

# Converting Colors

RGB(182, 248, 239)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(182, 248, 239) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(182, 248, 239)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6F8EF
RGB	182, 248, 239
RGB Percent	71%, 97%, 94%
CMY	0.2863, 0.0275, 0.0627
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.04, 0.03
HSL	172°, 83%, 84%
HSV	172°, 27%, 97%
XYZ	68.4388, 83.3119, 94.1350
YIQ	227.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

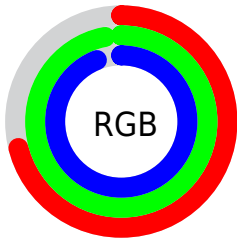
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	182, 217, 248
Decimal	11991279
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.15, -22.33, -2.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 22.448, 185.977
Yxy	83.3119, 0.2783, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290181359 (0xFFB6F8EF)
YUV	227.2400, 5.7977, -39.6755
Hunter-Lab	91.2753, -25.8915, 2.7452

# Details

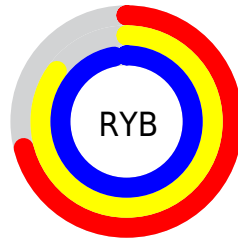
The RGB color **182, 248, 239** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **248, 182, 191**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 255, 255**, and **127, 191, 183** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 248, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 248, 242**.

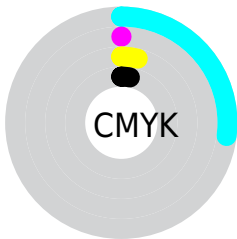
# Distribution



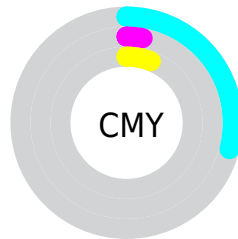
- Red (71%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 248, 239 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 182, 248, 239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 182, 248, 239

255, 255, 255


 239, 255, 255


 182, 248, 239

 154, 219, 211

 127, 191, 183

 101, 164, 156

 74, 138, 130

 48, 112, 105

 18, 87, 81

 0, 64, 58

 0, 41, 37

 0, 20, 16

 182, 248, 239

 182, 248, 239

 157, 248, 236

 207, 248, 242

 132, 248, 232

 232, 248, 246

 108, 248, 229

 255, 248, 249

 83, 248, 225

 255, 248, 253

 58, 248, 222

 255, 248, 255

 33, 248, 219

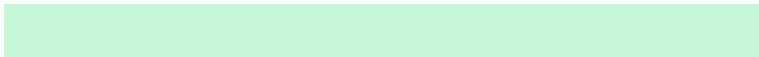
 8, 248, 215

 0, 248, 214

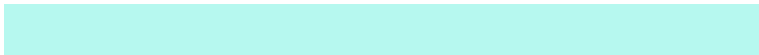
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200, 246, 217



