

# Converting Colors

RGB(187, 238, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(187, 238, 246) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(187, 238, 246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBEEF6
RGB	187, 238, 246
RGB Percent	73%, 93%, 96%
CMY	0.2667, 0.0667, 0.0353
CMYK	0.24, 0.03, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	188°, 77%, 85%
HSV	188°, 24%, 96%
XYZ	67.7026, 78.3677, 98.7469
YIQ	223.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

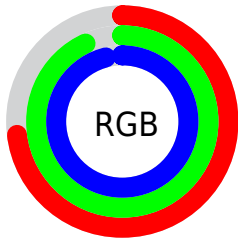
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	187, 214, 246
Decimal	12316406
CIE Lab	90.95, -14.44, -9.20
CIE LCh	91, 17.122, 212.495
Yxy	78.3677, 0.2765, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290506486 (0xFFBBEEF6)
YUV	223.6630, 11.0121, -32.1535
Hunter-Lab	88.5255, -18.4063, -4.1679

# Details

The RGB color **187, 238, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 195, 187**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 255, 255**, and **132, 182, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 235, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 241, 246**.

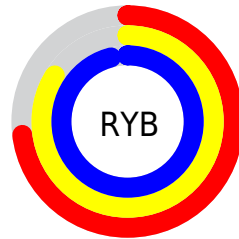
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (93%)

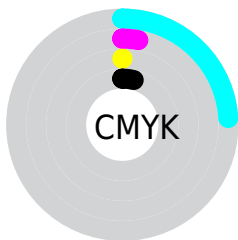
Blue (96%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (96%)

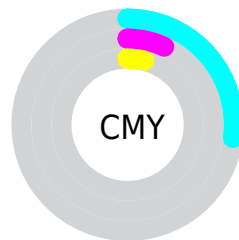


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 187, 238, 246 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, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 187, 238, 246

255, 255, 255


 244, 255, 255


 187, 238, 246

 159, 210, 218

 132, 182, 190

 106, 155, 163


 80, 129, 136

 55, 104, 111

 28, 80, 87

 0, 57, 63

 0, 35, 42

 0, 8, 22

■ 187, 238, 246

■ 187, 238, 246

■ 162, 235, 246

■ 212, 241, 246

■ 138, 231, 246

■ 236, 245, 246

■ 113, 228, 246

■ 255, 248, 246

■ 89, 225, 246

■ 255, 251, 246

■ 64, 221, 246

■ 255, 255, 246

■ 39, 218, 246

■ 255, 255, 246

■ 15, 215, 246

■ 0, 213, 246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

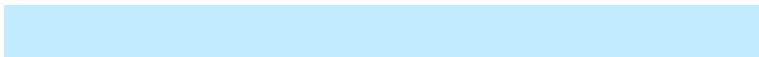
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



191, 239, 230



187, 238, 246



195, 235, 255

# Triad

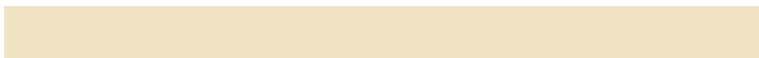
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



187, 238, 246



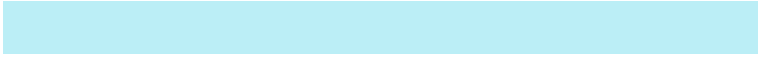
252, 220, 244



241, 228, 196

# Complementary

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



187, 238, 246



246, 195, 187

# 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, 223, 200



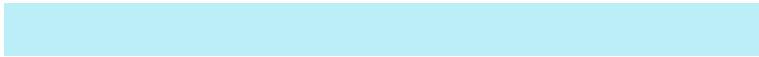
187, 238, 246



255, 218, 228

# Square

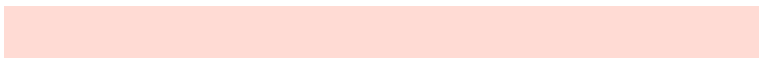
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



187, 238, 246



234, 224, 255



255, 219, 212



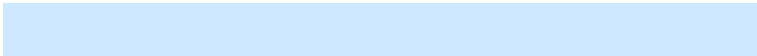
223, 233, 201

# Rectangle

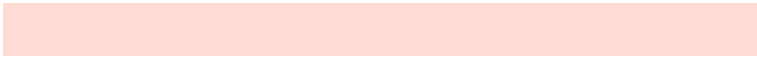
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



187, 238, 246



206, 232, 255



255, 219, 212



247, 226, 197

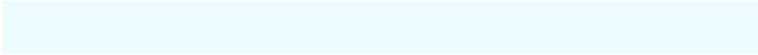


# Sweetspot

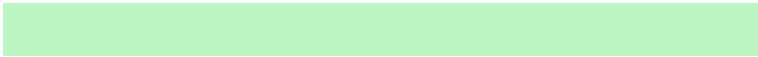
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



187, 238, 246



237, 253, 255



187, 246, 195



117, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



187, 238, 246



181, 245, 255



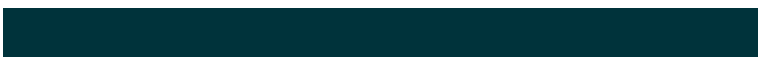
187, 209, 246



110, 121, 122



0, 161, 186



0, 51, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



246, 187, 238



255, 181, 245



246, 224, 187



122, 110, 121



186, 0, 161

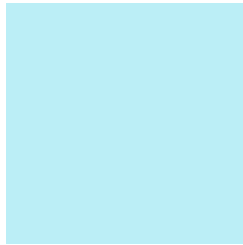


59, 0, 51



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 238, 246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

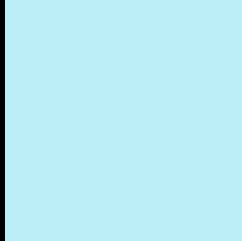
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

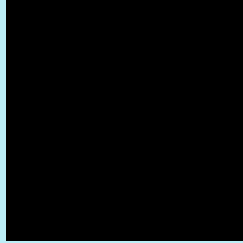
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 187, 238, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 238, 246.

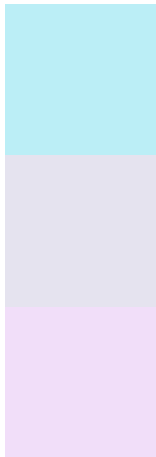


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 238, 246.

# 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, 246

**Protanopia**  
229, 227, 239

**Deuteranopia**  
241, 222, 249



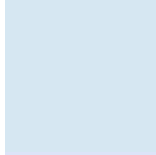
**Tritanopia**  
190, 236, 255

# Trichromacy



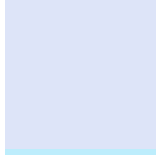
**Original Color**

187, 238, 246



**Protanomaly**

214, 231, 242



**Deuteranomaly**

221, 228, 248



**Tritanomaly**

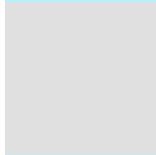
189, 237, 252

# Monochromacy



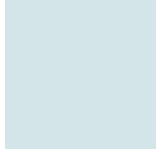
**Original Color**

187, 238, 246



**Achromatopsia**

224, 224, 224



**Achromatomaly**

211, 229, 232

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 187, 238, 246 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, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 238, 246)  
}
```

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, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 238, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 187, 238, 246 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, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 238, 246) }
```

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, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 238, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 238, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 238,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 187, 238, 246 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, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
238, 246) }
```

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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