

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 200, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 200, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 200, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8C8BC
RGB	184, 200, 188
RGB Percent	72%, 78%, 74%
CMY	0.2784, 0.2157, 0.2627
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.06, 0.22
HSL	135°, 13%, 75%
HSV	135°, 8%, 78%
XYZ	49.4985, 55.1297, 55.6092
YIQ	193.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

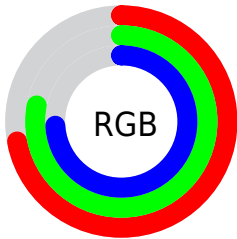
Format	Color
RYB	184, 197, 200
Decimal	12110012
CIELab	79.12, -7.71, 4.13
CIELCh	79, 8.744, 151.844
Yxy	55.1297, 0.3089, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290300092 (0xFFB8C8BC)
YUV	193.8480, -2.8831, -8.6367
Hunter-Lab	74.2494, -10.9390, 7.5692

Details

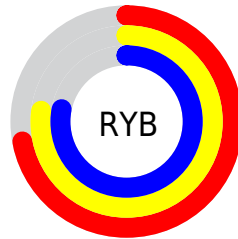
The RGB color **184, 200, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 184, 196**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 255, 244**, and **131, 146, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 200, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 200, 203**.

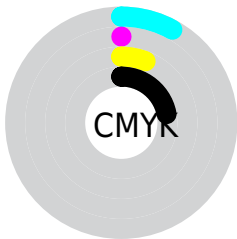
Distribution



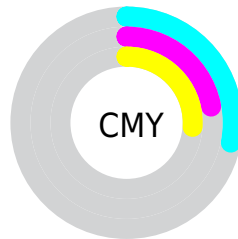
- Red (72%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 200, 188 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 184, 200, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184, 200, 188

255, 255, 255

■ 240, 255, 244

■ 184, 200, 188

■ 157, 173, 161

■ 131, 146, 135

■ 106, 120, 110

■ 82, 96, 85

■ 58, 72, 62

■ 37, 49, 40

■ 16, 28, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 184, 200, 188

■ 184, 200, 188

 164, 200, 173

 204, 200, 203

 144, 200, 158

 224, 200, 218

 124, 200, 143

 244, 200, 233

 104, 200, 128

 255, 200, 248

 84, 200, 113

 255, 200, 255

 64, 200, 98

 44, 200, 83

 24, 200, 68

 4, 200, 53

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 198, 182



184, 200, 188



178, 201, 196

Triad

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



184, 200, 188



188, 196, 212



214, 191, 188

Complementary

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



184, 200, 188



200, 184, 196

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.



213, 191, 196



184, 200, 188



198, 194, 210

Square

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



184, 200, 188



180, 199, 210



207, 192, 204



210, 193, 182

Rectangle

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



184, 200, 188



176, 201, 202



207, 192, 204



214, 191, 190

Sweetspot

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



184, 200, 188



250, 255, 251



196, 200, 184



125, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



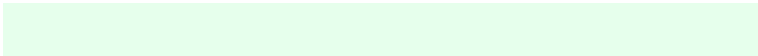
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 200, 188



230, 255, 236



184, 200, 196



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 41



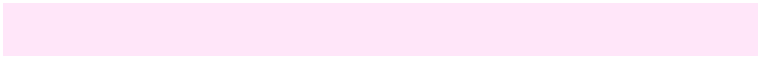
0, 36, 9

Inverse Universe

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



200, 184, 196



255, 230, 249



200, 184, 188



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 122



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 200, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

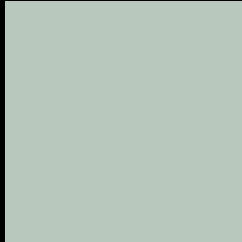
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184, 200, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

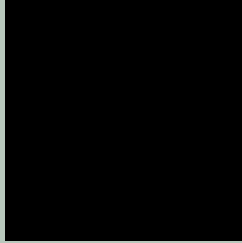
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

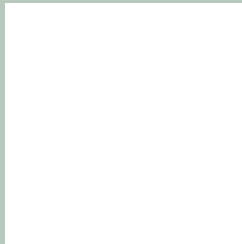
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 184, 200, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 200, 188.

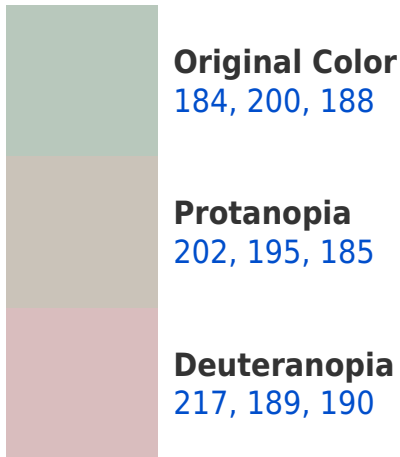


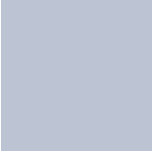
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 200, 188.

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](#).

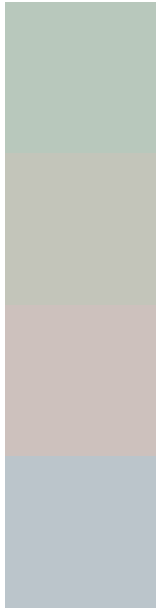
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
188, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 200, 188

Protanomaly

195, 197, 186

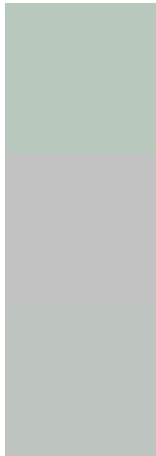
Deuteranomaly

205, 193, 189

Tritanomaly

187, 197, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 200, 188

Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly

190, 196, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 200, 188 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(184, 200, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 200, 188)  
}
```

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(184, 200, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 200, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 200, 188 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(184, 200, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 200, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 200, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 200, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 200, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 200, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 200, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 200, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
200, 188) }
```

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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