

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 200, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 200, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 200, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C8E9
RGB	176, 200, 233
RGB Percent	69%, 78%, 91%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2157, 0.0863
CMYK	0.24, 0.14, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	215°, 56%, 80%
HSV	215°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	53.2668, 56.4219, 85.1738
YIQ	196.5860, -24.8970, 5.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

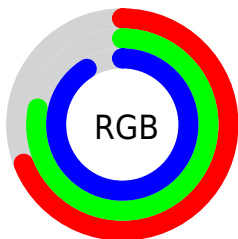
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 193, 233
Decimal	11585769
CIE Lab	79.85, -0.93, -19.02
CIE LCh	80, 19.039, 267.206
Yxy	56.4219, 0.2734, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289775849 (0xFFB0C8E9)
YUV	196.5860, 17.9521, -18.0539
Hunter-Lab	75.1145, -4.8687, -14.6500

Details

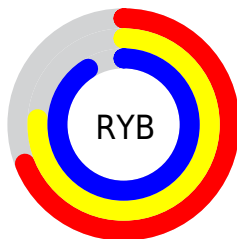
The RGB color **176, 200, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 209, 176**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 255**, and **122, 146, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 187, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 213, 233**.

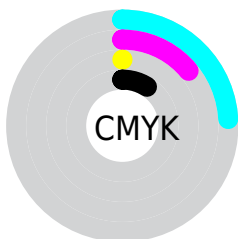
Distribution



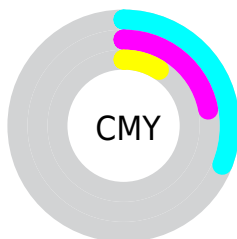
- Red (69%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 200, 233 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, 200, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 200, 233

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 255, 255

■ 176, 200, 233

■ 149, 173, 205

■ 122, 146, 177

■ 97, 121, 151

■ 72, 96, 125

■ 47, 72, 100

■ 22, 50, 76

■ 0, 29, 53

■ 0, 2, 32

■ 0, 0, 4

■ 176, 200, 233

■ 176, 200, 233

■ 153, 187, 233

■ 199, 213, 233

■ 129, 173, 233

■ 223, 227, 233

■ 106, 160, 233

■ 246, 240, 233

■ 83, 146, 233

■ 255, 254, 233

■ 60, 133, 233

■ 255, 255, 233

■ 36, 119, 233

■ 13, 106, 233

■ 0, 98, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 205, 227



176, 200, 233



199, 194, 229

Triad

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



176, 200, 233



235, 186, 183



174, 206, 178

Complementary

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



176, 200, 233



233, 209, 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.



194, 202, 166



176, 200, 233



228, 190, 169

Square

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



176, 200, 233



232, 186, 200



214, 196, 163



158, 208, 196

Rectangle

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



176, 200, 233



213, 190, 222



214, 196, 163



181, 205, 173

Sweetspot

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



176, 200, 233



237, 245, 255



176, 233, 208



117, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 200, 233



181, 212, 255



180, 176, 233



106, 111, 117



0, 76, 181



0, 23, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 176, 200



255, 181, 212



229, 233, 176



117, 106, 111



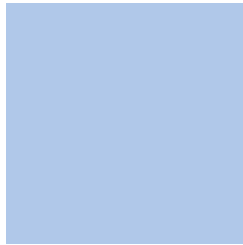
181, 0, 76



54, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 200, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

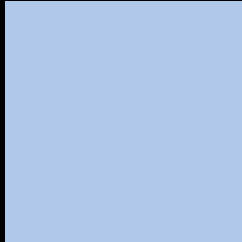
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

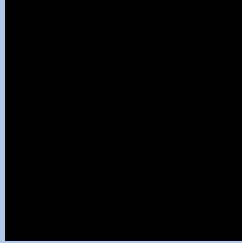
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

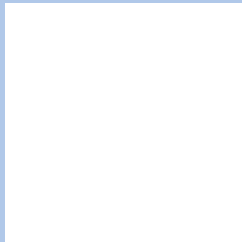
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 200, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 200, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 200, 233.

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, 200, 233

Protanopia
191, 196, 230

Deuteranopia
199, 193, 234



Tritanopia
173, 202, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 200, 233

Protanomaly
186, 197, 231

Deuteranomaly
191, 196, 234

Tritanomaly
174, 201, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 200, 233

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
189, 198, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 200, 233 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, 200, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 200, 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(176, 200, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 200, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 200, 233 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, 200, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 200, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 200, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 200, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 200, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 200,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 200, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 200, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
200, 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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