182, 248, 239



178, 247, 255

# Triad

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



182, 248, 239



245, 228, 255



255, 228, 196

# Complementary

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



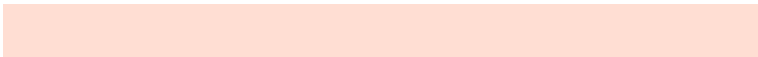
182, 248, 239



248, 182, 191

# 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.



255, 222, 211



182, 248, 239



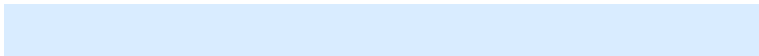
255, 223, 253

# Square

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



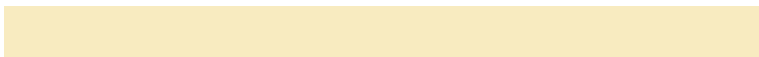
182, 248, 239



217, 236, 255



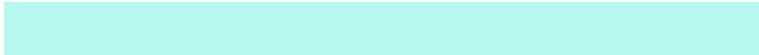
255, 220, 232



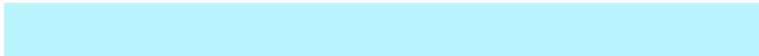
248, 235, 192

# Rectangle

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



182, 248, 239



185, 244, 255



255, 220, 232

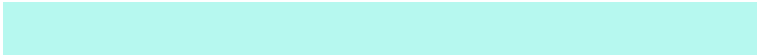


255, 226, 200



# Sweetspot

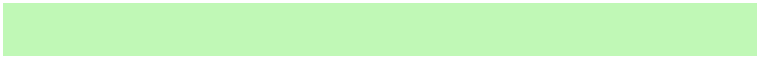
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



182, 248, 239



235, 255, 252



192, 248, 182



115, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

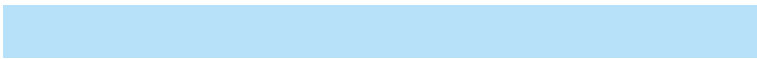
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



182, 248, 239



173, 255, 244



182, 225, 248



112, 125, 123



0, 189, 163



0, 61, 53



# Inverse Universe

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



248, 182, 191



255, 173, 185



248, 205, 182



125, 112, 114



189, 0, 26

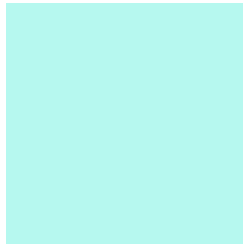


61, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 248, 239 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

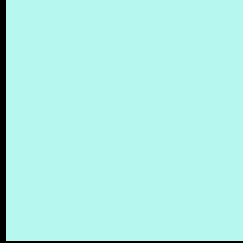
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182, 248, 239 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

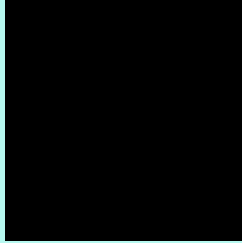
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

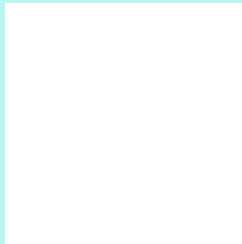
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 182, 248, 239 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 248, 239.

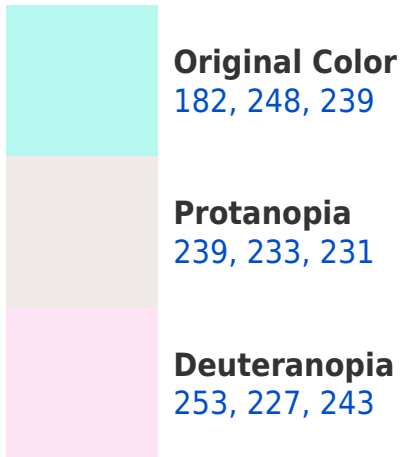


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 248, 239.

# 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





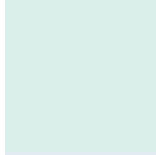
**Tritanopia**  
204, 241, 255

# Trichromacy



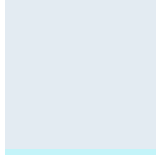
**Original Color**

182, 248, 239



**Protanomaly**

218, 238, 234



**Deuteranomaly**

227, 235, 242



**Tritanomaly**

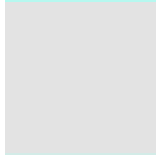
196, 244, 249

# Monochromacy



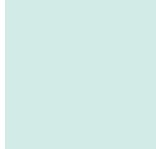
**Original Color**

182, 248, 239



**Achromatopsia**

227, 227, 227



**Achromatomaly**

211, 235, 231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 248, 239 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(182, 248, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 248, 239)  
}
```

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(182, 248, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 248, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 248, 239 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(182, 248, 239) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 248, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 248, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 248, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 248, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 248,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 248, 239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 248, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
248, 239) }
```

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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