

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 226, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 226, 206) contains.

RGB(176, 226, 206)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(176, 226, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0E2CE
RGB	176, 226, 206
RGB Percent	69%, 89%, 81%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1137, 0.1922
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.09, 0.11
HSL	156°, 46%, 79%
HSV	156°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	56.2414, 68.0791, 68.5689
YIQ	208.7700, -23.3800, -16.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

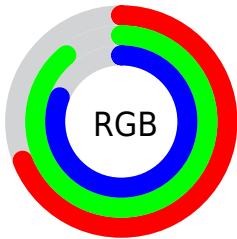
Format	Color
RYB	176, 207, 226
Decimal	11592398
CIELab	86.05, -20.09, 4.51
CIELCh	86, 20.586, 167.340
Yxy	68.0791, 0.2916, 0.3529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289782478 (0xFFB0E2CE)
YUV	208.7700, -1.3656, -28.7393
Hunter-Lab	82.5100, -22.7213, 8.4849

Details

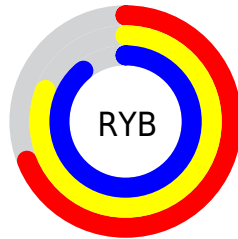
The RGB color **176, 226, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 176, 196**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 255**, and **122, 171, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 226, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 226, 215**.

Distribution



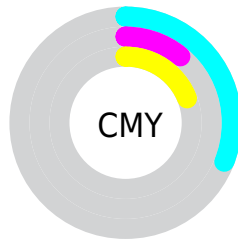
- Red (69%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 226, 206 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, 226, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 226, 206


255, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 176, 226, 206

 149, 198, 179

 122, 171, 152

 97, 144, 126

 72, 118, 101

 48, 93, 77

 23, 69, 54

 0, 47, 33

 0, 28, 10

 0, 0, 0

 176, 226, 206

 176, 226, 206

 153, 226, 197

 199, 226, 215

 131, 226, 188

 221, 226, 224

 108, 226, 179

 244, 226, 233

 86, 226, 170

 255, 226, 242

 63, 226, 161

 255, 226, 251

 40, 226, 152

 255, 226, 255

 18, 226, 143

 0, 226, 136

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 223, 188



176, 226, 206



164, 227, 226

Triad

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



176, 226, 206



208, 213, 252



252, 205, 187

Complementary

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



176, 226, 206



226, 176, 196

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, 202, 204



176, 226, 206



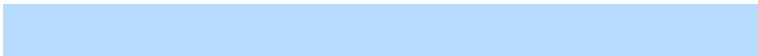
232, 207, 242

Square

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



176, 226, 206



183, 219, 253



250, 202, 224



238, 211, 178

Rectangle

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



176, 226, 206



164, 225, 238



250, 202, 224



255, 204, 192

Sweetspot

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



176, 226, 206



237, 255, 248



196, 226, 176



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



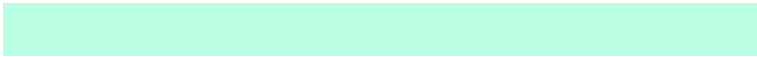
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 226, 206



186, 255, 227



176, 221, 226



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 106



0, 48, 29

Inverse Universe

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



226, 176, 196



255, 186, 214



226, 181, 176



112, 101, 105



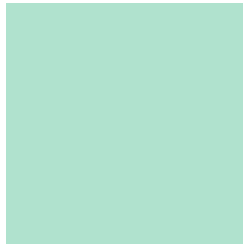
176, 0, 70



48, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 226, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

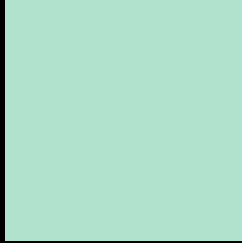
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

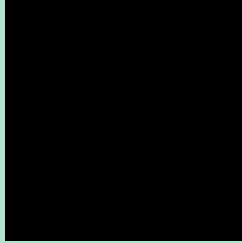
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

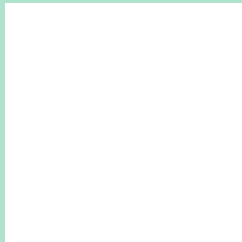
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 226, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 226, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 226, 206.

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





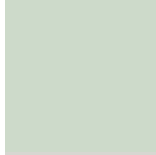
Tritanopia
182, 221, 239

Trichromacy



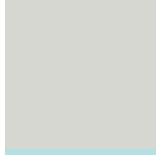
Original Color

176, 226, 206



Protanomaly

205, 218, 202



Deuteranomaly

215, 215, 209



Tritanomaly

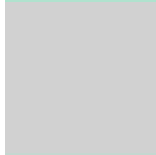
180, 223, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 226, 206



Achromatopsia

209, 209, 209



Achromatomaly

197, 215, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 226, 206 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, 226, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 226, 206)  
}
```

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, 226, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 226, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 226, 206 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, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 226, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 226, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 226, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
226, 206) }
```

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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