

# Converting Colors

RGB(187, 238, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(187, 238, 223) contains.

<b>RGB(187, 238, 223)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(187, 238, 223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBEEDF
RGB	187, 238, 223
RGB Percent	73%, 93%, 87%
CMY	0.2667, 0.0667, 0.1255
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.06, 0.07
HSL	162°, 60%, 83%
HSV	162°, 21%, 93%
XYZ	64.3873, 77.0416, 81.2890
YIQ	221.0410, -25.5810, -15.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

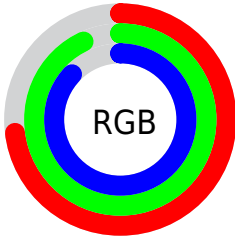
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	187, 217, 238
Decimal	12316383
CIELab	90.34, -19.24, 1.91
CIELCh	90, 19.332, 174.326
Yxy	77.0416, 0.2891, 0.3459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290506463 (0xFFBBEEDF)
YUV	221.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540
Hunter-Lab	87.7733, -22.6622, 6.5315

# Details

The RGB color **187, 238, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **238, 187, 202**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 255, 255**, and **133, 182, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 238, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 238, 230**.

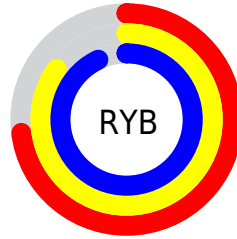
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (93%)

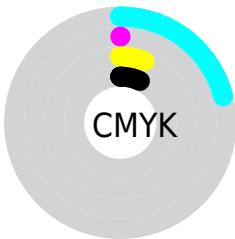
Blue (87%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (93%)

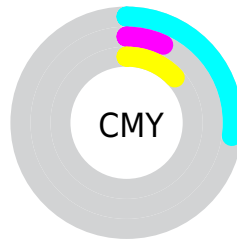


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 187, 238, 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 187, 238, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 187, 238, 223

255, 255, 255


 244, 255, 255


 187, 238, 223

 160, 210, 195

 133, 182, 168


 107, 155, 141

 82, 129, 116

 57, 104, 91

 32, 79, 68

 5, 56, 46


 0, 35, 25

 0, 2, 0

 187, 238, 223

 187, 238, 223

 163, 238, 216

 211, 238, 230

 139, 238, 209

 235, 238, 237

 116, 238, 202

 255, 238, 244

 92, 238, 195

 255, 238, 251

 68, 238, 188

 255, 238, 255

 44, 238, 181

 20, 238, 174

 0, 238, 168

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205, 236, 205



187, 238, 223



179, 238, 242

# Triad

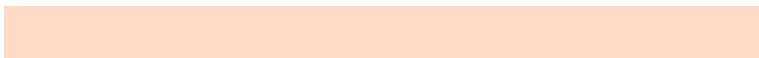
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



187, 238, 223



226, 224, 255



255, 219, 198

# Complementary

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



187, 238, 223



238, 187, 202

# 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, 215, 213



187, 238, 223



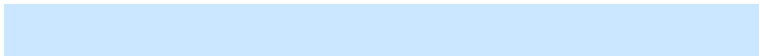
248, 218, 249

# Square

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



187, 238, 223



203, 230, 255



255, 215, 232



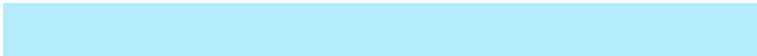
246, 225, 191

# Rectangle

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



187, 238, 223



181, 236, 252



255, 215, 232



255, 217, 202



# Sweetspot

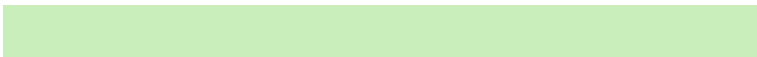
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



187, 238, 223



240, 255, 251



202, 238, 187



119, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

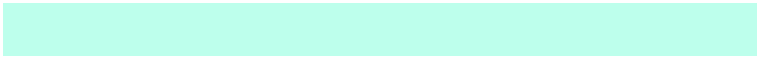


# Same Dimension

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



187, 238, 223



189, 255, 236



187, 228, 238



108, 120, 116



0, 184, 130



0, 56, 40



# Inverse Universe

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



238, 187, 202



255, 189, 208



238, 197, 187



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 54

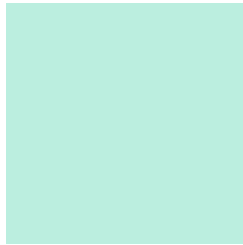


56, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 238, 223 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

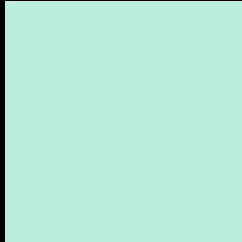
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 187, 238, 223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

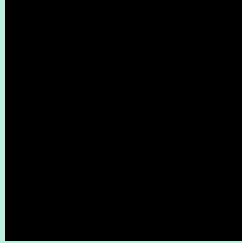
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

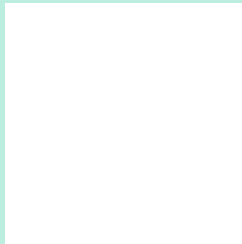
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 187, 238, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 238, 223.

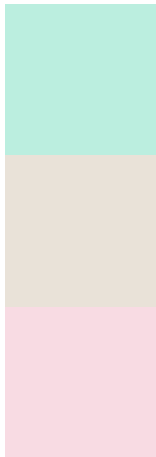


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 238, 223.

# 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



**Original Color**  
187, 238, 223

**Protanopia**  
233, 226, 216

**Deuteranopia**  
248, 219, 227



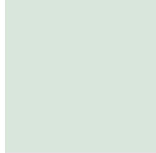
**Tritanopia**  
193, 234, 252

# Trichromacy



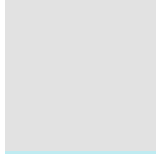
**Original Color**

187, 238, 223



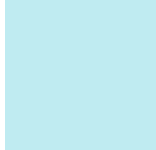
**Protanomaly**

216, 230, 219



**Deuteranomaly**

226, 226, 226



**Tritanomaly**

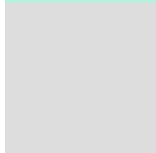
191, 235, 241

# Monochromacy



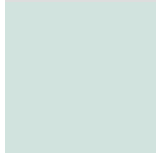
**Original Color**

187, 238, 223



**Achromatopsia**

221, 221, 221



**Achromatomaly**

209, 227, 222

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 187, 238, 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(187, 238, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 238, 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(187, 238, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 238, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 187, 238, 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(187, 238, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 238, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(187, 238, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 238, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 238, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 238,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 187, 238, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 238, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
238, 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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