

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 180, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 180, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 180, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0B4D4
RGB	176, 180, 212
RGB Percent	69%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2941, 0.1686
CMYK	0.17, 0.15, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	233°, 30%, 76%
HSV	233°, 17%, 83%
XYZ	46.1094, 46.6261, 68.8569
YIQ	182.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

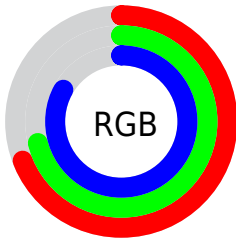
Format	Color
RYB	176, 180, 212
Decimal	11580628
CIELab	73.95, 5.16, -16.58
CIELCh	74, 17.367, 287.281
Yxy	46.6261, 0.2853, 0.2885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289770708 (0xFFB0B4D4)
YUV	182.4520, 14.5672, -5.6584
Hunter-Lab	68.2833, 1.0393, -11.9897

Details

The RGB color **176, 180, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **212, 208, 176**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 236, 255**, and **123, 127, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 161, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 199, 212**.

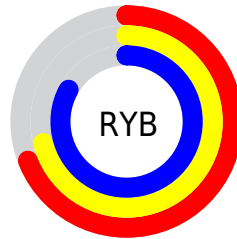
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (71%)

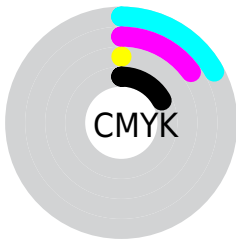
Blue (83%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (83%)

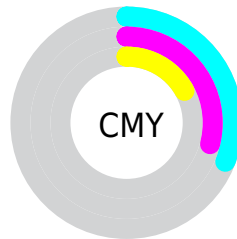


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 180, 212 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 176, 180, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 180, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 236, 255

■ 176, 180, 212

■ 149, 153, 184

■ 123, 127, 157

■ 98, 102, 131

■ 74, 78, 106

■ 50, 56, 82

■ 28, 34, 59

■ 6, 12, 37

■ 0, 1, 14


■ 0, 0, 0

 176, 180, 212


 176, 180, 212

 155, 161, 212


 197, 199, 212

 134, 142, 212


 218, 218, 212

 112, 123, 212

 240, 237, 212

 91, 105, 212

 255, 255, 212

 70, 86, 212

 49, 67, 212

 28, 48, 212

 6, 29, 212

 0, 24, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 185, 212



176, 180, 212



196, 175, 204

Triad

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



176, 180, 212



212, 174, 159



150, 191, 174

Complementary

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



176, 180, 212



212, 208, 176

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.



166, 188, 160



176, 180, 212



201, 178, 151

Square

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



176, 180, 212



215, 171, 173



185, 184, 151



140, 191, 191

Rectangle

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



176, 180, 212



206, 172, 194



185, 184, 151



155, 190, 169

Sweetspot

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



176, 180, 212



242, 244, 255



176, 212, 208



120, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 180, 212



204, 210, 255



190, 176, 212



96, 98, 107



0, 19, 171



0, 5, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 176, 180



255, 204, 210



198, 212, 176



107, 96, 98



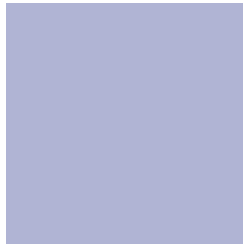
171, 0, 19



43, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 180, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

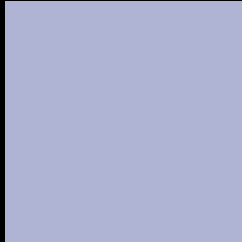
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176, 180, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

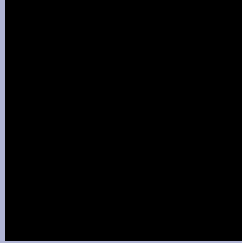
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

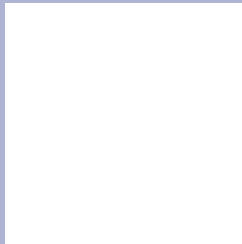
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 180, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 180, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 180, 212.

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](#).

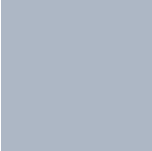
Dichromacy



Original Color
176, 180, 212

Protanopia
176, 180, 212

Deuteranopia
184, 177, 213



Tritanopia
173, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 180, 212

Protanomaly
176, 180, 212

Deuteranomaly
181, 178, 213

Tritanomaly
174, 182, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 180, 212

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
180, 181, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 180, 212 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(176, 180, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 180, 212)  
}
```

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(176, 180, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 180, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 180, 212 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(176, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 180, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 180, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 180, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 180, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 180, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 180, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
180, 212) }
```

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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