

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 204, 236)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 204, 236) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 204, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0E5EC
RGB	176, 229, 236
RGB Percent	69%, 90%, 93%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1039, 0.0745
CMYK	0.25, 0.03, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	188°, 61%, 81%
HSV	188°, 25%, 93%
XYZ	60.9260, 71.0486, 89.8595
YIQ	213.9510, -33.8350, -9.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

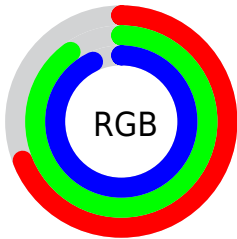
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 204, 236
Decimal	11593196
CIE Lab	87.51, -15.04, -9.14
CIE LCh	88, 17.601, 211.270
Yxy	71.0486, 0.2746, 0.3203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289783276 (0xFFB0E5EC)
YUV	213.9510, 10.8702, -33.2830
Hunter-Lab	84.2903, -18.4862, -4.2042

Details

The RYB color **176, 204, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **236, 185, 176**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 244, 255**, and **122, 149, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 191, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 217, 236**.

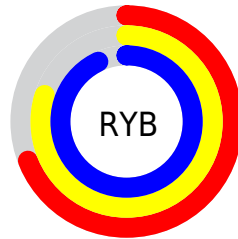
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (90%)

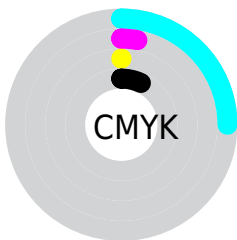
Blue (93%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (93%)

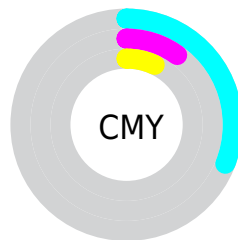


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 204, 236 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 RYB color 176, 204, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 204, 236


255, 255, 255

 233, 244, 255

 176, 204, 236

 149, 176, 208

 122, 149, 180


 96, 123, 153

 70, 97, 128

 44, 71, 102

 15, 45, 78


 0, 26, 56

 0, 16, 34

 0, 0, 12

 176, 204, 236

 176, 204, 236

 152, 191, 236


 200, 217, 236

 129, 179, 236


 223, 229, 236

 105, 166, 236


 247, 237, 236

 82, 154, 236


 255, 241, 236

 58, 141, 236

 255, 247, 236

 34, 128, 236

 253, 255, 236

 11, 116, 236

 245, 255, 236

 0, 110, 236

 240, 255, 236

 236, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 207, 229



176, 204, 236



184, 209, 248

Triad

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



176, 204, 236



242, 210, 236



206, 232, 186

Complementary

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



176, 204, 236



236, 185, 176

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.



247, 227, 191



176, 204, 236



253, 208, 219

Square

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



176, 204, 236



224, 215, 248



255, 210, 203



191, 224, 202

Rectangle

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



176, 204, 236



195, 213, 252



255, 210, 203



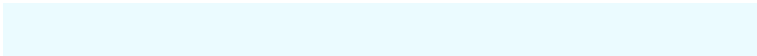
226, 238, 187

Sweetspot

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



176, 204, 236



235, 244, 255



176, 230, 236



115, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 204, 236



176, 213, 255



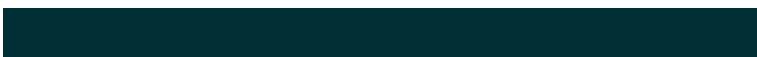
176, 193, 236



106, 111, 117



0, 84, 181



0, 25, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 176, 228



255, 176, 245



213, 236, 176



117, 106, 116



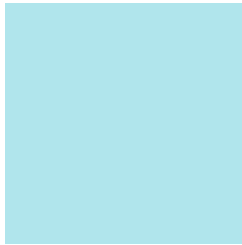
181, 0, 158



54, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 204, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

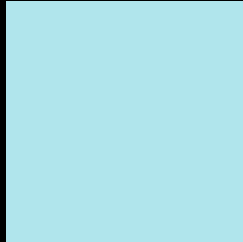
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 204, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

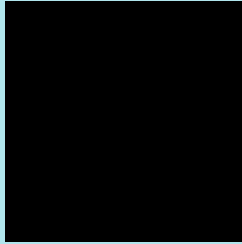
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 176, 204, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 204, 236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 204, 236.

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
178, 206, 245

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 204, 236

Protanomaly

203, 214, 232

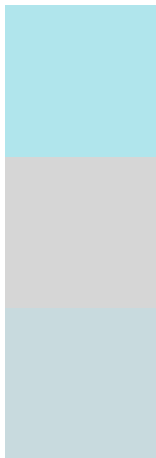
Deuteranomaly

210, 217, 238

Tritanomaly

177, 206, 242

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 204, 236

Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly

200, 210, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 204, 236 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(176, 229, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 229, 236)  
}
```

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(176, 229, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 229, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 204, 236 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(176, 229, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 229, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 229, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 229, 236); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 229, 236); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 229, 236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 204, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 229, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
229, 236) }
```

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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