

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 226, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 226, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 226, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACE2BA
RGB	172, 226, 186
RGB Percent	67%, 89%, 73%
CMY	0.3255, 0.1137, 0.2706
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.18, 0.11
HSL	136°, 48%, 78%
HSV	136°, 24%, 89%
XYZ	53.0725, 66.7085, 56.5332
YIQ	205.2940, -19.3440, -23.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

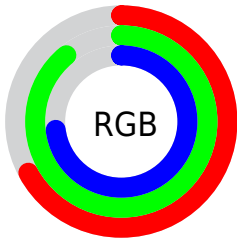
Format	Color
RYB	172, 215, 226
Decimal	11330234
CIELab	85.36, -25.15, 14.01
CIElCh	85, 28.787, 150.889
Yxy	66.7085, 0.3010, 0.3784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289520314 (0xFFACE2BA)
YUV	205.2940, -9.5119, -29.1988
Hunter-Lab	81.6753, -26.9426, 16.1339

Details

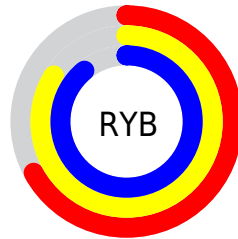
The RGB color **172, 226, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 172, 212**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 255, 242**, and **119, 170, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 226, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 226, 203**.

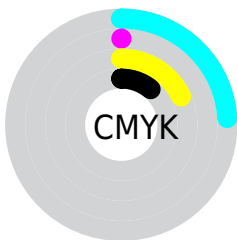
Distribution



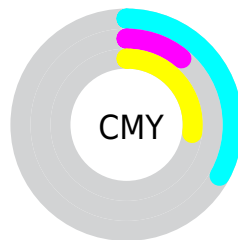
- Red (67%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 226, 186 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 172, 226, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 226, 186


255, 255, 255

 228, 255, 242

 172, 226, 186

 145, 198, 159

 119, 170, 133

 93, 144, 107

 68, 118, 83

 43, 93, 60

 18, 69, 38

 0, 46, 17

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 172, 226, 186

 172, 226, 186

 149, 226, 169

 195, 226, 203

 127, 226, 153

 217, 226, 219

 104, 226, 136

 240, 226, 236

 82, 226, 119

 255, 226, 253

 59, 226, 102

 255, 226, 255

 36, 226, 86

 14, 226, 69

 0, 226, 59

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 220, 166



172, 226, 186



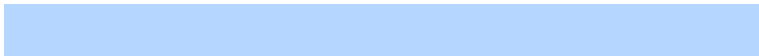
145, 229, 213

Triad

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



172, 226, 186



181, 215, 255



255, 196, 187

Complementary

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



172, 226, 186



226, 172, 212

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, 194, 213



172, 226, 186



219, 206, 255

Square

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



172, 226, 186



148, 223, 255



249, 198, 240



255, 203, 167

Rectangle

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



172, 226, 186



135, 228, 232



249, 198, 240



255, 194, 195

Sweetspot

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



172, 226, 186



237, 255, 242



212, 226, 172



117, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



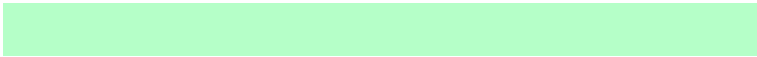
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 226, 186



181, 255, 200



172, 226, 212



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 46



0, 48, 13

Inverse Universe

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



226, 172, 212



255, 181, 236



226, 172, 186



112, 101, 109



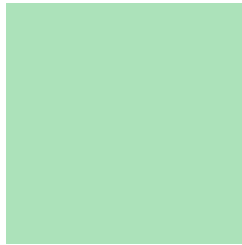
176, 0, 130



48, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 226, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

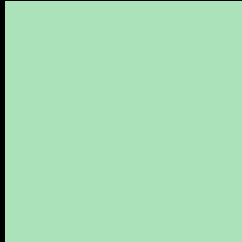
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 226, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

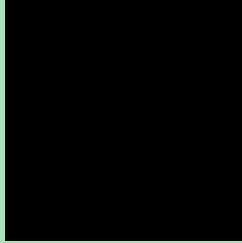
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

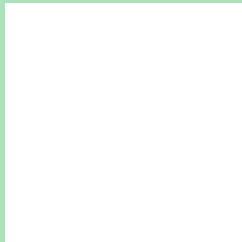
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 172, 226, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 226, 186.



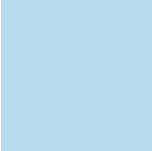
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 226, 186.

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





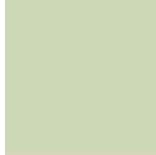
Tritanopia
181, 219, 236

Trichromacy



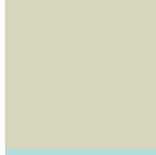
Original Color

172, 226, 186



Protanomaly

205, 217, 182



Deuteranomaly

216, 213, 189



Tritanomaly

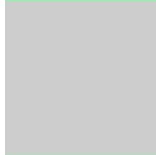
178, 222, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 226, 186



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

193, 213, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 226, 186 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(172, 226, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 226, 186)  
}
```

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(172, 226, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 226, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 226, 186 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(172, 226, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 226, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 226, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 226, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 226, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 226,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 226, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 226, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
226, 186) }
```

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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