

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 226, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 226, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 226, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8E2C1
RGB	184, 226, 193
RGB Percent	72%, 89%, 76%
CMY	0.2784, 0.1137, 0.2431
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.15, 0.11
HSL	133°, 42%, 80%
HSV	133°, 19%, 89%
XYZ	56.5892, 68.4333, 60.6785
YIQ	209.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

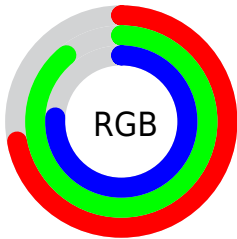
Format	Color
RYB	184, 219, 226
Decimal	12116673
CIELab	86.22, -19.98, 11.66
CIELCh	86, 23.137, 149.734
Yxy	68.4333, 0.3047, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290306753 (0xFFB8E2C1)
YUV	209.6800, -8.2232, -22.5214
Hunter-Lab	82.7244, -22.6616, 14.4178

Details

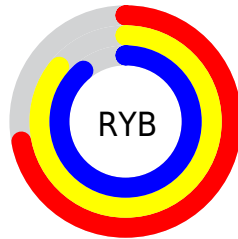
The RGB color **184, 226, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 184, 217**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 255, 249**, and **130, 171, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 226, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 226, 211**.

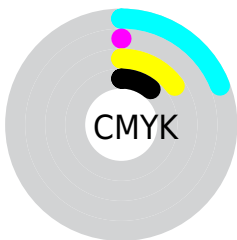
Distribution



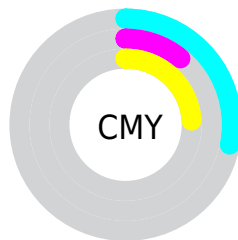
- Red (72%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 226, 193 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, 226, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 184, 226, 193

255, 255, 255

 240, 255, 249

 184, 226, 193

 157, 198, 166

 130, 171, 139


 105, 144, 114

 80, 118, 89

 56, 93, 66

 33, 70, 44


 9, 47, 23

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 184, 226, 193

 184, 226, 193

 161, 226, 175

 207, 226, 211

 139, 226, 157

 229, 226, 229

 116, 226, 140

 252, 226, 246

 94, 226, 122

 255, 226, 255

 71, 226, 104

 48, 226, 86

 26, 226, 69

 3, 226, 51

 0, 226, 48

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 221, 177



184, 226, 193



164, 228, 215

Triad

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



184, 226, 193



190, 218, 255



255, 202, 195

Complementary

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



184, 226, 193



226, 184, 217

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, 200, 217



184, 226, 193



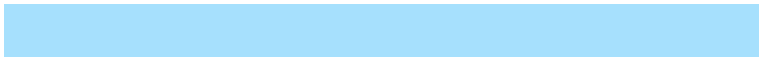
219, 210, 254

Square

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



184, 226, 193



166, 224, 253



244, 204, 238



251, 207, 179

Rectangle

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



184, 226, 193



157, 228, 230



244, 204, 238



255, 201, 202

Sweetspot

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



184, 226, 193



240, 255, 243



218, 226, 184



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



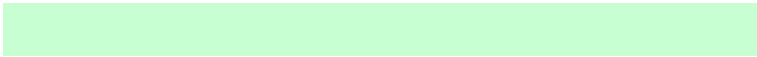
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 226, 193



199, 255, 211



184, 226, 213



101, 112, 103



0, 176, 38



0, 48, 10

Inverse Universe

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



226, 184, 217



255, 199, 243



226, 184, 197



112, 101, 110



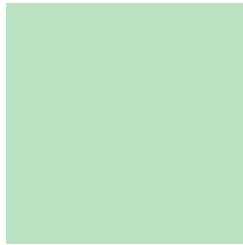
176, 0, 138



48, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 226, 193 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, 226, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

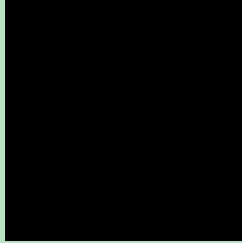
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

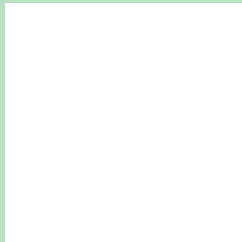
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 184, 226, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 226, 193.

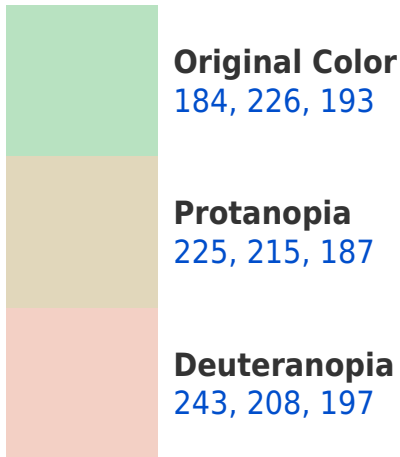


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 226, 193.

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
192, 220, 237

Trichromacy



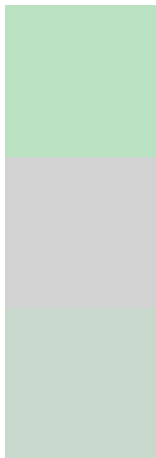
Original Color
184, 226, 193

Protanomaly
210, 219, 189

Deuteranomaly
222, 215, 196

Tritanomaly
189, 222, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 226, 193

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
201, 216, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 226, 193 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, 226, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 226, 193)  
}
```

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, 226, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 226, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 226, 193 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, 226, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 226, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 226, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 226, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 226, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 226,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 226, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 226, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
226, 193) }
```

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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