

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 223, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 223, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 223, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2DFCE
RGB	178, 223, 206
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 81%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1255, 0.1922
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.08, 0.13
HSL	157°, 41%, 79%
HSV	157°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	55.8884, 66.6966, 68.3206
YIQ	207.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

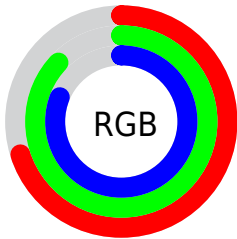
Format	Color
RYB	178, 206, 223
Decimal	11722702
CIELab	85.35, -17.97, 3.52
CIELCh	85, 18.309, 168.916
Yxy	66.6966, 0.2928, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289912782 (0xFFB2DFCE)
YUV	207.6070, -0.7923, -25.9653
Hunter-Lab	81.6680, -20.7649, 7.5676

Details

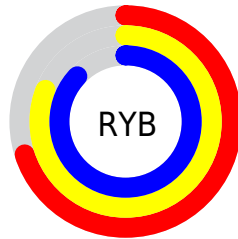
The RGB color **178, 223, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 178, 195**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 255**, and **125, 168, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 223, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 223, 214**.

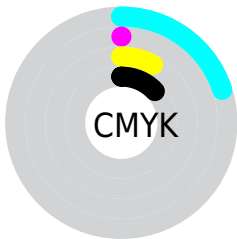
Distribution



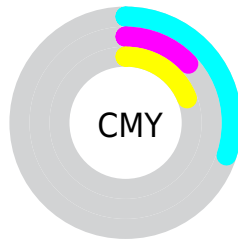
- Red (70%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 223, 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 178, 223, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 223, 206


255, 255, 255


 234, 255, 255

 178, 223, 206

 151, 195, 179

 125, 168, 152

 99, 141, 126

 74, 116, 101

 50, 91, 77

 27, 67, 54

 2, 45, 33

 0, 26, 10

 0, 0, 0

 178, 223, 206

 178, 223, 206

 156, 223, 198

 200, 223, 214

 133, 223, 189

 223, 223, 223

 111, 223, 181

 245, 223, 231

 89, 223, 172

 255, 223, 240

 66, 223, 164

 255, 223, 248

 44, 223, 155

 255, 223, 255

 22, 223, 147

 0, 223, 139

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 220, 190



178, 223, 206



168, 223, 224

Triad

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



178, 223, 206



208, 211, 246



246, 205, 188

Complementary

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



178, 223, 206



223, 178, 195

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.



250, 202, 203



178, 223, 206



230, 205, 236

Square

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



178, 223, 206



187, 217, 247



244, 202, 220



233, 210, 180

Rectangle

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



178, 223, 206



169, 222, 234



244, 202, 220



248, 203, 192

Sweetspot

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



178, 223, 206



240, 255, 249



195, 223, 178



119, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



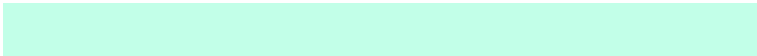
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 223, 206



194, 255, 232



178, 218, 223



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 109



0, 48, 30

Inverse Universe

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



223, 178, 195



255, 194, 217



223, 183, 178



112, 101, 105



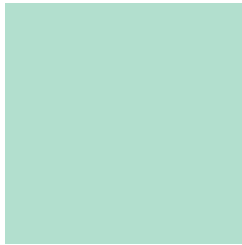
176, 0, 66



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 223, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

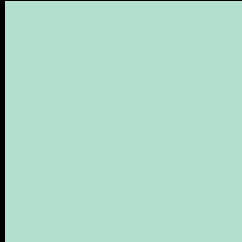
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 223, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

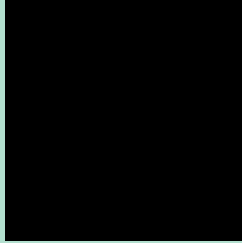
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

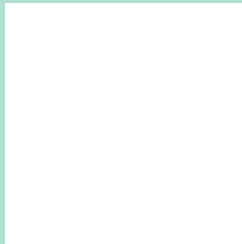
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 223, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 223, 206.

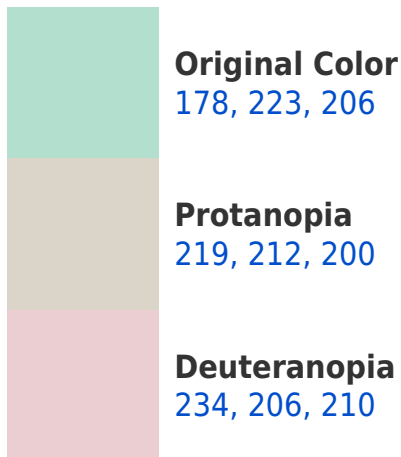


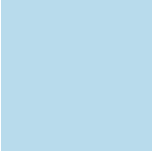
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 223, 206.

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
184, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 223, 206

Protanomaly

204, 216, 202

Deuteranomaly

214, 212, 209

Tritanomaly

182, 220, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 223, 206

Achromatopsia

208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly

197, 213, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 223, 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(178, 223, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 223, 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(178, 223, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 223, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 223, 206 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

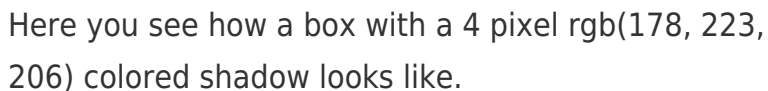
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(178, 223, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 223, 206) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 223, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 223, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 223, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 223, 206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 223, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 223, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
223, 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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