

# Converting Colors

RGB(176, 250, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(176, 250, 227) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(176, 250, 227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0FAE3
RGB	176, 250, 227
RGB Percent	69%, 98%, 89%
CMY	0.3098, 0.0196, 0.1098
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.09, 0.02
HSL	161°, 88%, 84%
HSV	161°, 30%, 98%
XYZ	65.9552, 83.1474, 85.2459
YIQ	225.2520, -36.7210, -22.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

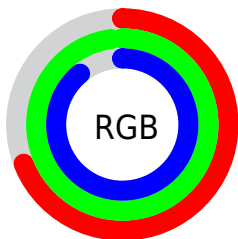
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	176, 220, 250
Decimal	11598563
CIELab	93.08, -27.50, 3.73
CIElCh	93, 27.757, 172.267
Yxy	83.1474, 0.2814, 0.3548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289788643 (0xFFB0FAE3)
YUV	225.2520, 0.8618, -43.1940
Hunter-Lab	91.1852, -30.4631, 8.4014

# Details

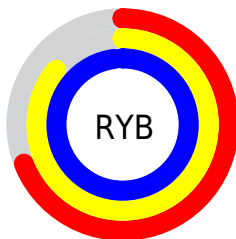
The RGB color **176, 250, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 176, 199**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 255**, and **121, 193, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 250, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 250, 235**.

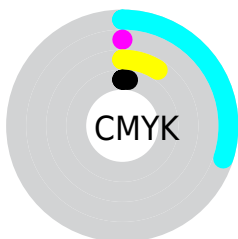
# Distribution



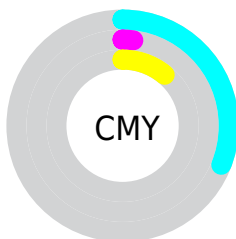
- Red (69%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 250, 227 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, 250, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 176, 250, 227


255, 255, 255


 233, 255, 255


 176, 250, 227

 148, 221, 199

 121, 193, 172

 94, 166, 145

 68, 139, 120

 40, 114, 95

 4, 89, 71


 0, 65, 49


 0, 42, 28

 0, 19, 2

 176, 250, 227

 176, 250, 227


 151, 250, 219

 201, 250, 235

 126, 250, 211

 226, 250, 243

 101, 250, 204

 251, 250, 250

 76, 250, 196

 255, 250, 255

 51, 250, 188

 26, 250, 180

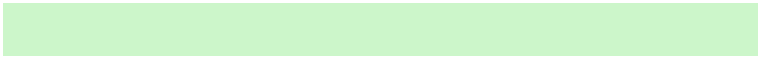
 1, 250, 173

 0, 250, 172

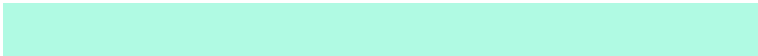
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



204, 246, 202



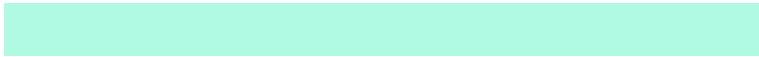
176, 250, 227



161, 250, 254

# Triad

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



176, 250, 227



231, 231, 255



255, 222, 194

# Complementary

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



176, 250, 227



250, 176, 199

# 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, 217, 216



176, 250, 227



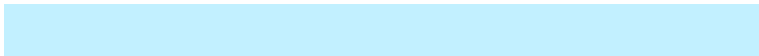
255, 222, 255

# Square

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



176, 250, 227



194, 240, 255



255, 217, 243



255, 231, 183

# Rectangle

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



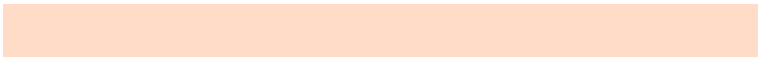
176, 250, 227



162, 248, 255



255, 217, 243

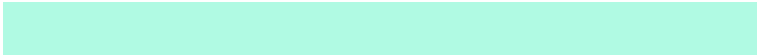


255, 220, 200

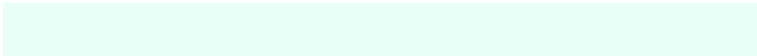


# Sweetspot

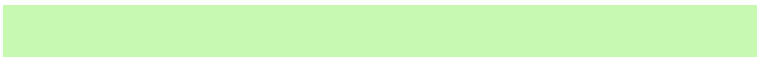
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



176, 250, 227



232, 255, 248



199, 250, 176



113, 128, 123



0, 0, 0

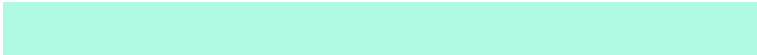


128, 128, 128

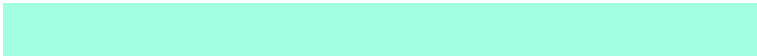


# Same Dimension

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



176, 250, 227



163, 255, 226



176, 236, 250



112, 125, 121



0, 189, 130



0, 61, 42



# Inverse Universe

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



250, 176, 199



255, 163, 192



250, 190, 176



125, 112, 116



189, 0, 59

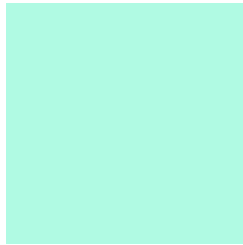


61, 0, 19



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 250, 227 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

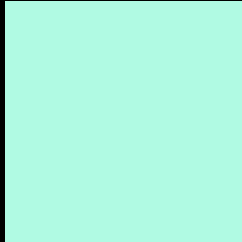
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 227 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

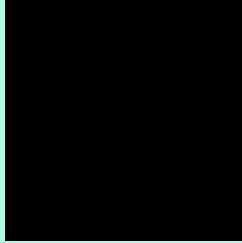
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 176, 250, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 250, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 250, 227.

# 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





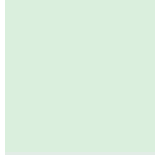
**Tritanopia**  
202, 241, 255

# Trichromacy



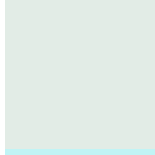
**Original Color**

176, 250, 227



**Protanomaly**

218, 239, 221



**Deuteranomaly**

226, 236, 230



**Tritanomaly**

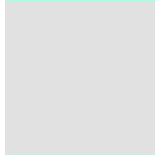
193, 244, 245

# Monochromacy



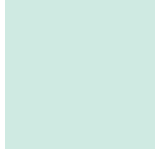
**Original Color**

176, 250, 227



**Achromatopsia**

225, 225, 225



**Achromatomaly**

207, 234, 226

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 250, 227 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, 250, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 250, 227)  
}
```

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, 250, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 250, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 250, 227 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, 250, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 250, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 250, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 250, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 250, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 250,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 250, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 250, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
250, 227) }
```

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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