

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 223, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 223, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 223, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3DFDC
RGB	179, 223, 220
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.2980, 0.1255, 0.1373
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	176°, 41%, 79%
HSV	176°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	57.8963, 67.5264, 77.6926
YIQ	209.5020, -25.2610, -10.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

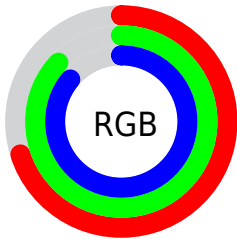
Format	Color
R _{YB}	179, 202, 223
Decimal	11788252
CIE Lab	85.77, -14.81, -3.25
CIE LCh	86, 15.168, 192.391
Yxy	67.5264, 0.2850, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289978332 (0xFFB3DFDC)
YUV	209.5020, 5.1755, -26.7503
Hunter-Lab	82.1744, -18.0423, 1.4658

Details

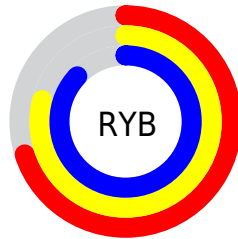
The RGB color **179, 223, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 179, 182**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 255, 255**, and **125, 168, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 223, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 223, 222**.

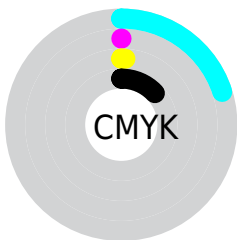
Distribution



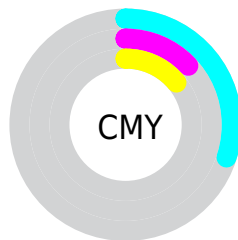
- Red (70%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 223, 220 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, 223, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 179, 223, 220


255, 255, 255


 235, 255, 255

 179, 223, 220

 152, 195, 192

 125, 168, 165

 100, 141, 139

 75, 116, 113

 50, 91, 89

 26, 67, 66

 0, 45, 44


 0, 25, 23

 0, 0, 0

 179, 223, 220

 179, 223, 220

 157, 223, 218

 201, 223, 222

 134, 223, 217

 224, 223, 223

 112, 223, 215

 246, 223, 225

 90, 223, 214

 255, 223, 226

 67, 223, 212

 255, 223, 228

 45, 223, 211

 255, 223, 229

 23, 223, 209

 255, 223, 231

 1, 223, 208

 255, 223, 232

 0, 223, 208

 255, 223, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 222, 205



179, 223, 220



179, 222, 233

Triad

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



179, 223, 220



225, 209, 236



234, 211, 187

Complementary

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



179, 223, 220



223, 179, 182

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.



243, 207, 196



179, 223, 220



238, 206, 223

Square

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



179, 223, 220



207, 214, 242



245, 205, 209



220, 215, 186

Rectangle

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



179, 223, 220



185, 220, 239



245, 205, 209



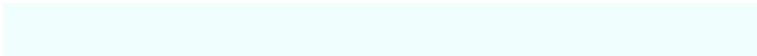
238, 209, 189

Sweetspot

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



179, 223, 220



240, 255, 254



183, 223, 179



119, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 223, 220



194, 255, 251



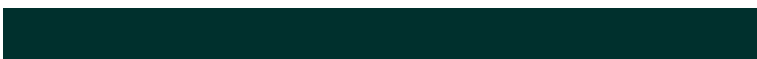
179, 205, 223



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 164



0, 48, 45

Inverse Universe

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



223, 179, 182



255, 194, 198



223, 197, 179



112, 101, 102



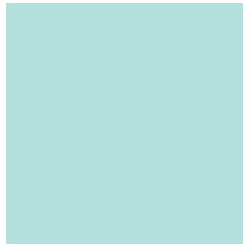
176, 0, 12



48, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 223, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

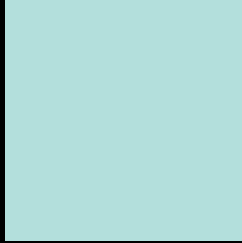
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

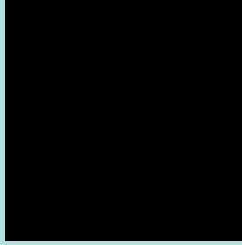
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

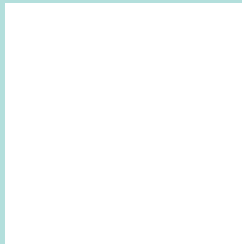
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 179, 223, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 223, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 223, 220.

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, 220, 238

Trichromacy



Original Color
179, 223, 220

Protanomaly
203, 217, 216

Deuteranomaly
211, 213, 222

Tritanomaly
182, 221, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color
179, 223, 220

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
199, 215, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 223, 220 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, 223, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 223, 220)  
}
```

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, 223, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 223, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 223, 220 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, 223, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 223, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 223, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 223, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 223, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 223,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 223, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 223, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
223, 220) }
```

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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