

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 180, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 180, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 180, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2B4D4
RGB	178, 180, 212
RGB Percent	70%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2941, 0.1686
CMYK	0.16, 0.15, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	236°, 28%, 76%
HSV	236°, 16%, 83%
XYZ	46.5650, 46.8610, 68.8782
YIQ	183.0500, -11.4640, 9.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

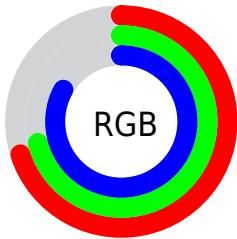
Format	Color
R _Y B	178, 180, 212
Decimal	11711700
CIE Lab	74.10, 5.80, -16.34
CIE LCh	74, 17.339, 289.538
Yxy	46.8610, 0.2869, 0.2887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289901780 (0xFFB2B4D4)
YUV	183.0500, 14.2723, -4.4289
Hunter-Lab	68.4551, 1.6243, -11.7379

Details

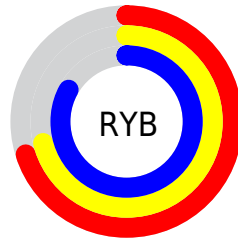
The RGB color **178, 180, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **212, 210, 178**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 236, 255**, and **125, 127, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 160, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 200, 212**.

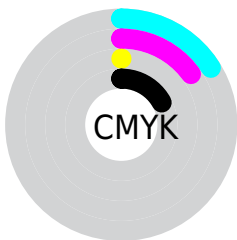
Distribution



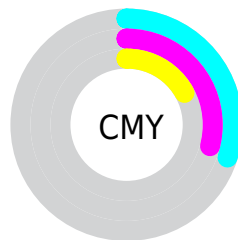
- Red (70%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 180, 212 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 178, 180, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178, 180, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 234, 236, 255

■ 178, 180, 212

■ 151, 153, 184

■ 125, 127, 157

■ 100, 102, 131

■ 75, 78, 106

■ 52, 56, 82

■ 30, 34, 59


■ 9, 12, 37

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

 178, 180, 212


 178, 180, 212

 157, 160, 212


 199, 200, 212

 136, 140, 212

 220, 220, 212


 114, 120, 212

 242, 240, 212

 93, 100, 212


 255, 255, 212

 72, 80, 212

 51, 60, 212

 30, 40, 212

 8, 20, 212

 0, 12, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 185, 213



178, 180, 212



197, 175, 203

Triad

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



178, 180, 212



212, 174, 159



149, 191, 176

Complementary

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



178, 180, 212



212, 210, 178

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.



165, 189, 161



178, 180, 212



200, 179, 151

Square

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



178, 180, 212



216, 171, 172



184, 184, 152



141, 191, 192

Rectangle

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



178, 180, 212



207, 172, 194



184, 184, 152



154, 191, 171

Sweetspot

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



178, 180, 212



242, 243, 255



178, 212, 210



120, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 180, 212



207, 209, 255



193, 178, 212



96, 97, 107



0, 10, 171



0, 3, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 178, 180



255, 207, 209



197, 212, 178



107, 96, 97



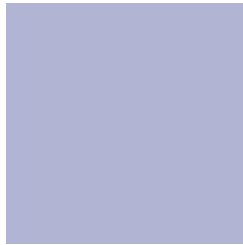
171, 0, 10



43, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 180, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

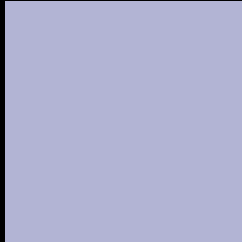
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 180, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

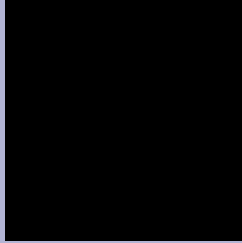
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178, 180, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 180, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 180, 212.

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](#).

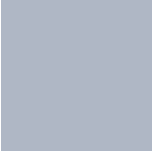
Dichromacy



Original Color
[178, 180, 212](#)

Protanopia
[176, 181, 212](#)

Deuteranopia
[185, 178, 212](#)



Tritanopia
175, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 180, 212

Protanomaly
177, 181, 212

Deuteranomaly
182, 179, 212

Tritanomaly
176, 182, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 180, 212

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
181, 182, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 180, 212 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(178, 180, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 180, 212)  
}
```

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(178, 180, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 180, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 180, 212 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(178, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 180, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 180, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 180, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 180, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 180,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 180, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
180, 212) }
```

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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