

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 233, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 233, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 233, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADE9C8
RGB	173, 233, 200
RGB Percent	68%, 91%, 78%
CMY	0.3216, 0.0863, 0.2157
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.14, 0.09
HSL	147°, 58%, 80%
HSV	147°, 26%, 91%
XYZ	56.7978, 71.3322, 65.4185
YIQ	211.2980, -25.1670, -22.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

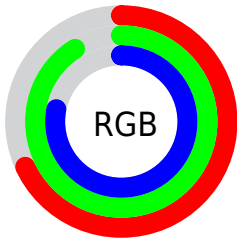
Format	Color
RYB	173, 214, 233
Decimal	11397576
CIELab	87.65, -25.60, 9.94
CIELCh	88, 27.464, 158.787
Yxy	71.3322, 0.2935, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289587656 (0xFFADE9C8)
YUV	211.2980, -5.5699, -33.5873
Hunter-Lab	84.4584, -27.7619, 13.1969

Details

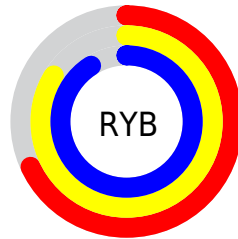
The RGB color **173, 233, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 173, 206**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 255**, and **119, 177, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 233, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 233, 213**.

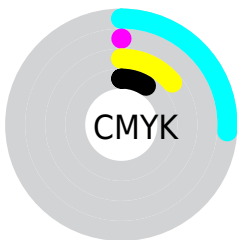
Distribution



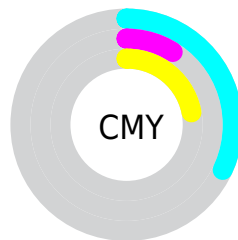
- Red (68%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 233, 200 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 173, 233, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 233, 200


255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 255

 173, 233, 200


 146, 205, 173

 119, 177, 146

 93, 150, 120

 68, 124, 96

 43, 99, 72

 16, 75, 49

 0, 52, 28

 0, 32, 3

 0, 0, 0

 173, 233, 200

 173, 233, 200

 150, 233, 187

 196, 233, 213

 126, 233, 174

 220, 233, 226

 103, 233, 162

 243, 233, 238

 80, 233, 149

 255, 233, 251

 57, 233, 136

 255, 233, 255

 33, 233, 123

 10, 233, 110

 0, 233, 105

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 228, 178



173, 233, 200



151, 235, 227

Triad

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



173, 233, 200



199, 219, 255



255, 204, 188

Complementary

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



173, 233, 200



233, 173, 206

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, 201, 213



173, 233, 200



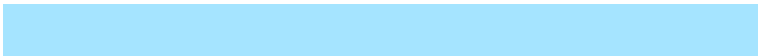
234, 210, 255

Square

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



173, 233, 200



165, 228, 255



255, 203, 239



255, 212, 172

Rectangle

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



173, 233, 200



145, 234, 244



255, 203, 239



255, 203, 196

Sweetspot

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



173, 233, 200



235, 255, 244



206, 233, 173



115, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



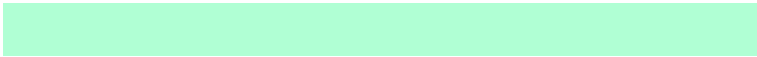
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 233, 200



176, 255, 212



173, 233, 230



106, 117, 111



0, 181, 81



0, 54, 24

Inverse Universe

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



233, 173, 206



255, 176, 219



233, 173, 176



117, 106, 112



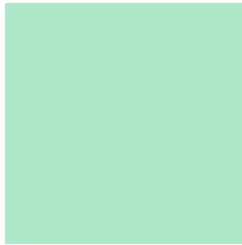
181, 0, 100



54, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 233, 200 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 173, 233, 200 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

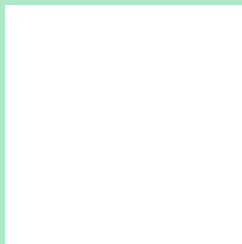
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 233, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 233, 200.

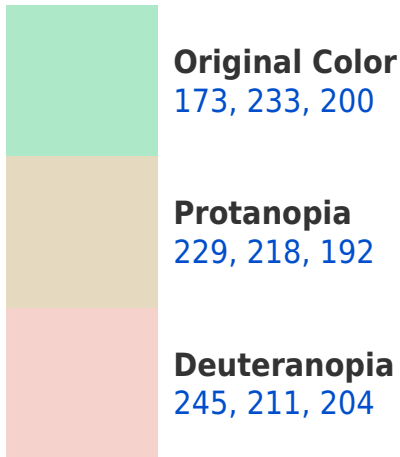


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 233, 200.

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





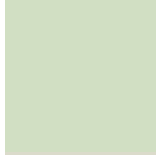
Tritanopia
182, 227, 245

Trichromacy



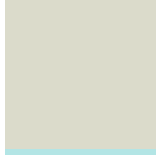
Original Color

173, 233, 200



Protanomaly

209, 223, 195



Deuteranomaly

219, 219, 203



Tritanomaly

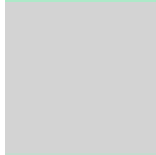
179, 229, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 233, 200



Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211



Achromatomaly

197, 219, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 233, 200 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(173, 233, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 233, 200)  
}
```

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(173, 233, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 233, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 233, 200 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(173, 233, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 233, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 233, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 233, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 233, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 233,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 233, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 233, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
233, 200) }
```

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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