

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 221, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 221, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 221, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3DDCA
RGB	179, 221, 202
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 79%
CMY	0.2980, 0.1333, 0.2078
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.09, 0.13
HSL	153°, 38%, 78%
HSV	153°, 19%, 87%
XYZ	55.1075, 65.5609, 65.6272
YIQ	206.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

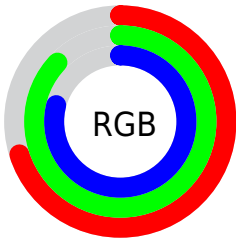
Format	Color
RYB	179, 206, 221
Decimal	11787722
CIELab	84.77, -17.43, 4.80
CIELCh	85, 18.083, 164.598
Yxy	65.5609, 0.2958, 0.3519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289977802 (0xFFB3DDCA)
YUV	206.2760, -2.1081, -23.9211
Hunter-Lab	80.9697, -20.2108, 8.6233

Details

The RGB color **179, 221, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 179, 198**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 255, 255**, and **126, 166, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 221, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 221, 212**.

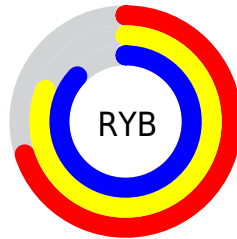
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (87%)

Blue (79%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (87%)

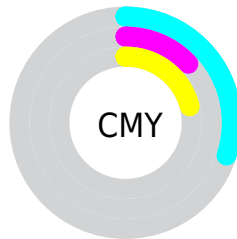


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 221, 202 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 179, 221, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 179, 221, 202

255, 255, 255

 235, 255, 255

 179, 221, 202

 152, 193, 175

 126, 166, 148

 100, 139, 122

 76, 114, 97

 52, 89, 74

 28, 66, 51

 4, 43, 30


 0, 24, 5

 0, 0, 0

 179, 221, 202

 179, 221, 202

 157, 221, 192

 201, 221, 212

 135, 221, 182

 223, 221, 222

 113, 221, 172

 245, 221, 232

 91, 221, 162

 255, 221, 242

 69, 221, 152

 255, 221, 252

 46, 221, 142

 255, 221, 255

 24, 221, 132

 2, 221, 122

 0, 221, 121

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 218, 187



179, 221, 202



168, 222, 220

Triad

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



179, 221, 202



204, 210, 244



245, 203, 188

Complementary

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



179, 221, 202



221, 179, 198

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.



248, 200, 204



179, 221, 202



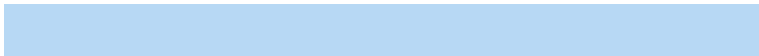
225, 205, 236

Square

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



179, 221, 202



183, 216, 244



241, 201, 221



234, 208, 179

Rectangle

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



179, 221, 202



167, 221, 230



241, 201, 221



247, 201, 193

Sweetspot

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



179, 221, 202



240, 255, 248



199, 221, 179



119, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



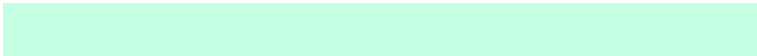
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 221, 202



196, 255, 228



179, 220, 221



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 95



0, 46, 25

Inverse Universe

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



221, 179, 198



255, 196, 223



221, 180, 179



110, 99, 104



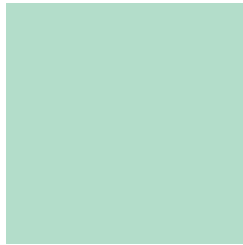
173, 0, 78



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 221, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

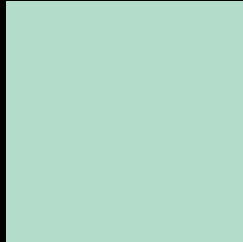
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179, 221, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

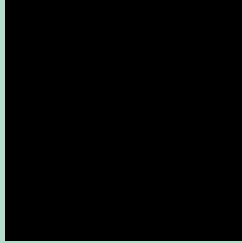
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

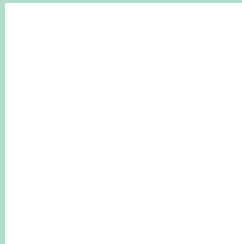
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 179, 221, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 221, 202.

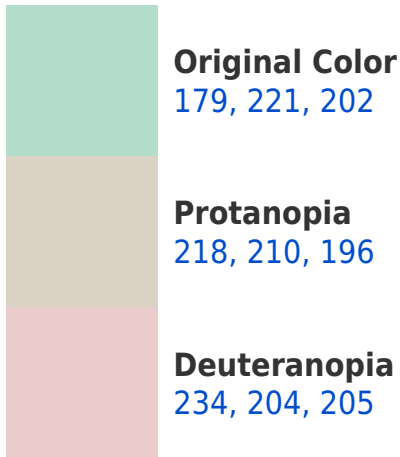


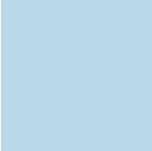
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 221, 202.

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
185, 216, 234

Trichromacy



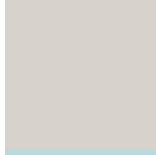
Original Color

179, 221, 202



Protanomaly

204, 214, 198



Deuteranomaly

214, 210, 204



Tritanomaly

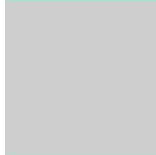
183, 218, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

179, 221, 202



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

196, 211, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 221, 202 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(179, 221, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 221, 202)  
}
```

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(179, 221, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 221, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 221, 202 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(179, 221, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 221, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 221, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 221, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 221, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 221,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 221, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 221, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
221, 202) }
```

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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