

Converting Colors

RGB(185, 216, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(185, 216, 223) contains.

RGB(185, 216, 223)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(185, 216, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9D8DF
RGB	185, 216, 223
RGB Percent	73%, 85%, 87%
CMY	0.2745, 0.1529, 0.1255
CMYK	0.17, 0.03, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	191°, 37%, 80%
HSV	191°, 17%, 87%
XYZ	57.8827, 64.7537, 79.2600
YIQ	207.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

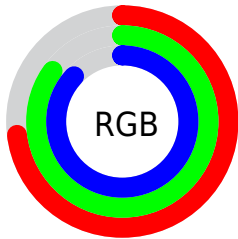
Format	Color
RYB	185, 202, 223
Decimal	12179679
CIELab	84.36, -8.76, -6.88
CIELCh	84, 11.141, 218.162
Yxy	64.7537, 0.2867, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290369759 (0xFFB9D8DF)
YUV	207.5290, 7.6272, -19.7579
Hunter-Lab	80.4697, -12.4250, -2.0699

Details

The RGB color **185, 216, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 192, 185**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 255, 255**, and **131, 161, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 212, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 220, 223**.

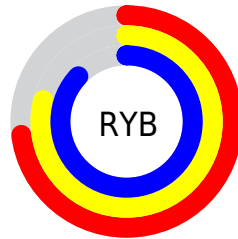
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (85%)

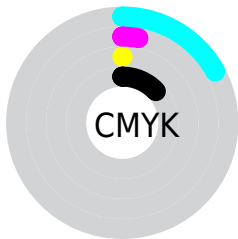
Blue (87%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (87%)

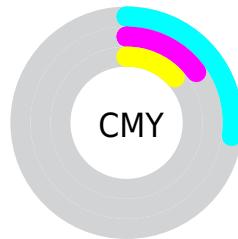


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 185, 216, 223 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 185, 216, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 185, 216, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 241, 255, 255

■ 185, 216, 223

■ 158, 188, 195

■ 131, 161, 168

■ 106, 135, 141

■ 81, 110, 116

■ 57, 85, 91

■ 34, 62, 68

■ 11, 40, 46

■ 0, 20, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

185, 216, 223

185, 216, 223

163, 212, 223

207, 220, 223

140, 208, 223

230, 224, 223

118, 204, 223

252, 228, 223

96, 200, 223

255, 232, 223

74, 195, 223

255, 237, 223

51, 191, 223

255, 241, 223

29, 187, 223

255, 245, 223

7, 183, 223

255, 249, 223

0, 182, 223

255, 253, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 217, 213



185, 216, 223



191, 214, 230

Triad

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



185, 216, 223



227, 204, 219



216, 211, 190

Complementary

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



185, 216, 223



223, 192, 185

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.



227, 207, 191



185, 216, 223



233, 203, 208

Square

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



185, 216, 223



216, 207, 227



233, 205, 198



204, 214, 194

Rectangle

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



185, 216, 223



199, 212, 231



233, 205, 198



220, 209, 190

Sweetspot

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



185, 216, 223



242, 253, 255



185, 223, 192



120, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



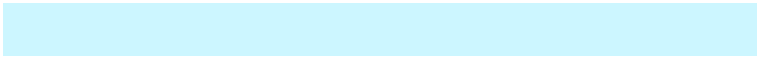
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



185, 216, 223



204, 246, 255



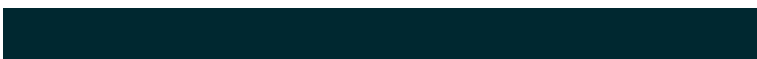
185, 197, 223



101, 110, 112



0, 144, 176



0, 40, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 185, 216



255, 204, 246



223, 211, 185



112, 101, 110



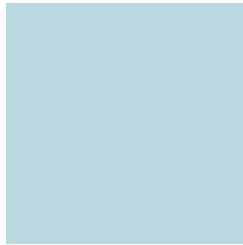
176, 0, 144



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 185, 216, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

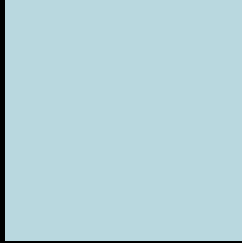
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185, 216, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

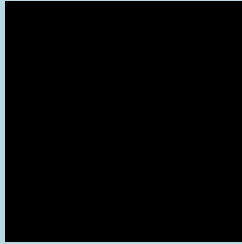
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

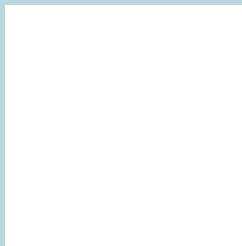
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 185, 216, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 216, 223.

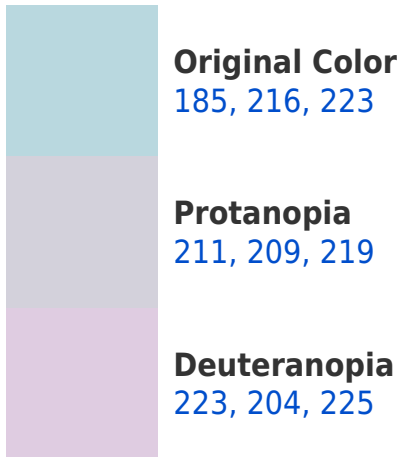


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 216, 223.

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, 215, 232

Trichromacy



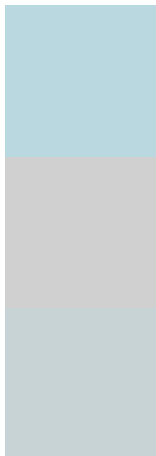
Original Color
185, 216, 223

Protanomaly
202, 212, 220

Deuteranomaly
209, 208, 224

Tritanomaly
186, 215, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color
185, 216, 223

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
200, 211, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 185, 216, 223 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(185, 216, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 216, 223)  
}
```

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(185, 216, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 216, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 185, 216, 223 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

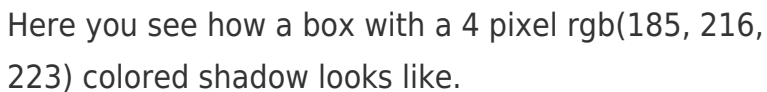
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(185, 216, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 216, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 216, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 216, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 216, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 216, 223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 185, 216, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 216, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
216, 223) }
```

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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