

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 173, 214)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 173, 214) contains.

RYB(147, 173, 214)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(147, 173, 214)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93BDD6
RGB	147, 189, 214
RGB Percent	58%, 74%, 84%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2569, 0.1608
CMYK	0.31, 0.11, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	202°, 45%, 71%
HSV	202°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	42.4729, 47.6635, 70.5797
YIQ	179.2920, -33.0570, -1.1290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

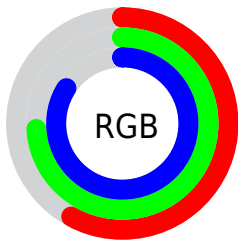
Format	Color
RYB	147, 173, 214
Decimal	9682390
CIELab	74.61, -8.31, -16.86
CIELCh	75, 18.797, 243.770
Yxy	47.6635, 0.2643, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287872470 (0xFF93BDD6)
YUV	179.2920, 17.1110, -28.3201
Hunter-Lab	69.0388, -11.0039, -12.2863

Details

The RYB color **147, 173, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **214, 187, 147**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 226, 255**, and **94, 120, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 160, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 186, 214**.

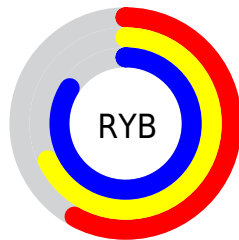
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (74%)

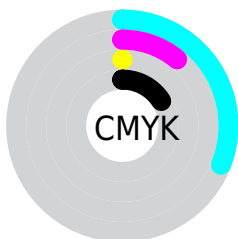
Blue (84%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (84%)

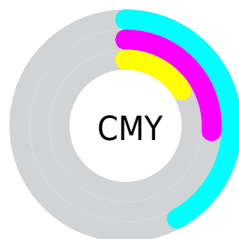


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (26%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 173, 214 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, 173, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 173, 214


255, 255, 255

 202, 226, 255

 231, 243, 255

 147, 173, 214

 120, 146, 186


 94, 120, 159

 68, 94, 133

 42, 68, 108

 12, 42, 83

 0, 24, 60

 0, 14, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 173, 214

■ 147, 173, 214

■ 126, 160, 214

■ 168, 186, 214

■ 104, 147, 214

■ 190, 199, 214

■ 83, 134, 214

■ 211, 212, 214

■ 61, 120, 214

■ 233, 225, 214

■ 40, 107, 214

■ 254, 238, 214

■ 19, 95, 214

■ 249, 255, 214

■ 0, 83, 214

■ 229, 255, 214

■ 217, 255, 214

■ 214, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 167, 202



147, 173, 214



167, 180, 218

Triad

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



147, 173, 214



218, 171, 182



155, 188, 167

Complementary

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



147, 173, 214



214, 187, 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.



165, 195, 149



147, 173, 214



219, 174, 165

Square

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



147, 173, 214



208, 174, 199



210, 194, 153



156, 183, 192

Rectangle

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



147, 173, 214



182, 180, 215



210, 194, 153



152, 187, 157

Sweetspot

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



147, 173, 214



232, 241, 255



147, 197, 214



113, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



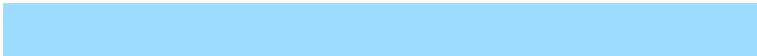
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 173, 214



158, 196, 255



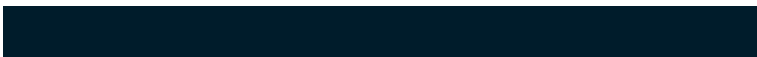
147, 156, 214



96, 100, 107



0, 66, 171



0, 17, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 147, 189



255, 158, 220



159, 214, 147



107, 96, 103



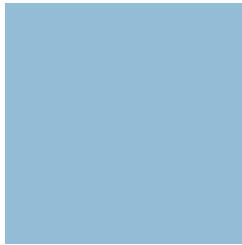
171, 0, 108



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 173, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

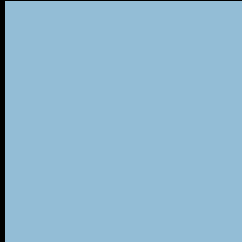
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 214 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, 173, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 173, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 173, 214.

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
145, 171, 206

Trichromacy



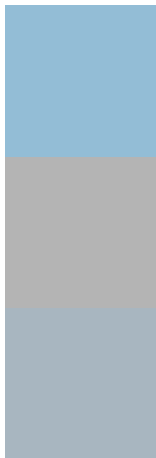
Original Color
147, 173, 214

Protanomaly
167, 180, 211

Deuteranomaly
171, 180, 215

Tritanomaly
146, 172, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 173, 214

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
168, 177, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 173, 214 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, 189, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 189, 214)  
}
```

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, 189, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 189, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 173, 214 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, 189, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 189, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 189, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 189, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 189, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 189,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 173, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 189, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
189, 214) }
```

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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