

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 226, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 226, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 226, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93E2CE
RGB	147, 226, 206
RGB Percent	58%, 89%, 81%
CMY	0.4235, 0.1137, 0.1922
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.09, 0.11
HSL	165°, 58%, 73%
HSV	165°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	50.3696, 65.0520, 68.2941
YIQ	200.0990, -40.6640, -22.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

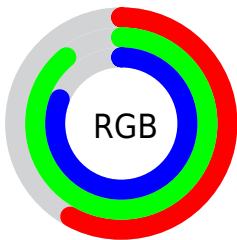
Format	Color
RYB	147, 192, 226
Decimal	9691854
CIELab	84.51, -28.62, 2.09
CIELCh	85, 28.692, 175.815
Yxy	65.0520, 0.2742, 0.3541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287881934 (0xFF93E2CE)
YUV	200.0990, 2.9092, -46.5678
Hunter-Lab	80.6548, -29.6713, 6.2549

Details

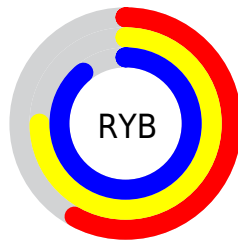
The RGB color **147, 226, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 147, 167**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **92, 170, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 226, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 226, 212**.

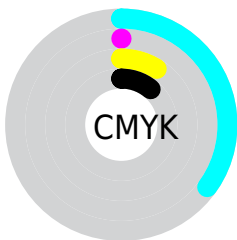
Distribution



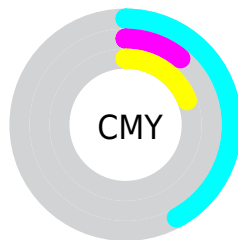
- Red (58%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 226, 206 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, 226, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 226, 206


255, 255, 255


 203, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 147, 226, 206

 120, 198, 179

 92, 170, 152

 65, 144, 126

 36, 118, 101

 0, 93, 77

 0, 69, 54

 0, 46, 33

 0, 25, 10

 0, 0, 0

 147, 226, 206

 147, 226, 206

 124, 226, 200

 170, 226, 212

 102, 226, 195

 192, 226, 217

 79, 226, 189

 215, 226, 223

 57, 226, 183

 237, 226, 229

 34, 226, 177

 255, 226, 235

 11, 226, 172

 255, 226, 240

 0, 226, 169

 255, 226, 246

 255, 226, 252

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 223, 180



147, 226, 206



132, 226, 233

Triad

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



147, 226, 206



210, 205, 255



255, 199, 167

Complementary

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



147, 226, 206



226, 147, 167

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, 193, 189



147, 226, 206



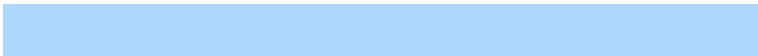
242, 197, 242

Square

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



147, 226, 206



173, 215, 255



255, 192, 216



235, 208, 157

Rectangle

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



147, 226, 206



136, 223, 249



255, 192, 216



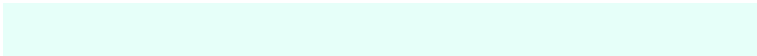
255, 196, 173

Sweetspot

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



147, 226, 206



230, 255, 249



168, 226, 147



112, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 226, 206



148, 255, 228



147, 208, 226



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 131



0, 48, 36

Inverse Universe

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



226, 147, 167



255, 148, 175



226, 165, 147



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 45



48, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 226, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

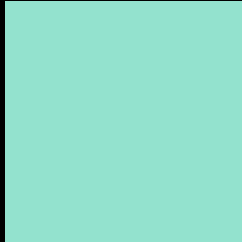
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

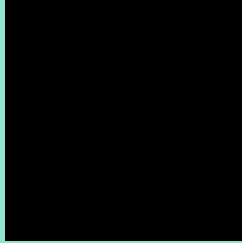
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

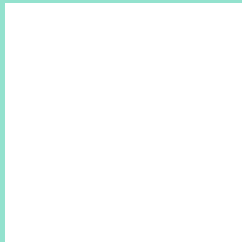
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 147, 226, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 226, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 226, 206.

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
155, 221, 239

Trichromacy



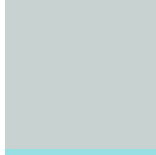
Original Color

147, 226, 206



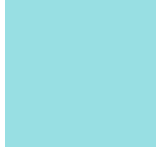
Protanomaly

192, 215, 200



Deuteranomaly

200, 211, 209



Tritanomaly

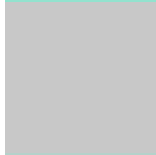
152, 223, 227

Monochromacy



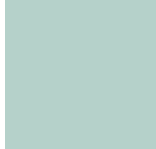
Original Color

147, 226, 206



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

181, 209, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 226, 206 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, 226, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 226, 206)  
}
```

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, 226, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 226, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 226, 206 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, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 226, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 226, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 226, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 226, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 226,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 226, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
226, 206) }
```

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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