

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 196, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 196, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 196, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4C4F2
RGB	180, 196, 242
RGB Percent	71%, 77%, 95%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2314, 0.0510
CMYK	0.26, 0.19, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	225°, 70%, 83%
HSV	225°, 26%, 95%
XYZ	54.5893, 55.5940, 91.8579
YIQ	196.4600, -24.3020, 10.9140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

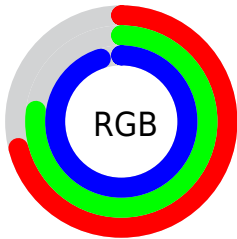
Format	Color
RYB	180, 193, 242
Decimal	11846898
CIELab	79.38, 4.49, -24.53
CIELCh	79, 24.935, 280.366
Yxy	55.5940, 0.2702, 0.2752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290036978 (0xFFB4C4F2)
YUV	196.4600, 22.4512, -14.4354
Hunter-Lab	74.5614, 0.2046, -20.8510

Details

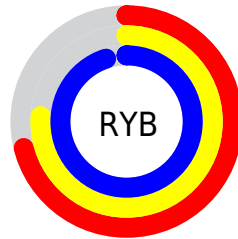
The RGB color **180, 196, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 226, 180**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 253, 255**, and **126, 142, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 178, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 214, 242**.

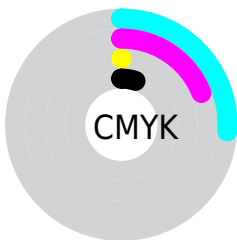
Distribution



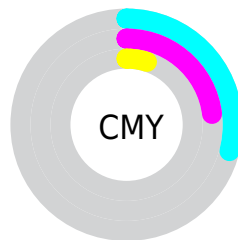
- Red (71%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 196, 242 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 180, 196, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 180, 196, 242

255, 255, 255

■ 237, 253, 255

■ 180, 196, 242

■ 153, 169, 214

■ 126, 142, 186

■ 100, 117, 159

■ 75, 92, 132

■ 50, 69, 107

■ 24, 47, 83

■ 0, 26, 59

■ 0, 1, 38

■ 0, 1, 15

■ 180, 196, 242

■ 180, 196, 242

■ 156, 178, 242

■ 204, 214, 242

■ 132, 160, 242

■ 228, 232, 242

■ 107, 142, 242

■ 253, 250, 242

■ 83, 124, 242

■ 255, 255, 242

■ 59, 106, 242

■ 35, 88, 242

■ 11, 70, 242

■ 0, 62, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 203, 240



180, 196, 242



211, 188, 232

Triad

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



180, 196, 242



242, 183, 168



154, 209, 180

Complementary

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



180, 196, 242



242, 226, 180

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.



180, 204, 161



180, 196, 242



228, 190, 154

Square

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



180, 196, 242



244, 180, 189



206, 198, 151



135, 210, 204

Rectangle

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



180, 196, 242



227, 184, 220



206, 198, 151



162, 208, 173

Sweetspot

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



180, 196, 242



235, 240, 255



180, 242, 225



115, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 196, 242



176, 196, 255



194, 180, 242



108, 111, 120



0, 47, 184



0, 14, 56

Inverse Universe

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



242, 180, 196



255, 176, 196



228, 242, 180



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 47



56, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 196, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

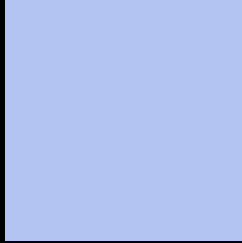
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 180, 196, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

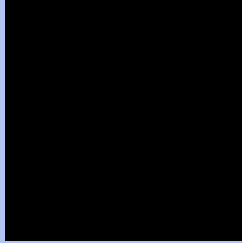
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

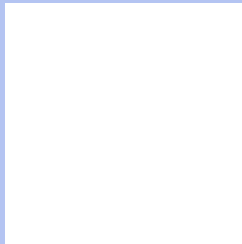
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 196, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 196, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 196, 242.

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



Original Color

180, 196, 242

Protanopia

186, 194, 241

Deuteranopia

192, 192, 243



Tritanopia
175, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 196, 242

Protanomaly
184, 195, 241

Deuteranomaly
188, 193, 243

Tritanomaly
177, 199, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 196, 242

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
190, 196, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 196, 242 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(180, 196, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 196, 242)  
}
```

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(180, 196, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 196, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 196, 242 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

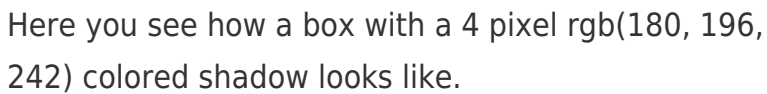
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(180, 196, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 196, 242) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 196, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 196, 242); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 196, 242); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 196, 242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 196, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 196, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
196, 242) }
```

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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