

# Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 196, 241)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(147, 196, 241) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(147, 196, 241)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93F1E9
RGB	147, 241, 233
RGB Percent	58%, 95%, 91%
CMY	0.4235, 0.0549, 0.0850
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.03, 0.05
HSL	175°, 77%, 76%
HSV	175°, 39%, 95%
XYZ	58.2426, 75.0155, 88.7453
YIQ	211.9820, -53.4560, -22.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

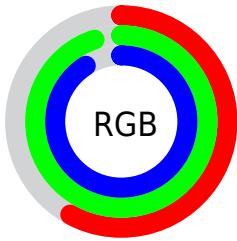
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	147, 196, 241
Decimal	9695721
CIELab	89.40, -29.62, -5.10
CIELCh	89, 30.058, 189.761
Yxy	75.0155, 0.2624, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287885801 (0xFF93F1E9)
YUV	211.9820, 10.3619, -56.9892
Hunter-Lab	86.6115, -31.5363, -0.1227

# Details

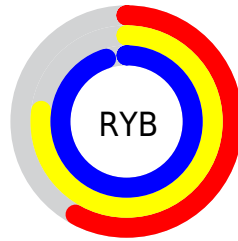
The RYB color **147, 196, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 147, 155**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 230, 255**, and **90, 140, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 185, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 208, 241**.

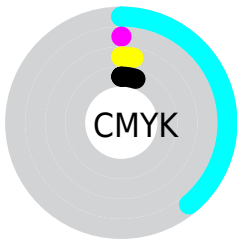
# Distribution



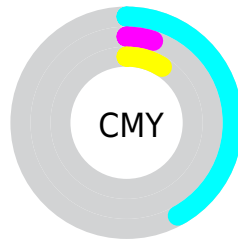
- Red (58%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 196, 241 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, 196, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 147, 196, 241


255, 255, 255


 205, 230, 255

 234, 245, 255

 147, 196, 241

 119, 167, 212

 90, 139, 185


 60, 110, 157

 24, 79, 131

 0, 54, 105


 0, 42, 81


 0, 29, 57


 0, 19, 36


 0, 0, 10

 147, 196, 241


 147, 196, 241

 123, 185, 241


 171, 208, 241

 99, 173, 241


 195, 219, 241

 75, 162, 241

 219, 231, 241

 51, 150, 241

 243, 241, 241

 26, 138, 241

 255, 241, 243

 2, 126, 241

 255, 241, 245

 0, 126, 241

 255, 241, 247

 255, 241, 249

 255, 241, 251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172, 217, 239



147, 196, 241



142, 194, 255

# Triad

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



147, 196, 241



241, 214, 255



246, 255, 172

# Complementary

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



147, 196, 241



241, 147, 155

# 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, 216, 189



147, 196, 241



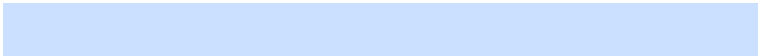
255, 206, 245

# Square

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



147, 196, 241



203, 218, 255



255, 204, 216



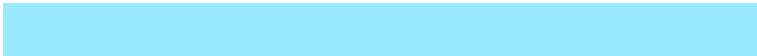
180, 236, 168

# Rectangle

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



147, 196, 241



155, 199, 255



255, 204, 216



255, 246, 176



# Sweetspot

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



147, 196, 241



224, 240, 255



147, 241, 233



110, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

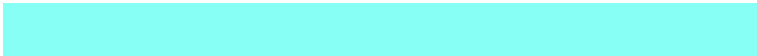


# Same Dimension

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



147, 196, 241



135, 198, 255



147, 182, 241



108, 114, 120



0, 96, 184



0, 29, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



241, 147, 155



255, 135, 145



241, 214, 147



120, 108, 109



184, 0, 15

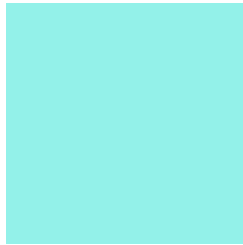


56, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 196, 241 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

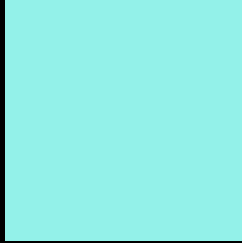
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 241 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

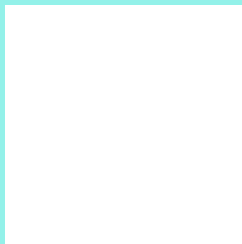
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 147, 196, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 196, 241.

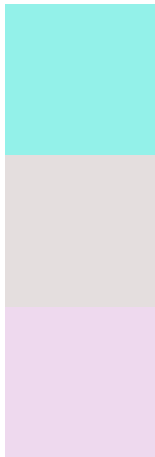


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 196, 241.

# 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, 196, 241

**Protanopia**  
228, 222, 222

**Deuteranopia**  
238, 217, 238



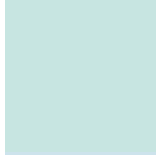
**Tritanopia**  
158, 202, 255

# Trichromacy



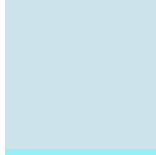
**Original Color**

147, 196, 241



**Protanomaly**

199, 215, 229



**Deuteranomaly**

205, 218, 236



**Tritanomaly**

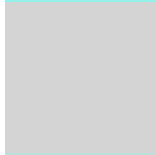
154, 198, 247

# Monochromacy



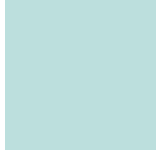
**Original Color**

147, 196, 241



**Achromatopsia**

212, 212, 212



**Achromatomaly**

188, 206, 223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 196, 241 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, 241, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 241, 233)  
}
```

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, 241, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 241, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 196, 241 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, 241, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 241, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 241, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 241, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 241, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 241,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 196, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 241, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
241, 233) }
```

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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