

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 205, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 205, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 205, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0CDD3
RGB	176, 205, 211
RGB Percent	69%, 80%, 83%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1961, 0.1725
CMYK	0.17, 0.03, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	190°, 28%, 76%
HSV	190°, 17%, 83%
XYZ	51.4937, 57.5959, 70.0311
YIQ	197.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

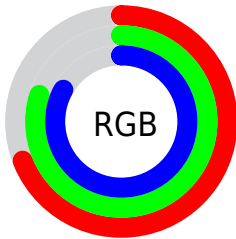
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 192, 211
Decimal	11587027
CIE Lab	80.51, -8.40, -6.24
CIE LCh	81, 10.462, 216.594
Yxy	57.5959, 0.2875, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289777107 (0xFFB0CDD3)
YUV	197.0130, 6.8956, -18.4284
Hunter-Lab	75.8920, -11.6963, -1.5869

Details

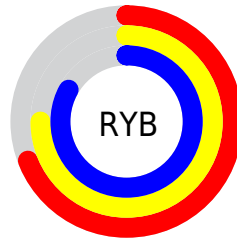
The RGB color **176, 205, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 182, 176**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 255**, and **123, 151, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 201, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 209, 211**.

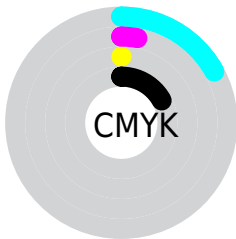
Distribution



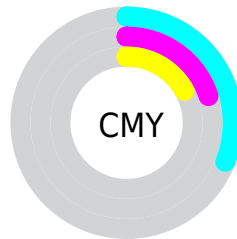
- Red (69%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 205, 211 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, 205, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 205, 211


255, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 176, 205, 211

 149, 178, 183

 123, 151, 157

 98, 125, 130

 73, 100, 105

 50, 76, 81

 27, 53, 58

 5, 32, 37

 0, 4, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 205, 211

■ 176, 205, 211

■ 155, 201, 211

■ 197, 209, 211

■ 134, 198, 211

■ 218, 212, 211

■ 113, 194, 211

■ 239, 216, 211

■ 92, 191, 211

■ 255, 219, 211

■ 71, 187, 211

■ 255, 223, 211

■ 49, 183, 211

■ 255, 227, 211

■ 28, 180, 211

■ 255, 230, 211

■ 7, 176, 211

■ 255, 234, 211

■ 0, 175, 211

■ 255, 238, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 206, 202



176, 205, 211



182, 203, 217

Triad

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



176, 205, 211



215, 194, 208



206, 200, 180

Complementary

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



176, 205, 211



211, 182, 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.



215, 197, 182



176, 205, 211



220, 193, 198

Square

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



176, 205, 211



205, 197, 215



221, 194, 189



194, 203, 184

Rectangle

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



176, 205, 211



188, 201, 219



221, 194, 189



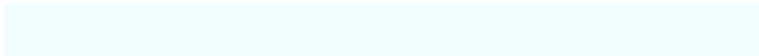
209, 199, 180

Sweetspot

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



176, 205, 211



242, 253, 255



176, 211, 182



120, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



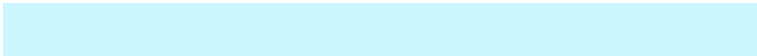
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 205, 211



204, 246, 255



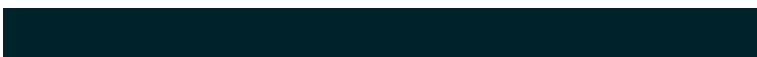
176, 188, 211



94, 103, 105



0, 139, 168



0, 34, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 176, 205



255, 204, 246



211, 199, 176



105, 94, 103



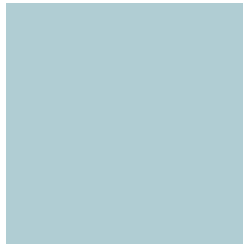
168, 0, 139



41, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 205, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

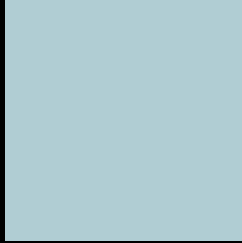
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 205, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

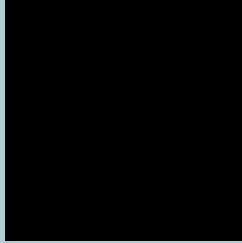
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

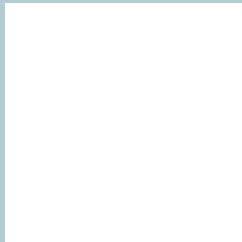
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 205, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 205, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 205, 211.

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
178, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 205, 211

Protanomaly

192, 201, 208

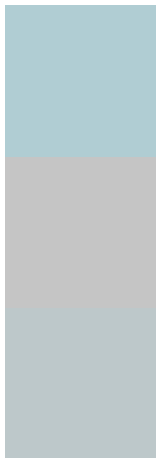
Deuteranomaly

199, 198, 212

Tritanomaly

177, 204, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 205, 211

Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly

189, 200, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 205, 211 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, 205, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 205, 211)  
}
```

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, 205, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 205, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 205, 211 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, 205, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 205, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 205, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 205, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 205, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 205,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 205, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 205, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
205, 211) }
```

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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