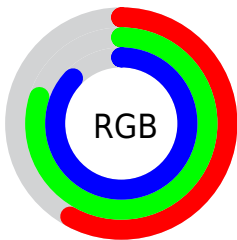
Format	Color
RYB	147, 179, 221
Decimal	9686237
CIELab	78.82, -14.21, -14.31
CIELCh	79, 20.169, 225.211
Yxy	54.6092, 0.2626, 0.3072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287876317 (0xFF93CCDD)
YUV	188.8950, 15.8278, -36.7419
Hunter-Lab	73.8981, -16.5747, -9.6386

Details

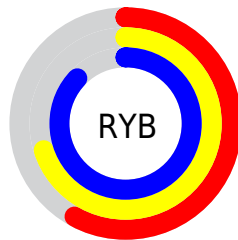
The RGB color **147, 204, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 164, 147**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **93, 150, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 199, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 209, 221**.

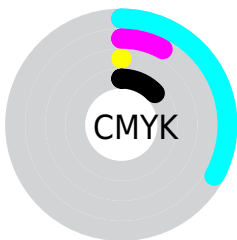
Distribution



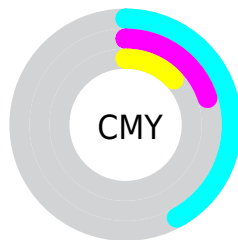
- Red (58%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 204, 221 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, 204, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 204, 221

 147, 204, 221


255, 255, 255

 120, 177, 193

 203, 255, 255

 93, 150, 166

 232, 255, 255

 67, 124, 140

 39, 99, 114

 2, 75, 90

 0, 52, 66

 0, 31, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0


 147, 204, 221


 147, 204, 221

 125, 199, 221


 169, 209, 221

 103, 194, 221


 191, 214, 221

 81, 189, 221


 213, 219, 221

 59, 184, 221

 235, 224, 221

 36, 179, 221

 255, 229, 221

 14, 174, 221

 255, 234, 221

 0, 170, 221

 255, 240, 221

 255, 245, 221

 255, 250, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 206, 204



147, 204, 221



163, 200, 231

Triad

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



147, 204, 221



227, 183, 205



200, 197, 159

Complementary

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



147, 204, 221



221, 164, 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.



218, 191, 159



147, 204, 221



234, 182, 186

Square

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



147, 204, 221



210, 187, 222



231, 185, 169



178, 202, 168

Rectangle

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



147, 204, 221



178, 196, 232



231, 185, 169



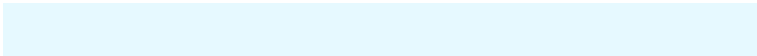
206, 195, 158

Sweetspot

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



147, 204, 221



230, 249, 255



147, 221, 163



112, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



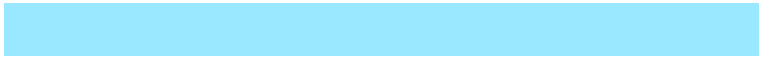
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 204, 221



153, 232, 255



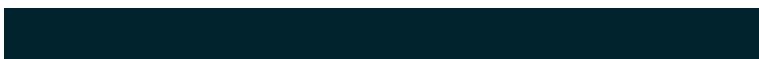
147, 168, 221



99, 107, 110



0, 134, 173



0, 35, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 147, 204



255, 153, 232



221, 200, 147



110, 99, 107



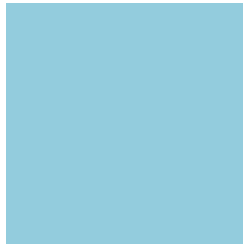
173, 0, 134



46, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 204, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

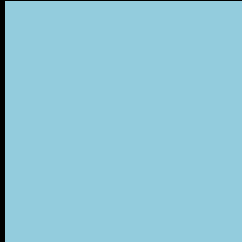
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

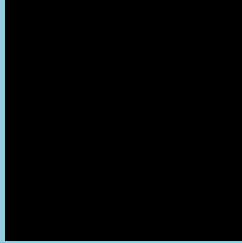
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 204, 221.

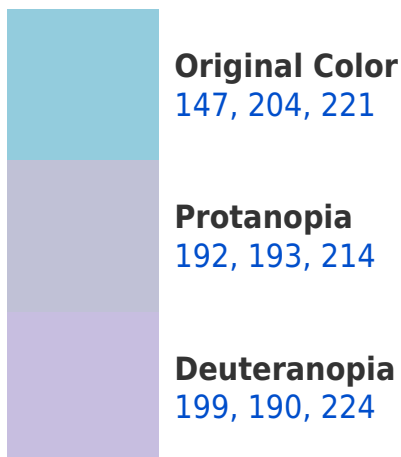


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 204, 221.

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
147, 204, 220

Trichromacy



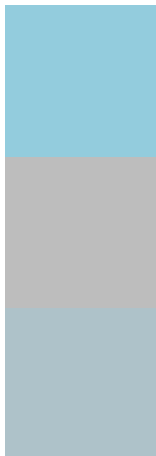
Original Color
147, 204, 221

Protanomaly
176, 197, 217

Deuteranomaly
180, 195, 223

Tritanomaly
147, 204, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 204, 221

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
174, 194, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 204, 221 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, 204, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 204, 221)  
}
```

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, 204, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 204, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 204, 221 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, 204, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 204, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 204, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 204, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 204, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 204,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 204, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 204, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
204, 221) }
```

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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