

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 226, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 226, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 226, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4E2D8
RGB	180, 226, 216
RGB Percent	71%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.2941, 0.1137, 0.1529
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	167°, 44%, 80%
HSV	167°, 20%, 89%
XYZ	58.4134, 69.0539, 75.2158
YIQ	211.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

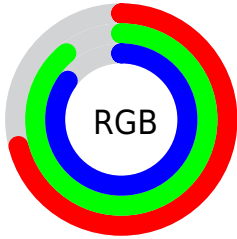
Format	Color
RYB	180, 206, 226
Decimal	11854552
CIELab	86.53, -16.84, -0.02
CIELCh	87, 16.839, 180.074
Yxy	69.0539, 0.2882, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290044632 (0xFFB4E2D8)
YUV	211.1060, 2.4127, -27.2800
Hunter-Lab	83.0987, -19.9478, 4.5034

Details

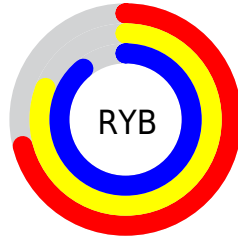
The RGB color **180, 226, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 180, 190**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 255**, and **126, 171, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 226, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 226, 221**.

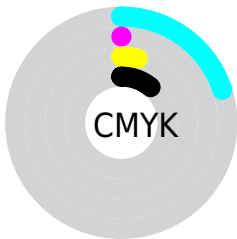
Distribution



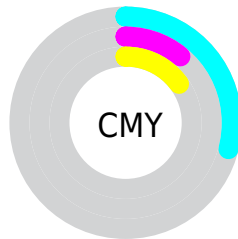
- Red (71%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 226, 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, 226, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 226, 216


255, 255, 255


 236, 255, 255


 180, 226, 216

 153, 198, 188

 126, 171, 161

 101, 144, 135

 76, 118, 110

 51, 93, 85

 27, 70, 62

 1, 47, 41

 0, 27, 20

 0, 0, 0

 180, 226, 216

 180, 226, 216

 157, 226, 211

 203, 226, 221

 135, 226, 206

 225, 226, 226

 112, 226, 201

 248, 226, 231

 90, 226, 196

 255, 226, 236

 67, 226, 191

 255, 226, 241

 44, 226, 187

 255, 226, 245

 22, 226, 182

 255, 226, 250

 0, 226, 177

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 224, 200



180, 226, 216



175, 225, 232

Triad

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



180, 226, 216



220, 212, 244



243, 210, 189

Complementary

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



180, 226, 216



226, 180, 190

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.



250, 207, 201



180, 226, 216



238, 208, 233

Square

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



180, 226, 216



199, 218, 248



249, 206, 217



230, 215, 185

Rectangle

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



180, 226, 216



179, 224, 240



249, 206, 217



247, 209, 193

Sweetspot

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



180, 226, 216



240, 255, 252



191, 226, 180



119, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



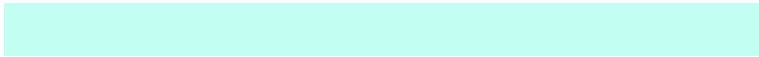
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 226, 216



194, 255, 242



180, 214, 226



101, 112, 110



0, 176, 138



0, 48, 38

Inverse Universe

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



226, 180, 190



255, 194, 207



226, 192, 180



112, 101, 103



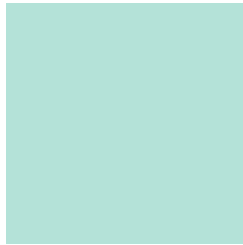
176, 0, 38



48, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 226, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

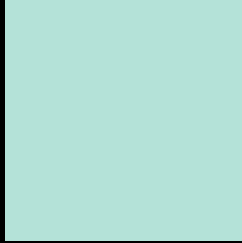
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

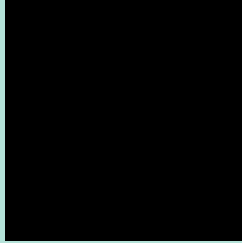
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

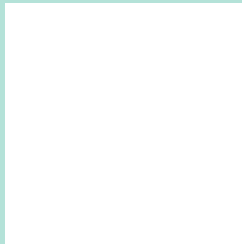
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 226, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 226, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 226, 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





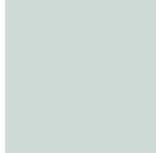
Tritanopia
185, 222, 240

Trichromacy



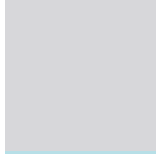
Original Color

180, 226, 216



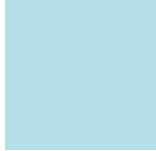
Protanomaly

206, 219, 212



Deuteranomaly

215, 215, 218



Tritanomaly

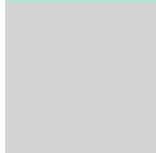
183, 223, 231

Monochromacy



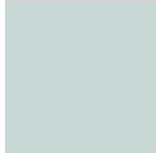
Original Color

180, 226, 216



Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211



Achromatomaly

200, 216, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 226, 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, 226, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 226, 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, 226, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 226, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 226, 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, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 226, 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, 226, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 226, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 226, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 226, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 226, 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, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
226, 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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