

# Converting Colors

RGB(178, 232, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(178, 232, 231) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(178, 232, 231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2E8E7
RGB	178, 232, 231
RGB Percent	70%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.3020, 0.0902, 0.0941
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	179°, 54%, 80%
HSV	179°, 23%, 91%
XYZ	61.6405, 72.9477, 86.4328
YIQ	215.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

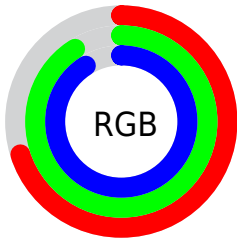
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	178, 205, 232
Decimal	11725031
CIE Lab	88.42, -17.31, -5.14
CIE LCh	88, 18.055, 196.555
Yxy	72.9477, 0.2789, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289915111 (0xFFB2E8E7)
YUV	215.7400, 7.5232, -33.0980
Hunter-Lab	85.4094, -20.6420, -0.2138

# Details

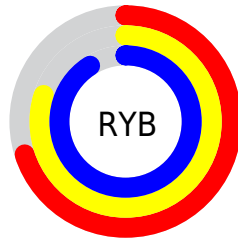
The RGB color **178, 232, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **232, 178, 179**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 255, 255**, and **124, 176, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 232, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 232, 231**.

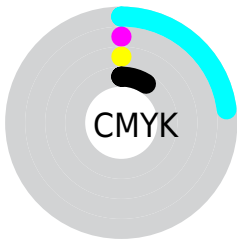
# Distribution



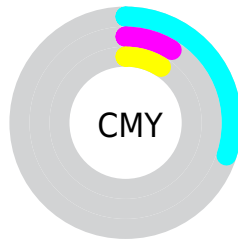
- Red (70%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 232, 231 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, 232, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 178, 232, 231


 178, 232, 231


255, 255, 255

 151, 204, 203


 235, 255, 255

 124, 176, 175


 98, 150, 149

 72, 124, 123

 47, 99, 98

 20, 75, 74

 0, 52, 52


 0, 31, 31

 0, 0, 6

 178, 232, 231

 178, 232, 231

 155, 232, 231

 201, 232, 231

 132, 232, 230

 224, 232, 232

 108, 232, 230

 248, 232, 232

 85, 232, 229

 255, 232, 233

 62, 232, 229

 255, 232, 233

 39, 232, 228

 255, 232, 234

 16, 232, 228

 255, 232, 234

 0, 232, 228

 255, 232, 234

 255, 232, 235

# Harmonies

## Analogous

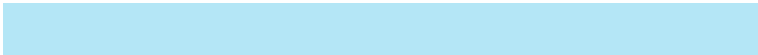
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



188, 231, 213



178, 232, 231



180, 230, 246

# Triad

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



178, 232, 231



237, 215, 246



243, 218, 189

# Complementary

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



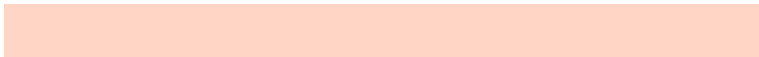
178, 232, 231



232, 178, 179

# 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, 213, 198



178, 232, 231



252, 211, 230

# Square

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



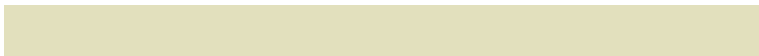
178, 232, 231



215, 220, 255



255, 210, 213



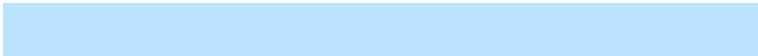
226, 224, 189

# Rectangle

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



178, 232, 231



188, 227, 253



255, 210, 213



248, 216, 191



# Sweetspot

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



178, 232, 231



237, 255, 255



180, 232, 178



117, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



178, 232, 231



184, 255, 254



178, 207, 232



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 175



0, 51, 50



# Inverse Universe

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



232, 178, 179



255, 184, 185



232, 203, 178



115, 103, 103



179, 0, 3

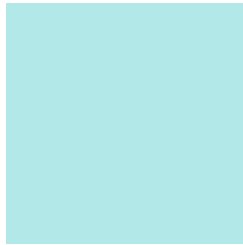


51, 0, 1



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 232, 231 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

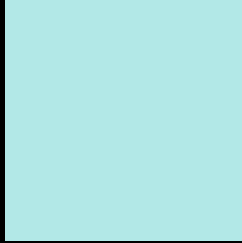
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 231 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

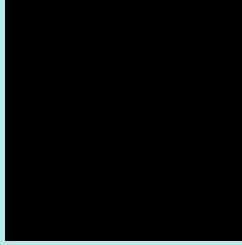
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 178, 232, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 232, 231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 232, 231.

# 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





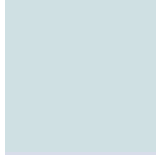
**Tritanopia**  
182, 229, 248

# Trichromacy



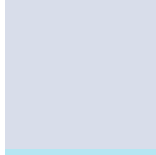
**Original Color**

178, 232, 231



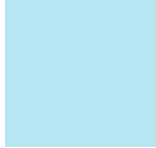
**Protanomaly**

207, 224, 227



**Deuteranomaly**

216, 221, 234



**Tritanomaly**

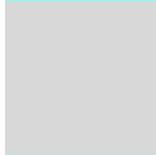
181, 230, 242

# Monochromacy



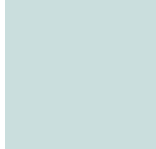
**Original Color**

178, 232, 231



**Achromatopsia**

216, 216, 216



**Achromatomaly**

202, 222, 221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 232, 231 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, 232, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 232, 231)  
}
```

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, 232, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 232, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 232, 231 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, 232, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 232, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 232, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 232, 231); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 232, 231); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 232, 231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 232, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 232, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
232, 231) }
```

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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