

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 200, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 200, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 200, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2C8BA
RGB	178, 200, 186
RGB Percent	70%, 78%, 73%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2157, 0.2706
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.07, 0.22
HSL	142°, 17%, 74%
HSV	142°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	47.8773, 54.3187, 54.4155
YIQ	191.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

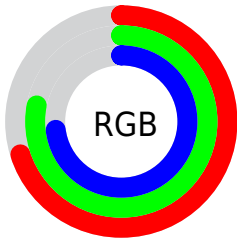
Format	Color
RYB	178, 194, 200
Decimal	11716794
CIELab	78.65, -10.13, 4.47
CIELCh	79, 11.072, 156.189
Yxy	54.3187, 0.3057, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289906874 (0xFFB2C8BA)
YUV	191.8260, -2.8722, -12.1254
Hunter-Lab	73.7012, -13.0211, 7.8155

Details

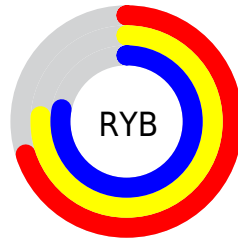
The RGB color **178, 200, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 178, 192**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 242**, and **125, 146, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 200, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 200, 199**.

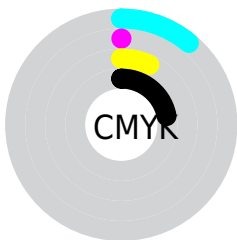
Distribution



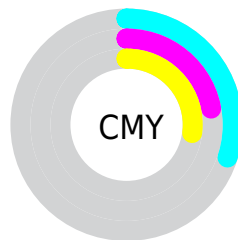
- Red (70%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 200, 186 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, 200, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178, 200, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 234, 255, 242

■ 178, 200, 186

■ 151, 173, 159

■ 125, 146, 133

■ 100, 120, 108

■ 76, 96, 83

■ 53, 72, 60

■ 31, 49, 39

■ 10, 28, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 178, 200, 186

■ 178, 200, 186

 158, 200, 173

 198, 200, 199

 138, 200, 161

 218, 200, 211

 118, 200, 148

 238, 200, 224

 98, 200, 135

 255, 200, 237

 78, 200, 122

 255, 200, 250

 58, 200, 110

 255, 200, 255

 38, 200, 97

 18, 200, 84

 0, 200, 73

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 198, 178



178, 200, 186



171, 201, 196

Triad

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



178, 200, 186



187, 195, 215



216, 189, 183

Complementary

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



178, 200, 186



200, 178, 192

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.



216, 188, 193



178, 200, 186



199, 191, 211

Square

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



178, 200, 186



175, 198, 213



210, 189, 203



211, 191, 176

Rectangle

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



178, 200, 186



169, 201, 203



210, 189, 203



217, 188, 186

Sweetspot

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



178, 200, 186



247, 255, 250



192, 200, 178



122, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



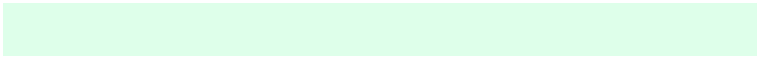
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 200, 186



222, 255, 234



178, 200, 197



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 59



0, 36, 13

Inverse Universe

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



200, 178, 192



255, 222, 243



200, 178, 181



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 104



36, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 200, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

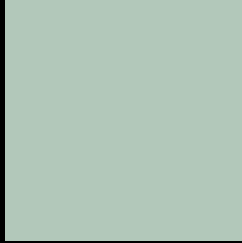
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

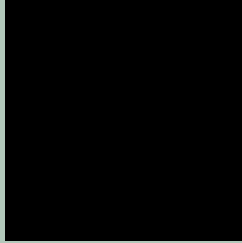
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

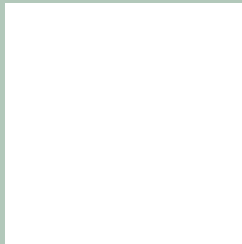
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 200, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 200, 186.

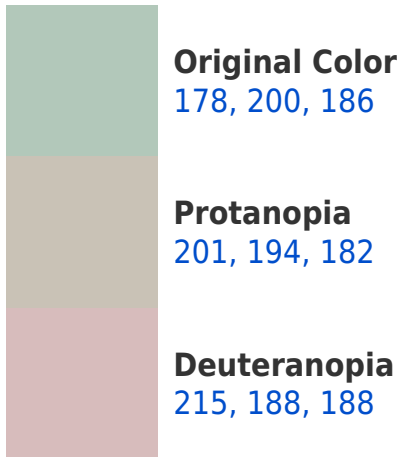


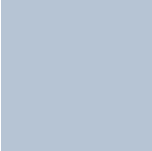
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 200, 186.

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](#).

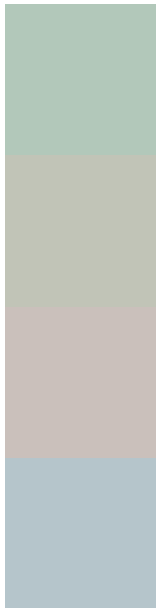
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
182, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 200, 186

Protanomaly

193, 196, 183

Deuteranomaly

202, 192, 187

Tritanomaly

181, 197, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 200, 186

Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly

187, 195, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 200, 186 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, 200, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 200, 186)  
}
```

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, 200, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 200, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 200, 186 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, 200, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 200, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 200, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 200, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 200, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 200, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 200, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 200, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
200, 186) }
```

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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