

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 219, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 219, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 219, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4DBD8
RGB	180, 219, 216
RGB Percent	71%, 86%, 85%
CMY	0.2941, 0.1412, 0.1529
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.01, 0.14
HSL	175°, 35%, 78%
HSV	175°, 18%, 86%
XYZ	56.5486, 65.3242, 74.5942
YIQ	206.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

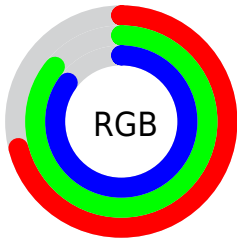
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 200, 219
Decimal	11852760
CIE _{Lab}	84.65, -13.31, -2.78
CIE _{LCh}	85, 13.594, 191.779
Yxy	65.3242, 0.2878, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290042840 (0xFFB4DBD8)
YUV	206.9970, 4.4385, -23.6764
Hunter-Lab	80.8234, -16.5523, 1.8560

Details

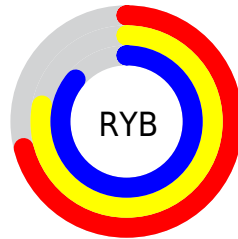
The RGB color **180, 219, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 180, 183**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 255**, and **127, 164, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 219, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 219, 218**.

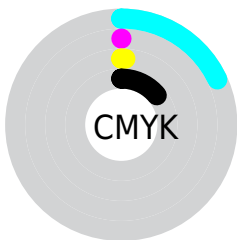
Distribution



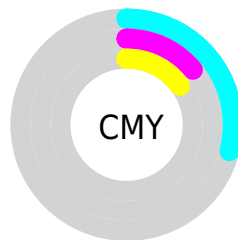
- Red (71%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 219, 216 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, 219, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 219, 216


255, 255, 255


 236, 255, 255

 180, 219, 216

 153, 191, 188

 127, 164, 161

 101, 138, 135

 76, 112, 110

 52, 88, 85

 29, 64, 62

 4, 42, 41

 0, 23, 20

 0, 0, 0

 180, 219, 216

 180, 219, 216

 158, 219, 214

 202, 219, 218

 136, 219, 213

 224, 219, 219

 114, 219, 211

 246, 219, 221

 92, 219, 209

 255, 219, 223

 71, 219, 208

 255, 219, 224

 49, 219, 206

 255, 219, 226

 27, 219, 204

 255, 219, 228

 5, 219, 203

 255, 219, 229

 0, 219, 202

 255, 219, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 218, 203



180, 219, 216



180, 218, 228

Triad

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



180, 219, 216



220, 206, 230



229, 208, 187

Complementary

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



180, 219, 216



219, 180, 183

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.



237, 204, 195



180, 219, 216



233, 203, 220

Square

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



180, 219, 216



204, 211, 236



239, 203, 207



217, 212, 186

Rectangle

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



180, 219, 216



185, 216, 233



239, 203, 207



233, 206, 189

Sweetspot

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



180, 219, 216



242, 255, 254



183, 219, 180



120, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 219, 216



201, 255, 251



180, 203, 219



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 160



0, 46, 42

Inverse Universe

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



219, 180, 183



255, 201, 206



219, 196, 180



110, 99, 100



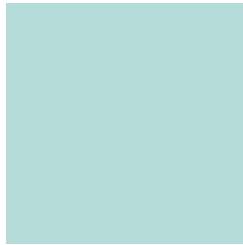
173, 0, 13



46, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 219, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

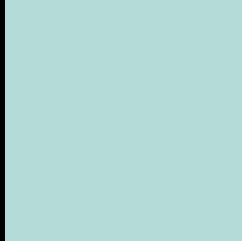
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

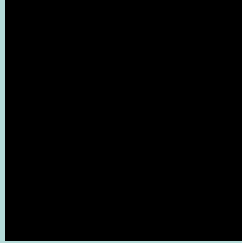
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

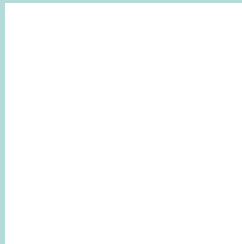
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 219, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 219, 216.



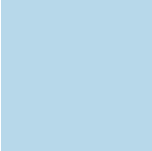
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 219, 216.

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, 216, 234

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 219, 216 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, 219, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 219, 216)  
}
```

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, 219, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 219, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 219, 216 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, 219, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 219, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 219, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 219, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 219, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 219,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 219, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 219, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
219, 216) }
```

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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