

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 222, 222)

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

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Color

RGB(188, 222, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCDEDE
RGB	188, 222, 222
RGB Percent	74%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1294, 0.1294
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 34%, 80%
HSV	180°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	60.0451, 68.2078, 79.1080
YIQ	211.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

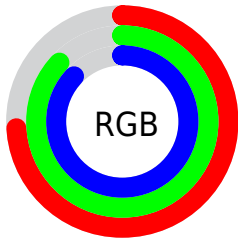
Format	Color
R _{YB}	188, 205, 222
Decimal	12377822
CIE Lab	86.11, -11.10, -3.75
CIE LCh	86, 11.719, 198.637
Yxy	68.2078, 0.2896, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290567902 (0xFFBCDEDE)
YUV	211.8340, 5.0118, -20.9024
Hunter-Lab	82.5880, -14.7517, 1.0200

Details

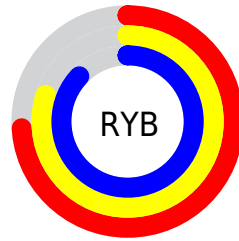
The RGB color **188, 222, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 188, 188**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 255, 255**, and **134, 167, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 222, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 222, 222**.

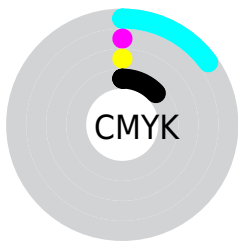
Distribution



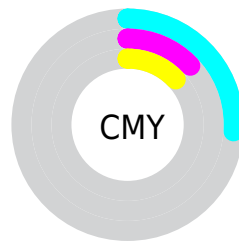
- Red (74%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 188, 222, 222

255, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255

 188, 222, 222

 161, 194, 194

 134, 167, 167

 109, 140, 141

 84, 115, 115

 60, 90, 91

 37, 67, 67

 14, 45, 45

 0, 25, 24

 0, 0, 0

 188, 222, 222

 188, 222, 222

 166, 222, 222

 210, 222, 222

 144, 222, 222

 232, 222, 222

 121, 222, 222

 255, 222, 222

 99, 222, 222

 255, 222, 222

 77, 222, 222

 55, 222, 222

 33, 222, 222

 10, 222, 222

 0, 222, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 222, 211



188, 222, 222



190, 221, 232

Triad

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



188, 222, 222



226, 211, 230



229, 213, 194

Complementary

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



188, 222, 222



222, 188, 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.



237, 210, 199



188, 222, 222



236, 208, 220

Square

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



188, 222, 222



212, 214, 236



240, 208, 209



217, 217, 194

Rectangle

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



188, 222, 222



195, 219, 236



240, 208, 209



232, 212, 195

Sweetspot

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



188, 222, 222



242, 255, 255



188, 222, 188



120, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 222, 222



209, 255, 255



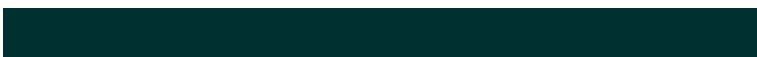
188, 205, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 176



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 188, 222



255, 209, 255



222, 205, 188



112, 101, 112



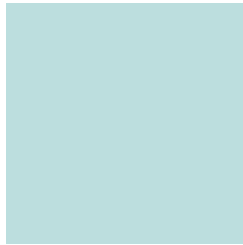
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

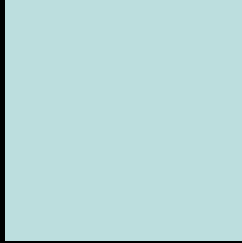
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

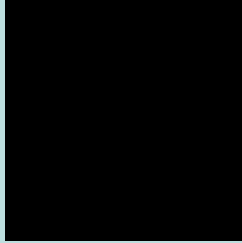
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

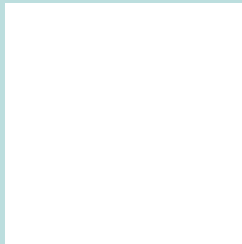
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 188, 222, 222 Background



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

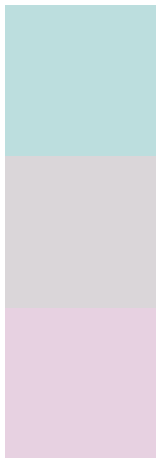


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 222, 222.

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



Original Color
188, 222, 222

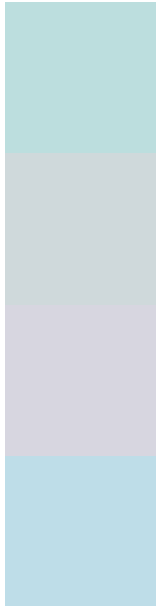
Protanopia
218, 214, 217

Deuteranopia
231, 209, 225



Tritanopia
191, 220, 237

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 222, 222

Protanomaly

207, 217, 219

Deuteranomaly

215, 214, 224

Tritanomaly

190, 221, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 222, 222

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

203, 216, 216

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 222, 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, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

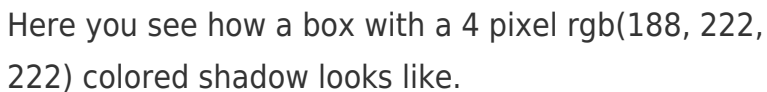
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 222, 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, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 222, 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, 222, 222) }
```

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

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