

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 228, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 228, 172) contains.

RGB(188, 228, 172)	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, 228, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCE4AC
RGB	188, 228, 172
RGB Percent	74%, 89%, 67%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1059, 0.3255
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.25, 0.11
HSL	103°, 51%, 78%
HSV	103°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	55.9288, 69.1567, 49.4305
YIQ	209.6560, -5.8640, -25.8960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

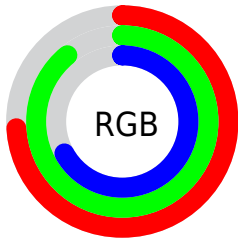
Format	Color
RYB	172, 228, 212
Decimal	12379308
CIELab	86.58, -23.17, 23.15
CIElCh	87, 32.757, 135.026
Yxy	69.1567, 0.3205, 0.3963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290569388 (0xFFBCE4AC)
YUV	209.6560, -18.5644, -18.9923
Hunter-Lab	83.1605, -25.4824, 22.9704

Details

The RGB color **188, 228, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 172, 228**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 255, 228**, and **134, 172, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 228, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 228, 195**.

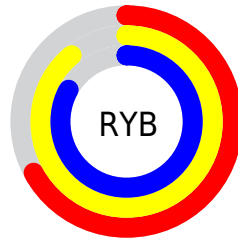
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (89%)

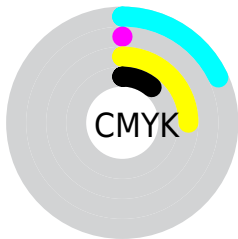
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (83%)

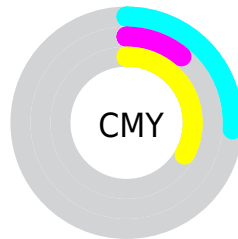


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 228, 172 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, 228, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 228, 172


255, 255, 255

 245, 255, 228

 188, 228, 172

 161, 200, 145

 134, 172, 119

 108, 146, 94

 83, 120, 70

 59, 95, 47

 35, 71, 25

 12, 48, 1

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 228, 172

 188, 228, 172

 172, 228, 149

 204, 228, 195

 155, 228, 126

 221, 228, 218

 139, 228, 104

 237, 228, 240

 123, 228, 81


 253, 228, 255

 107, 228, 58

 255, 228, 255

 90, 228, 35

 74, 228, 12

 65, 228, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 220, 156



188, 228, 172



153, 233, 200

Triad

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



188, 228, 172



156, 224, 255



255, 194, 202

Complementary

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



188, 228, 172



212, 172, 228

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, 196, 234



188, 228, 172



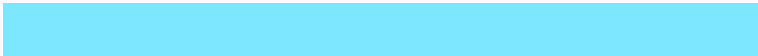
200, 214, 255

Square

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



188, 228, 172



125, 231, 255



241, 203, 255



255, 200, 174

Rectangle

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



188, 228, 172



133, 234, 221



241, 203, 255



255, 194, 213

Sweetspot

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



188, 228, 172



242, 255, 237



228, 211, 172



120, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



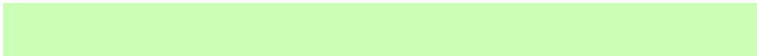
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 228, 172



202, 255, 181



172, 228, 183



107, 115, 103



51, 179, 0



15, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



212, 172, 228



234, 181, 255



228, 172, 217



111, 103, 115



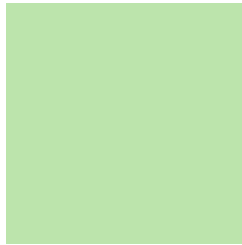
128, 0, 179



36, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 228, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

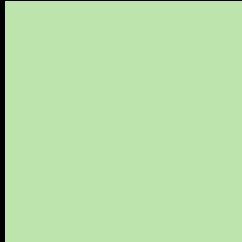
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

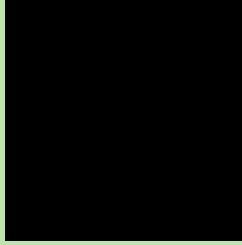
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 228, 172.

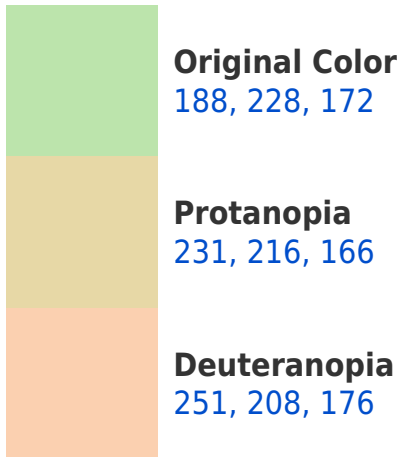


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 228, 172.

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, 219, 237

Trichromacy



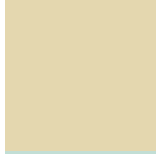
Original Color

188, 228, 172



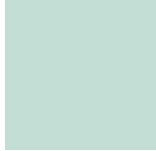
Protanomaly

215, 220, 168



Deuteranomaly

228, 215, 175



Tritanomaly

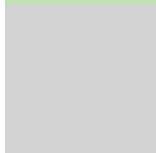
194, 222, 213

Monochromacy



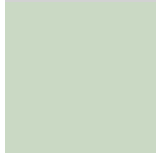
Original Color

188, 228, 172



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

202, 217, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 228, 172 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, 228, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 228, 172)  
}
```

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, 228, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 228, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 228, 172 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, 228, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 228, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 228, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 228, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 228, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 228,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 228, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 228, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
228, 172) }
```

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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