

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 170, 238)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 170, 238) contains.

RGB(188, 170, 238)	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(188, 170, 238)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCAAEE
RGB	188, 170, 238
RGB Percent	74%, 67%, 93%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3333, 0.0667
CMYK	0.21, 0.29, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	256°, 67%, 80%
HSV	256°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	50.5464, 45.6139, 87.0292
YIQ	183.1340, -11.1000, 24.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

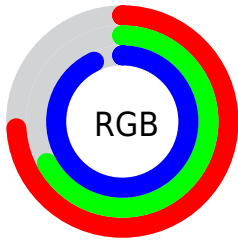
Format	Color
RYB	188, 170, 238
Decimal	12364526
CIELab	73.29, 20.20, -31.65
CIELCh	73, 37.551, 302.549
Yxy	45.6139, 0.2759, 0.2490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290554606 (0xFFBCAAEE)
YUV	183.1340, 27.0489, 4.2675
Hunter-Lab	67.5380, 15.4002, -29.1242

Details

The RGB color **188, 170, 238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 238, 170**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 225, 255**, and **134, 118, 182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 146, 238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 194, 238**.

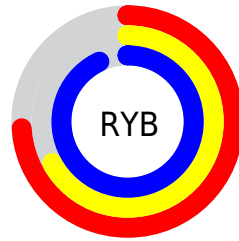
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (67%)

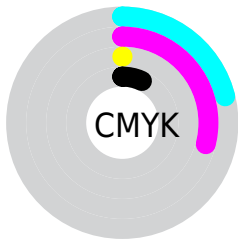
Blue (93%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (93%)

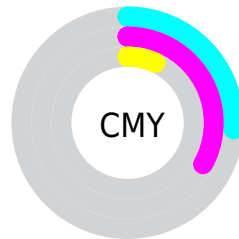


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 170, 238 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 188, 170, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 188, 170, 238

255, 255, 255

■ 245, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

■ 188, 170, 238

■ 160, 143, 210

■ 134, 118, 182

■ 108, 93, 155

■ 82, 69, 129

■ 57, 47, 103

■ 33, 26, 79

■ 10, 1, 56

■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 7

■ 188, 170, 238

■ 188, 170, 238

■ 170, 146, 238

■ 205, 194, 238

■ 153, 122, 238

■ 223, 218, 238

■ 135, 99, 238

■ 240, 241, 238

■ 118, 75, 238

■ 255, 255, 238

■ 100, 51, 238

■ 83, 27, 238

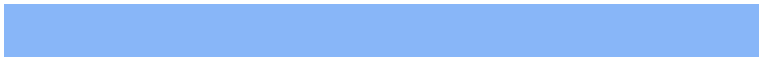
■ 65, 3, 238

■ 63, 0, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 182, 248



188, 170, 238



226, 159, 212

Triad

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



188, 170, 238



229, 167, 120



78, 199, 182

Complementary

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



188, 170, 238



220, 238, 170

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.



123, 196, 147



188, 170, 238



200, 179, 111

Square

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



188, 170, 238



245, 157, 145



164, 189, 121



45, 197, 216

Rectangle

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



188, 170, 238



241, 154, 190



164, 189, 121



93, 198, 170

Sweetspot

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



188, 170, 238



238, 232, 255



170, 221, 238



117, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 170, 238



191, 168, 255



221, 170, 238



111, 108, 120



49, 0, 184



15, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

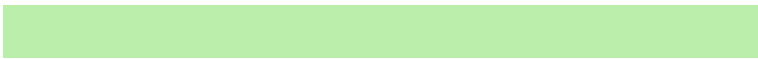
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



238, 170, 220



255, 168, 232



187, 238, 170



120, 108, 117



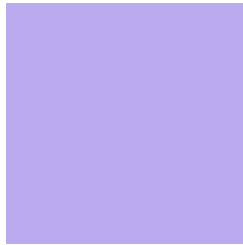
184, 0, 135



56, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 170, 238 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

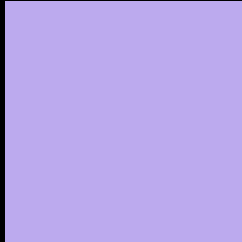
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188, 170, 238 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 188, 170, 238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 170, 238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 170, 238.

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
188, 170, 238

Protanopia
161, 178, 244

Deuteranopia
167, 177, 237



Tritanopia
180, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 170, 238

Protanomaly
171, 175, 242

Deuteranomaly
175, 174, 237

Tritanomaly
183, 176, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 170, 238

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
185, 178, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 170, 238 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(188, 170, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 170, 238)  
}
```

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(188, 170, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 170, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 170, 238 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

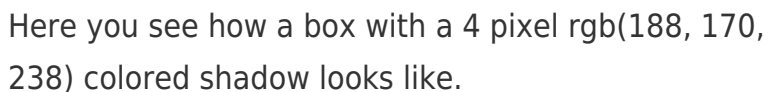
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 170, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 170, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 170, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 170, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 170, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 170, 238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 170, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 170, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
170, 238) }
```

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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