

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 216, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 216, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 216, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7D8CE
RGB	183, 216, 206
RGB Percent	72%, 85%, 81%
CMY	0.2824, 0.1529, 0.1922
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.05, 0.15
HSL	162°, 30%, 78%
HSV	162°, 15%, 85%
XYZ	55.2249, 63.6352, 67.7647
YIQ	204.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

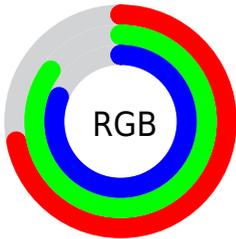
Format	Color
R _{YB}	183, 202, 216
Decimal	12048590
CIE Lab	83.78, -12.84, 1.27
CIE LCh	84, 12.906, 174.353
Yxy	63.6352, 0.2959, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290238670 (0xFFB7D8CE)
YUV	204.9930, 0.4965, -19.2879
Hunter-Lab	79.7717, -16.0273, 5.4744

Details

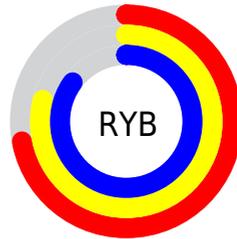
The RGB color **183, 216, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 183, 193**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 255, 255**, and **130, 161, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 216, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 216, 213**.

Distribution



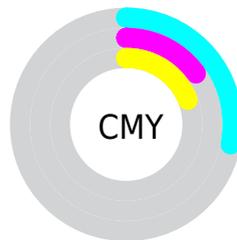
- Red (72%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 216, 206 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 183, 216, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 216, 206

255, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 183, 216, 206

 156, 188, 179

 130, 161, 152

 104, 135, 126

 80, 110, 101

 56, 85, 77

 34, 62, 54

 11, 40, 33

 0, 20, 10

 0, 0, 0

 183, 216, 206

 183, 216, 206

 161, 216, 199

 205, 216, 213

 140, 216, 193

 226, 216, 219

 118, 216, 186

 248, 216, 226

 97, 216, 180

 255, 216, 232

 75, 216, 173

 255, 216, 239

 53, 216, 167

 255, 216, 245

 32, 216, 160

 255, 216, 252

 10, 216, 154

 255, 216, 255

 0, 216, 151

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 214, 194



183, 216, 206



178, 216, 218

Triad

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



183, 216, 206



209, 207, 231



231, 203, 190

Complementary

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



183, 216, 206



216, 183, 193

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.



235, 201, 199



183, 216, 206



223, 203, 223

Square

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



183, 216, 206



193, 211, 233



232, 201, 212



221, 207, 185

Rectangle

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



183, 216, 206



180, 215, 225



232, 201, 212



233, 202, 192

Sweetspot

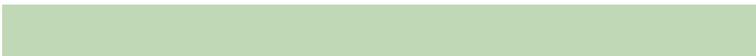
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



183, 216, 206



242, 255, 251



193, 216, 183



120, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



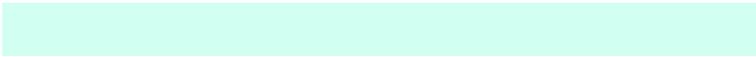
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 216, 206



209, 255, 241



183, 210, 216



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 119



0, 43, 30

Inverse Universe

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



216, 183, 193



255, 209, 223



216, 189, 183



107, 96, 100



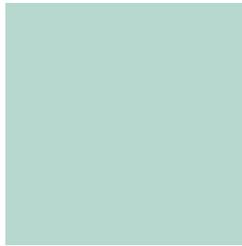
171, 0, 52



43, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 216, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

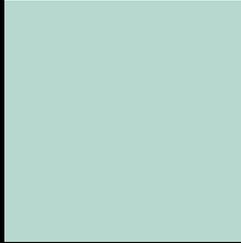
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 216, 206 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

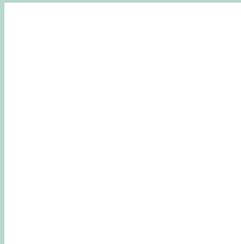
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 183, 216, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 216, 206.

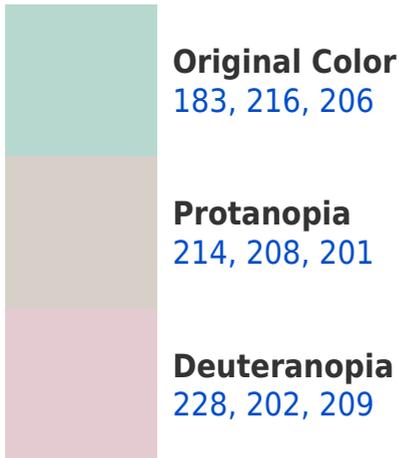


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 216, 206.

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
187, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 216, 206

Protanomaly
203, 211, 203

Deuteranomaly
212, 207, 208

Tritanomaly
186, 213, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 216, 206

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
197, 209, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 216, 206 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(183, 216, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 216, 206)  
}
```

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(183, 216, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 216, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 216, 206 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(183, 216, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 216, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 216, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 216, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 216, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 216,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 216, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 216, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
216, 206) }
```

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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