

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 223, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 223, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 223, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2DFD0
RGB	178, 223, 208
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 82%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1255, 0.1843
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.07, 0.13
HSL	160°, 41%, 79%
HSV	160°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	56.1329, 66.7944, 69.6086
YIQ	207.8350, -22.0050, -14.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

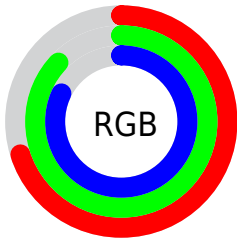
Format	Color
RYB	178, 205, 223
Decimal	11722704
CIELab	85.40, -17.57, 2.54
CIELCh	85, 17.753, 171.788
Yxy	66.7944, 0.2915, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289912784 (0xFFB2DFD0)
YUV	207.8350, 0.0813, -26.1653
Hunter-Lab	81.7278, -20.4250, 6.7115

Details

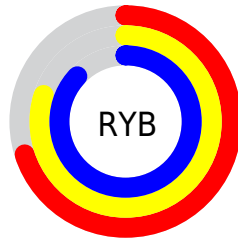
The RGB color **178, 223, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 178, 193**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 255**, and **125, 168, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 223, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 223, 215**.

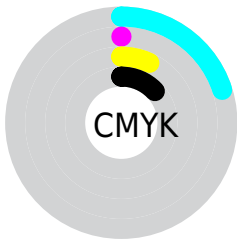
Distribution



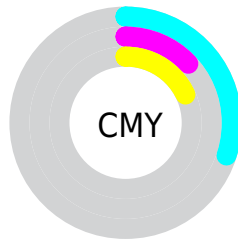
- Red (70%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 223, 208 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, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 223, 208


255, 255, 255


 234, 255, 255

 178, 223, 208


 151, 195, 180

 125, 168, 154

 99, 141, 128

 74, 116, 103

 50, 91, 79

 26, 67, 56

 1, 45, 35

 0, 26, 13

 0, 0, 0

 178, 223, 208


 178, 223, 208

 156, 223, 201

 200, 223, 215

 133, 223, 193

 223, 223, 223

 111, 223, 186

 245, 223, 230

 89, 223, 178

 255, 223, 238

 66, 223, 171

 255, 223, 245

 44, 223, 163

 255, 223, 253

 22, 223, 156

 255, 223, 255

 0, 223, 149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 221, 192



178, 223, 208



170, 223, 225

Triad

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



178, 223, 208



211, 211, 244



244, 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, 208



223, 178, 193

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.



249, 202, 202



178, 223, 208



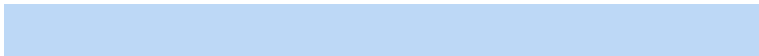
231, 205, 234

Square

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



178, 223, 208



189, 216, 246



245, 202, 219



231, 211, 180

Rectangle

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



178, 223, 208



171, 222, 235



245, 202, 219



247, 204, 192

Sweetspot

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



178, 223, 208



240, 255, 250



193, 223, 178



119, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



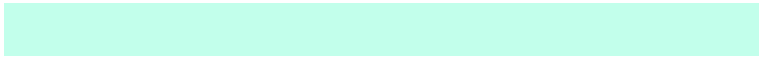
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 223, 208



194, 255, 235



178, 215, 223



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 117



0, 48, 32

Inverse Universe

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



223, 178, 193



255, 194, 214



223, 186, 178



112, 101, 105



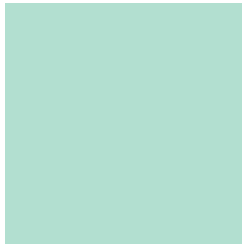
176, 0, 59



48, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 223, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

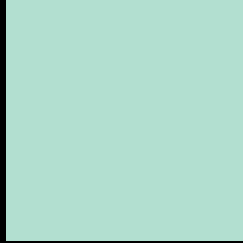
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

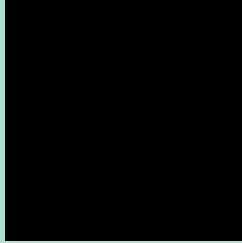
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

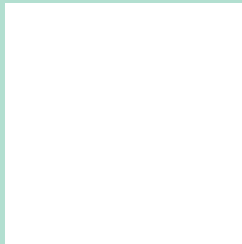
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 223, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 223, 208.



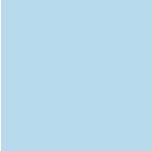
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 223, 208.

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
183, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 223, 208

Protanomaly
204, 216, 204

Deuteranomaly
214, 212, 210

Tritanomaly
181, 220, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 223, 208

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
197, 213, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 223, 208 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, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 223, 208)  
}
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 223, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 223, 208 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 223, 208) }
```

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, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 223, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 223, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 223,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 223, 208 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
223, 208) }
```

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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