

# Converting Colors

RGB(147, 210, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(147, 210, 221) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(147, 210, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93D2DD
RGB	147, 210, 221
RGB Percent	58%, 82%, 87%
CMY	0.4235, 0.1765, 0.1333
CMYK	0.33, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	189°, 52%, 72%
HSV	189°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	48.1304, 57.5167, 76.9717
YIQ	192.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

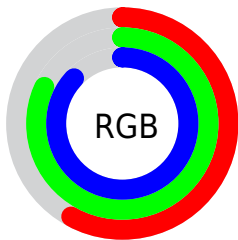
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	147, 181, 221
Decimal	9687773
CIELab	80.47, -17.28, -11.84
CIELCh	80, 20.949, 214.407
Yxy	57.5167, 0.2636, 0.3150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287877853 (0xFF93D2DD)
YUV	192.4170, 14.0914, -39.8307
Hunter-Lab	75.8398, -19.4377, -7.0871

# Details

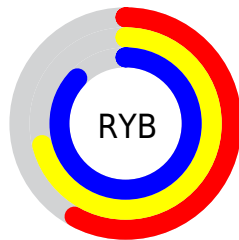
The RGB color **147, 210, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 158, 147**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **93, 155, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 207, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 213, 221**.

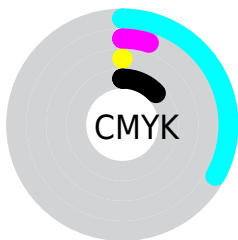
# Distribution



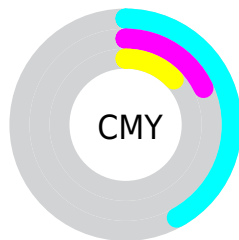
- Red (58%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 210, 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, 210, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 147, 210, 221

 147, 210, 221


255, 255, 255


 120, 182, 193


 203, 255, 255

 93, 155, 166

 232, 255, 255

 66, 129, 140

 38, 104, 114

 0, 80, 90

 0, 57, 66

 0, 35, 44

 0, 4, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 210, 221

■ 147, 210, 221

■ 125, 207, 221

■ 169, 213, 221

■ 103, 203, 221

■ 191, 217, 221

■ 81, 200, 221

■ 213, 220, 221

■ 59, 197, 221

■ 235, 223, 221

■ 36, 194, 221

■ 255, 226, 221

■ 14, 190, 221

■ 255, 230, 221

■ 0, 188, 221

■ 255, 233, 221

■ 255, 236, 221

■ 255, 240, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152, 211, 202



147, 210, 221



158, 206, 234

# Triad

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



147, 210, 221



228, 188, 217



212, 199, 161

# Complementary

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



147, 210, 221



221, 158, 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.



230, 193, 165



147, 210, 221



239, 186, 197

# Square

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



147, 210, 221



207, 194, 232



240, 188, 178



190, 205, 167

# Rectangle

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



147, 210, 221



173, 203, 238



240, 188, 178



218, 197, 161



# Sweetspot

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



147, 210, 221



230, 251, 255



147, 221, 157



112, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



147, 210, 221



153, 240, 255



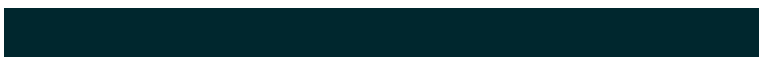
147, 174, 221



99, 108, 110



0, 148, 173



0, 39, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



221, 147, 210



255, 153, 240



221, 194, 147



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 148

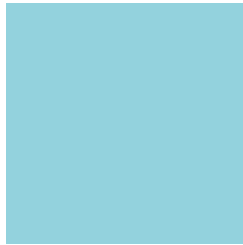


46, 0, 39



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 210, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

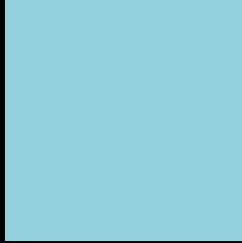
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 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, 210, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 210, 221.

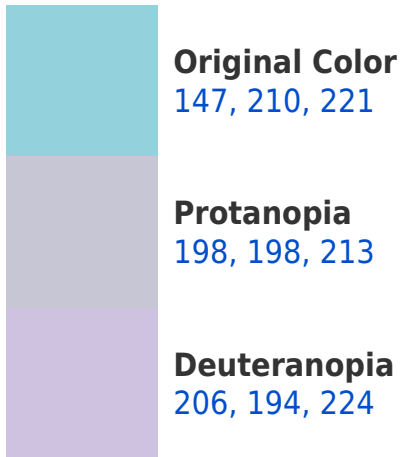


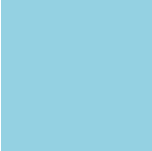
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 210, 221.

# 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**  
148, 209, 226

# Trichromacy



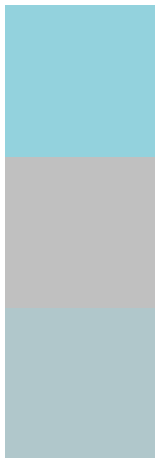
**Original Color**  
147, 210, 221

**Protanomaly**  
179, 202, 216

**Deuteranomaly**  
185, 200, 223

**Tritanomaly**  
148, 209, 224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
147, 210, 221

**Achromatopsia**  
192, 192, 192

**Achromatomaly**  
176, 199, 203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 210, 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, 210, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 210, 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, 210, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 210, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 210, 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, 210, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 210, 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, 210, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 210, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 210, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 210,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 210, 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, 210, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
210, 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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