

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 209, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 209, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 209, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5D1C8
RGB	181, 209, 200
RGB Percent	71%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.2902, 0.1804, 0.2157
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.04, 0.18
HSL	161°, 23%, 76%
HSV	161°, 13%, 82%
XYZ	52.2818, 59.5948, 63.3910
YIQ	199.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

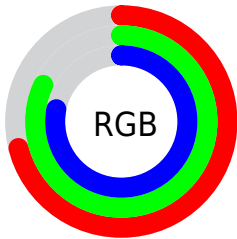
Format	Color
RYB	181, 198, 209
Decimal	11915720
CIELab	81.62, -11.09, 1.30
CIELCh	82, 11.165, 173.288
Yxy	59.5948, 0.2983, 0.3400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290105800 (0xFFB5D1C8)
YUV	199.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140
Hunter-Lab	77.1977, -14.2075, 5.3523

Details

The RGB color **181, 209, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 181, 190**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 255, 255**, and **128, 155, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 209, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 209, 207**.

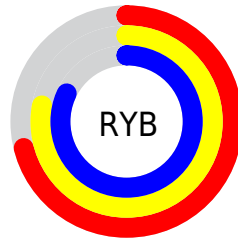
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (82%)

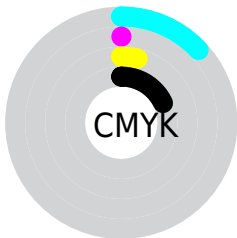
Blue (78%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (82%)

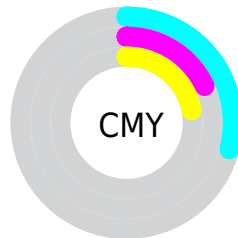


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 209, 200 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 181, 209, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 181, 209, 200

 181, 209, 200

255, 255, 255


 154, 181, 173

 237, 255, 255

 128, 155, 146


 103, 129, 120

 78, 103, 96

 55, 79, 72

 33, 56, 50

 12, 35, 29

 0, 11, 2

 0, 0, 0

 181, 209, 200

 181, 209, 200

 160, 209, 193

 202, 209, 207

 139, 209, 187

 223, 209, 213

 118, 209, 180

 244, 209, 220

 97, 209, 173

 255, 209, 227

 77, 209, 166

 255, 209, 234

 56, 209, 160

 255, 209, 240

 35, 209, 153

 255, 209, 247

 14, 209, 146

 255, 209, 254

 0, 209, 142

 255, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 207, 190



181, 209, 200



177, 209, 211

Triad

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



181, 209, 200



202, 201, 222



222, 198, 186

Complementary

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



181, 209, 200



209, 181, 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.



226, 196, 195



181, 209, 200



214, 198, 215

Square

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



181, 209, 200



189, 204, 223



223, 196, 206



214, 201, 182

Rectangle

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



181, 209, 200



178, 208, 217



223, 196, 206



224, 197, 189

Sweetspot

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



181, 209, 200



245, 255, 252



190, 209, 181



121, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



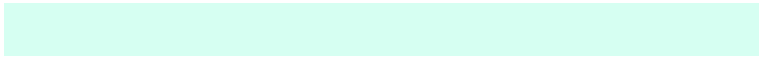
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



181, 209, 200



214, 255, 242



181, 204, 209



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 114



0, 41, 28

Inverse Universe

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



209, 181, 190



255, 214, 227



209, 186, 181



105, 94, 97



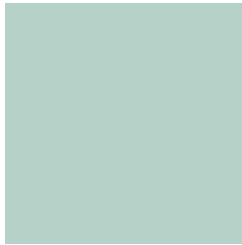
168, 0, 54



41, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 209, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

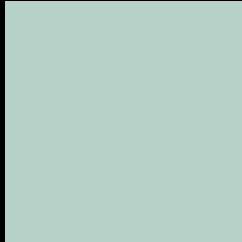
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 181, 209, 200 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

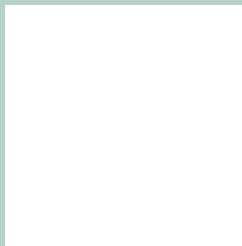
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 181, 209, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 209, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 209, 200.

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, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

181, 209, 200

Protanomaly

198, 205, 197

Deuteranomaly

207, 201, 202

Tritanomaly

184, 207, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

181, 209, 200

Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly

193, 203, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 209, 200 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(181, 209, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 209, 200)  
}
```

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(181, 209, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 209, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 209, 200 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(181, 209, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 209, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 209, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 209, 200); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 209, 200); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 209, 200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 209, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 209, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
209, 200) }
```

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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