

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 216, 254)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 216, 254) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 216, 254)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCD8FE
RGB	188, 216, 254
RGB Percent	74%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1529, 0.0039
CMYK	0.26, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	215°, 97%, 87%
HSV	215°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	63.1843, 66.9589, 103.3601
YIQ	211.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

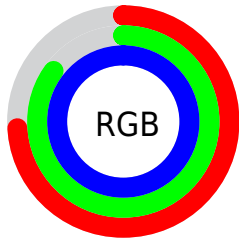
Format	Color
RYB	188, 208, 254
Decimal	12376318
CIELab	85.48, -1.05, -21.59
CIELCh	85, 21.614, 267.210
Yxy	66.9589, 0.2706, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290566398 (0xFFBCD8FE)
YUV	211.9600, 20.7257, -21.0129
Hunter-Lab	81.8284, -5.3698, -17.6113

Details

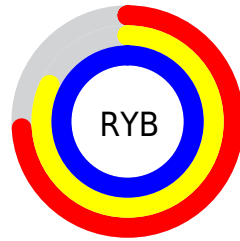
The RGB color **188, 216, 254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **254, 226, 188**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 255, 255**, and **133, 161, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 201, 254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 231, 254**.

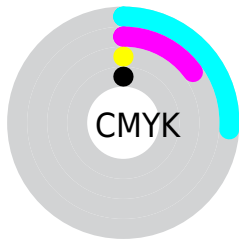
Distribution



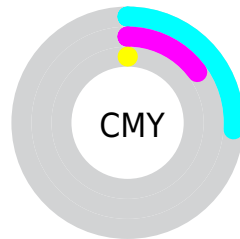
- Red (74%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 216, 254 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, 216, 254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 216, 254

255, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255

 188, 216, 254

 160, 188, 225

 133, 161, 197

 107, 135, 170


 82, 110, 143

 56, 86, 118

 30, 63, 93

 0, 41, 69

 0, 20, 47

 0, 1, 26

■ 188, 216, 254

■ 188, 216, 254

■ 163, 201, 254

■ 213, 231, 254

■ 137, 187, 254

■ 239, 245, 254

■ 112, 172, 254

255, 255, 254

■ 86, 158, 254

■ 61, 143, 254

■ 36, 128, 254

■ 10, 114, 254

■ 0, 108, 254

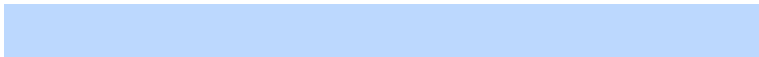
Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 222, 247



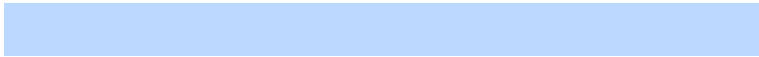
188, 216, 254



215, 209, 250

Triad

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



188, 216, 254



255, 200, 196



186, 223, 191

Complementary

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



188, 216, 254



254, 226, 188

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.



209, 218, 177



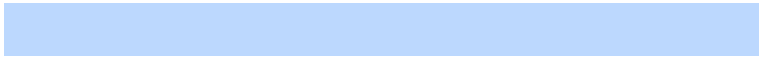
188, 216, 254



248, 205, 180

Square

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



188, 216, 254



253, 199, 216



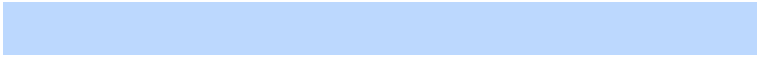
232, 212, 173



167, 225, 211

Rectangle

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



188, 216, 254



231, 205, 242



232, 212, 173



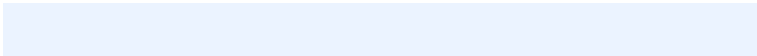
194, 222, 185

Sweetspot

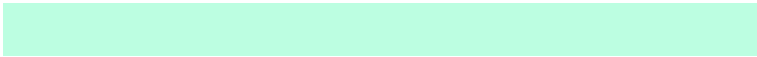
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



188, 216, 254



235, 243, 255



188, 254, 225



115, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 216, 254



176, 209, 255



192, 188, 254



115, 120, 128



0, 81, 191



0, 27, 64

Inverse Universe

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



254, 188, 216



255, 176, 209



250, 254, 188



128, 115, 120



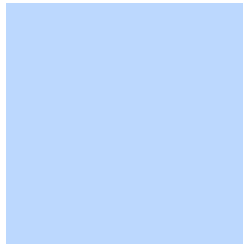
191, 0, 81



64, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 216, 254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

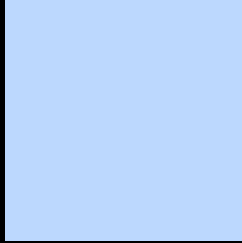
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 254 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

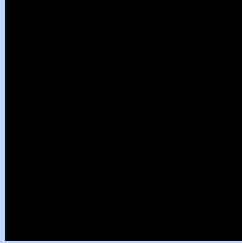
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

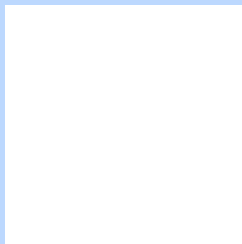
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 188, 216, 254 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 216, 254.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 216, 254.

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](#).

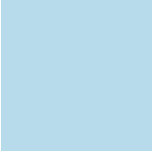
Dichromacy



Original Color
188, 216, 254

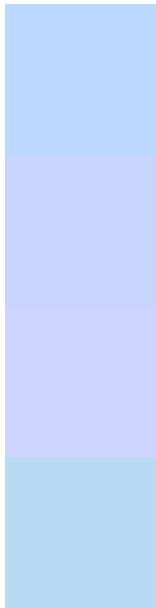
Protanopia
205, 211, 251

Deuteranopia
213, 209, 255



Tritanopia
184, 219, 236

Trichromacy



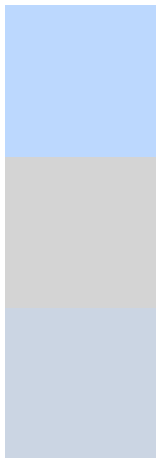
Original Color
188, 216, 254

Protanomaly
199, 213, 252

Deuteranomaly
204, 212, 255

Tritanomaly
185, 218, 243

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 216, 254

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
203, 213, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 216, 254 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, 216, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 216, 254)  
}
```

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, 216, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 216, 254) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 216, 254 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

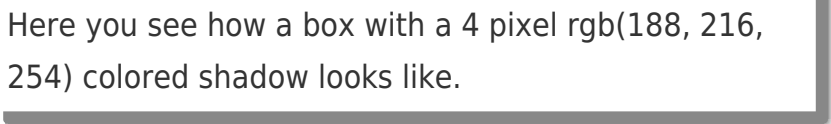
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 216, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 216, 254) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 216, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 216, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 216, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 216,  
254) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 216, 254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 216, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
216, 254) }
```

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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