

# Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 172, 185)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(147, 172, 185) contains.

<b>RYB(147, 172, 185)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(147, 172, 185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93B9A7
RGB	147, 185, 167
RGB Percent	58%, 73%, 65%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2745, 0.3460
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	151°, 21%, 65%
HSV	151°, 21%, 73%
XYZ	36.3345, 43.6821, 42.9595
YIQ	171.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

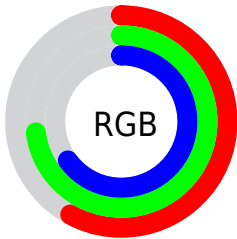
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">147, 172, 185</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9681319</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.02, -16.50, 5.06</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">72, 17.256, 162.941</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">43.6821, 0.2955, 0.3552</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287871399 (0xFF93B9A7)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">171.5860, -2.2609, -21.5619</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.0924, -17.5310, 7.7268</a>

# Details

The RYB color **147, 172, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 147, 165**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 227, 241**, and **96, 120, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 166, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 178, 185**.

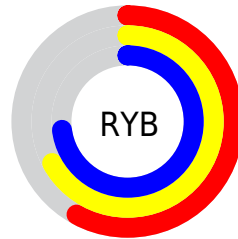
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (73%)

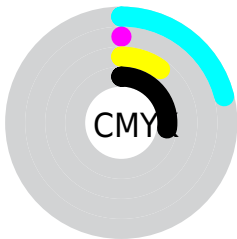
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (73%)

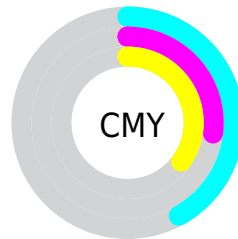


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 172, 185 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 RYB color 147, 172, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 147, 172, 185


255, 255, 255


 201, 227, 241


 230, 244, 255

 147, 172, 185

 121, 145, 158


 96, 120, 132

 71, 95, 107


 48, 70, 82


 25, 46, 59

 3, 24, 37

 0, 13, 13


 0, 0, 0

 147, 172, 185


 147, 172, 185


 129, 166, 185


 165, 178, 185


 110, 159, 185


 184, 185, 185

 91, 153, 185


 203, 185, 193

 73, 147, 185


 221, 185, 202

 54, 140, 185

 239, 185, 211

 36, 134, 185


 255, 185, 220

 17, 127, 185

 255, 185, 229

 0, 122, 185

 255, 185, 238

 255, 185, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 182, 171



147, 172, 185



136, 162, 186

# Triad

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



147, 172, 185



168, 175, 207



207, 172, 156

# Complementary

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



147, 172, 185



185, 147, 165

# 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.



210, 166, 170



147, 172, 185



188, 170, 200

# Square

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



147, 172, 185



148, 169, 206



203, 167, 186



197, 197, 147

# Rectangle

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



147, 172, 185



135, 162, 193



203, 167, 186



209, 168, 160

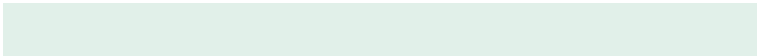


# Sweetspot

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



147, 172, 185



225, 235, 240



147, 185, 167



111, 117, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



147, 172, 185



180, 220, 240



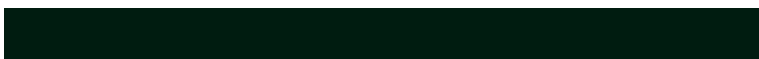
147, 166, 185



83, 89, 92



0, 103, 156



0, 18, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



185, 147, 165



240, 180, 209



185, 148, 147



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 75



28, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 172, 185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

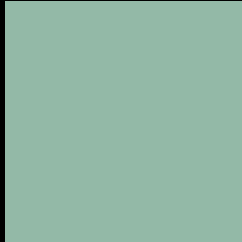
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 172, 185 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](#).



## RYB 147, 172, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 172, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 172, 185.

# 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



**Original Color**  
147, 172, 185

**Protanopia**  
175, 183, 162

**Deuteranopia**  
195, 170, 170



**Tritanopia**  
152, 169, 195

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

147, 172, 185

**Protanomaly**

164, 179, 173

**Deuteranomaly**

174, 178, 169

**Tritanomaly**

150, 167, 185

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

147, 172, 185

**Achromatopsia**

172, 172, 172

**Achromatomaly**

163, 172, 177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 172, 185 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, 185, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 185, 167)  
}
```

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, 185, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 185, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 172, 185 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, 185, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 185, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 185, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 185, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 185, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 185,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 172, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 185, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
185, 167) }
```

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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