

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 216, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 216, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 216, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93D8AA
RGB	147, 216, 170
RGB Percent	58%, 85%, 67%
CMY	0.4235, 0.1529, 0.3333
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.21, 0.15
HSL	140°, 47%, 71%
HSV	140°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	43.8442, 58.2171, 46.9564
YIQ	190.1250, -26.3580, -28.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

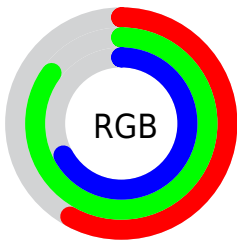
Format	Color
RYB	147, 199, 216
Decimal	9689258
CIELab	80.86, -31.16, 15.90
CIELCh	81, 34.984, 152.977
Yxy	58.2171, 0.2942, 0.3907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287879338 (0xFF93D8AA)
YUV	190.1250, -9.9216, -37.8206
Hunter-Lab	76.3001, -30.9541, 16.9220

Details

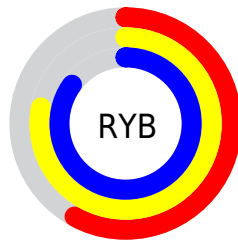
The RGB color **147, 216, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 147, 193**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 225**, and **94, 161, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 216, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 216, 184**.

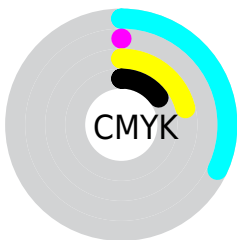
Distribution



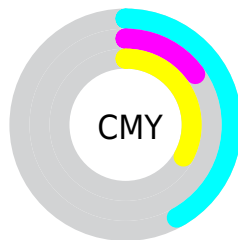
- Red (58%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 216, 170 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, 216, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 216, 170


255, 255, 255

 203, 255, 225


 231, 255, 254

 147, 216, 170


 120, 188, 143

 94, 161, 118

 68, 134, 93

 41, 109, 69

 10, 84, 47

 0, 60, 25

 0, 38, 0

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 216, 170

 147, 216, 170

 125, 216, 156

 169, 216, 184

 104, 216, 141

 190, 216, 199

 82, 216, 127

 212, 216, 213

 61, 216, 112

 233, 216, 228

 39, 216, 98

 255, 216, 242

 17, 216, 84

 255, 216, 255

 0, 216, 72

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 209, 145



147, 216, 170



111, 219, 203

Triad

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



147, 216, 170



162, 203, 255



255, 179, 167

Complementary

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



147, 216, 170



216, 147, 193

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.



255, 176, 199



147, 216, 170



210, 191, 255

Square

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



147, 216, 170



116, 212, 255



245, 181, 231



248, 189, 143

Rectangle

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



147, 216, 170



95, 218, 225



245, 181, 231



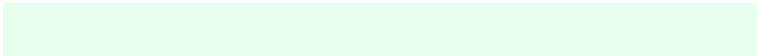
255, 177, 177

Sweetspot

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



147, 216, 170



230, 255, 238



193, 216, 147



112, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



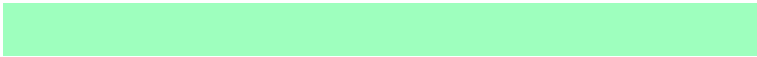
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 216, 170



158, 255, 190



147, 216, 204



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 57



0, 43, 14

Inverse Universe

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



216, 147, 193



255, 158, 223



216, 147, 159



107, 96, 104



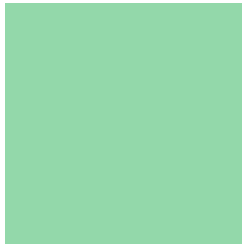
171, 0, 114



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 216, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

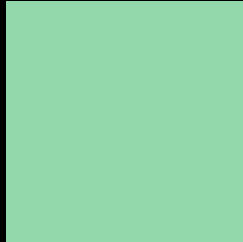
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

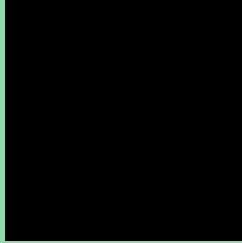
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

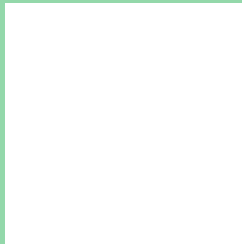
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 216, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 216, 170.

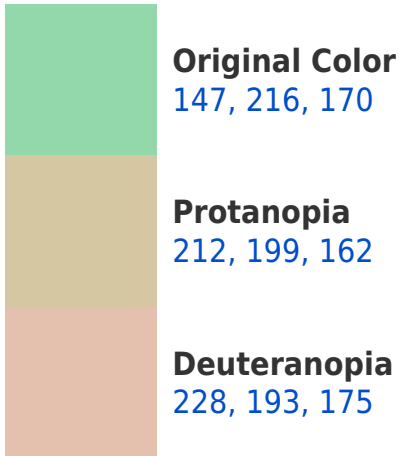


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 216, 170.

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
158, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 216, 170



Protanomaly

188, 205, 165



Deuteranomaly

199, 201, 173



Tritanomaly

154, 212, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 216, 170



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

174, 199, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 216, 170 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, 216, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 216, 170)  
}
```

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, 216, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 216, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 216, 170 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, 216, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 216, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 216, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 216, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 216, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 216,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 216, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 216, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
216, 170) }
```

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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