

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 221, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 221, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 221, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0DDD3
RGB	176, 221, 211
RGB Percent	69%, 87%, 83%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1333, 0.1725
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.05, 0.13
HSL	167°, 40%, 78%
HSV	167°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	55.5188, 65.6462, 71.3728
YIQ	206.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

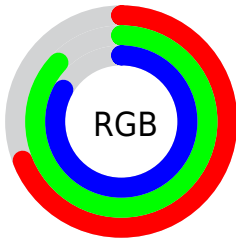
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 201, 221
Decimal	11591123
CIE Lab	84.82, -16.59, 0.08
CIE LCh	85, 16.588, 179.707
Yxy	65.6462, 0.2884, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289781203 (0xFFB0DDD3)
YUV	206.4050, 2.2653, -26.6652
Hunter-Lab	81.0223, -19.4757, 4.4869

Details

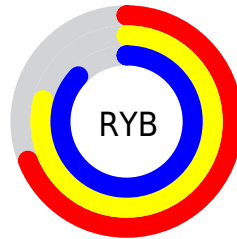
The RGB color **176, 221, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 176, 186**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 255**, and **123, 166, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 221, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 221, 216**.

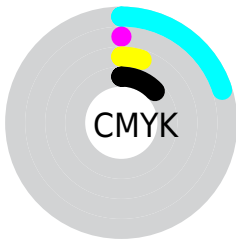
Distribution



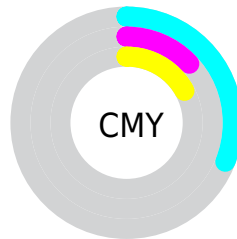
- Red (69%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 221, 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, 221, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 221, 211


255, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 176, 221, 211


 149, 193, 183

 123, 166, 157

 97, 139, 130

 72, 114, 105

 48, 89, 81

 24, 66, 58

 0, 43, 37

 0, 24, 16

 0, 0, 0

 176, 221, 211

 176, 221, 211

 154, 221, 206

 198, 221, 216

 132, 221, 201

 220, 221, 221

 110, 221, 196

 242, 221, 226

 88, 221, 191

 255, 221, 231

 66, 221, 186

 255, 221, 236

 43, 221, 182

 255, 221, 240

 21, 221, 177

 255, 221, 245

 0, 221, 172

 255, 221, 250

 255, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 219, 196



176, 221, 211



171, 220, 227

Triad

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



176, 221, 211



215, 208, 239



238, 206, 185

Complementary

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



176, 221, 211



221, 176, 186

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.



245, 202, 197



176, 221, 211



232, 203, 228

Square

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



176, 221, 211



195, 213, 243



243, 201, 212



225, 211, 181

Rectangle

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



176, 221, 211



175, 219, 235



243, 201, 212



241, 204, 188

Sweetspot

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



176, 221, 211



240, 255, 252



187, 221, 176



119, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



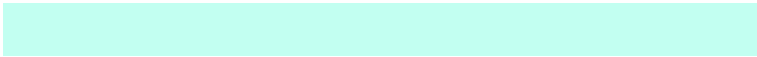
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 221, 211



194, 255, 241



176, 209, 221



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 135



0, 46, 36

Inverse Universe

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



221, 176, 186



255, 194, 207



221, 188, 176



110, 99, 101



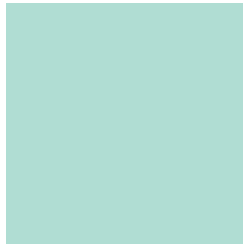
173, 0, 39



46, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 221, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

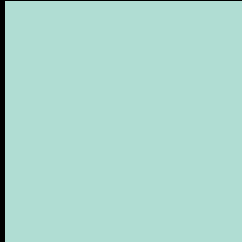
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

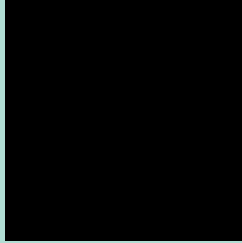
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

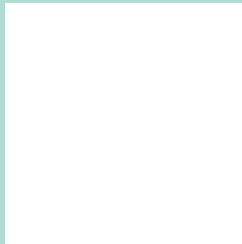
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 221, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 221, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 221, 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





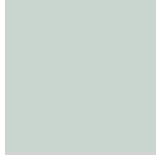
Tritanopia
181, 217, 235

Trichromacy



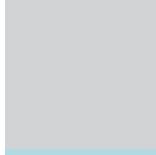
Original Color

176, 221, 211



Protanomaly

201, 214, 207



Deuteranomaly

210, 211, 213



Tritanomaly

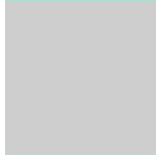
179, 218, 226

Monochromacy



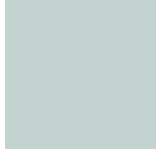
Original Color

176, 221, 211



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

195, 211, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 221, 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, 221, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 221, 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, 221, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 221, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 221, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

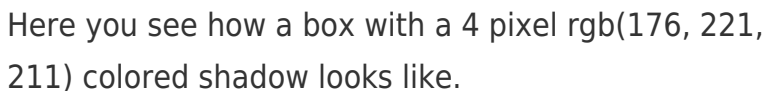
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 221, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 221, 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, 221, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 221, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 221, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 221, 211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 221, 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, 221, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
221, 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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