

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 174, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 174, 222) contains.

RGB(188, 174, 222)	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, 174, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCAEDE
RGB	188, 174, 222
RGB Percent	74%, 68%, 87%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3176, 0.1294
CMYK	0.15, 0.22, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	258°, 42%, 78%
HSV	258°, 22%, 87%
XYZ	49.0599, 46.2374, 75.4462
YIQ	183.6580, -7.0640, 17.8960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

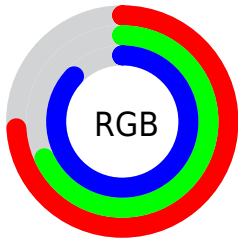
Format	Color
RYB	188, 174, 222
Decimal	12365534
CIELab	73.70, 14.45, -22.33
CIELCh	74, 26.592, 302.907
Yxy	46.2374, 0.2873, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290555614 (0xFFBCAEDE)
YUV	183.6580, 18.9026, 3.8079
Hunter-Lab	67.9981, 9.7892, -18.1856

Details

The RGB color **188, 174, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 222, 174**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 229, 255**, and **134, 122, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 152, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 196, 222**.

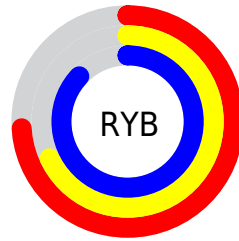
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (68%)

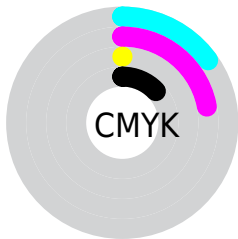
Blue (87%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (87%)

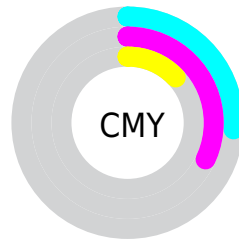


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 174, 222 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, 174, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 188, 174, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 245, 229, 255

■ 188, 174, 222

■ 161, 147, 194

■ 134, 122, 167

■ 109, 97, 140

■ 84, 73, 115

■ 60, 50, 90

■ 37, 29, 66


■ 17, 5, 44


■ 0, 1, 23


■ 0, 0, 0

 188, 174, 222


 188, 174, 222

 172, 152, 222

 204, 196, 222

 157, 130, 222


 219, 218, 222

 141, 107, 222

 235, 241, 222

 125, 85, 222

 251, 255, 222

 109, 63, 222

 255, 255, 222

 94, 41, 222

 78, 19, 222

 65, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 183, 229



188, 174, 222



215, 167, 204

Triad

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



188, 174, 222



218, 172, 138



118, 195, 183

Complementary

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



188, 174, 222



208, 222, 174

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.



142, 193, 158



188, 174, 222



197, 180, 132

Square

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



188, 174, 222



230, 166, 156



170, 188, 140



109, 194, 207

Rectangle

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



188, 174, 222



226, 164, 188



170, 188, 140



125, 194, 174

Sweetspot

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



188, 174, 222



244, 240, 255



174, 208, 222



121, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 174, 222



208, 189, 255



212, 174, 222



104, 101, 112



51, 0, 176



14, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 174, 208



255, 189, 236



184, 222, 174



112, 101, 109



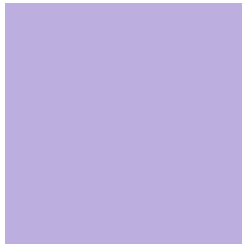
176, 0, 125



48, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 174, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

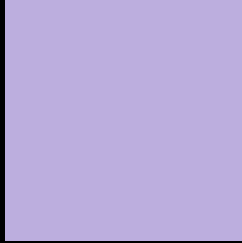
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

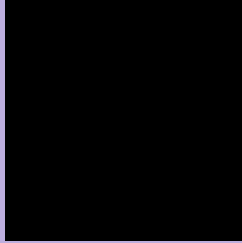
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 174, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 174, 222.

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
183, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 174, 222

Protanomaly
177, 177, 225

Deuteranomaly
182, 176, 221

Tritanomaly
185, 177, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 174, 222

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
185, 180, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 174, 222 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, 174, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 174, 222)  
}
```

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, 174, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 174, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 174, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

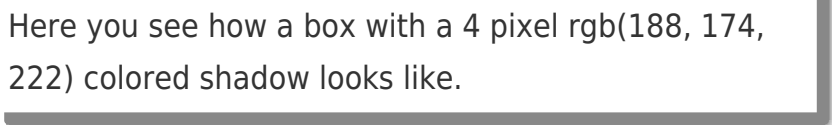
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 174, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 174, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 174, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 174, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 174, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 174,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 174, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 174, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
174, 222) }
```

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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