

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 223, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 223, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 223, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCDFA4
RGB	188, 223, 164
RGB Percent	74%, 87%, 64%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1255, 0.3569
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.26, 0.13
HSL	96°, 48%, 76%
HSV	96°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	53.8276, 66.1471, 45.0526
YIQ	205.8090, -1.9210, -25.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

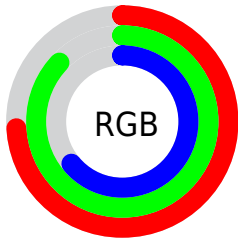
Format	Color
RYB	164, 223, 199
Decimal	12378020
CIELab	85.07, -21.98, 25.23
CIELCh	85, 33.458, 131.062
Yxy	66.1471, 0.3262, 0.4008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290568100 (0xFFBCDFA4)
YUV	205.8090, -20.6118, -15.6185
Hunter-Lab	81.3308, -24.1915, 24.0883

Details

The RGB color **188, 223, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 164, 223**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 255, 219**, and **134, 168, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 223, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 223, 186**.

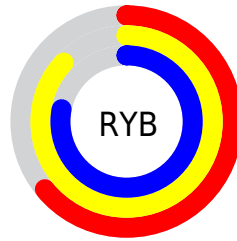
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (87%)

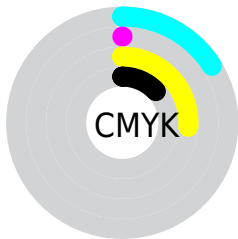
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (78%)

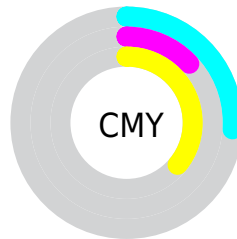


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 223, 164 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, 223, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 223, 164

255, 255, 255


 245, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 188, 223, 164

 161, 195, 137


 134, 168, 112

 108, 141, 87

 83, 116, 63

 59, 91, 40

 35, 67, 18

 15, 45, 0


 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 223, 164


 188, 223, 164

 175, 223, 142


 201, 223, 186


 162, 223, 119

 214, 223, 209

 148, 223, 97

 228, 223, 231

 135, 223, 75


 241, 223, 253


 122, 223, 53

 254, 223, 255

 109, 223, 30

 255, 223, 255

 95, 223, 8

 91, 223, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 214, 150



188, 223, 164



152, 228, 191

Triad

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



188, 223, 164



144, 221, 255



255, 189, 202

Complementary

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



188, 223, 164



199, 164, 223

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, 192, 234



188, 223, 164



189, 211, 255

Square

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



188, 223, 164



116, 228, 253



232, 200, 255



255, 194, 172

Rectangle

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



188, 223, 164



130, 230, 213



232, 200, 255



255, 189, 213

Sweetspot

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



188, 223, 164



243, 255, 235



223, 198, 164



120, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



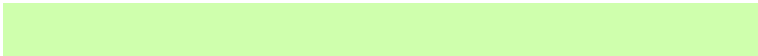
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 223, 164



207, 255, 173



164, 223, 169



106, 112, 101



72, 176, 0



20, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 164, 223



222, 173, 255



223, 164, 218



108, 101, 112



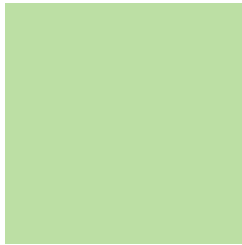
104, 0, 176



29, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 223, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

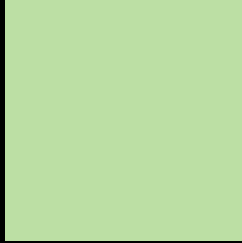
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

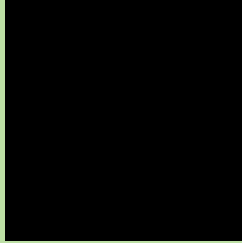
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 223, 164.

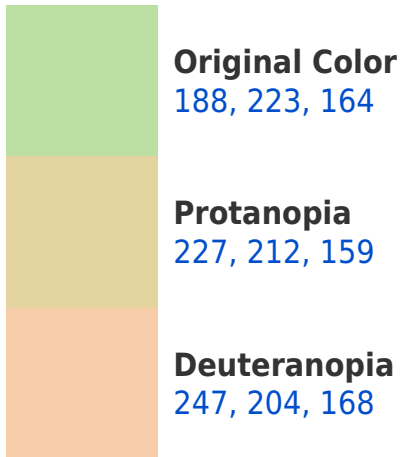


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 223, 164.

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
198, 214, 231

Trichromacy



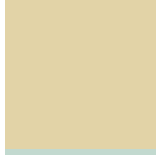
Original Color

188, 223, 164



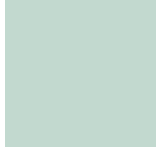
Protanomaly

213, 216, 161



Deuteranomaly

226, 211, 167



Tritanomaly

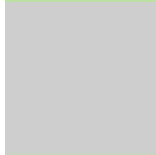
194, 217, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 223, 164



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

199, 212, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 223, 164 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, 223, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 223, 164)  
}
```

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, 223, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 223, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 223, 164 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, 223, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 223, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 223, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 223, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 223, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 223,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 223, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 223, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
223, 164) }
```

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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