

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 230, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 230, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 230, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCE6CE
RGB	188, 230, 206
RGB Percent	74%, 90%, 81%
CMY	0.2627, 0.0980, 0.1922
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.10, 0.10
HSL	146°, 46%, 82%
HSV	146°, 18%, 90%
XYZ	60.1764, 71.7412, 69.0683
YIQ	214.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

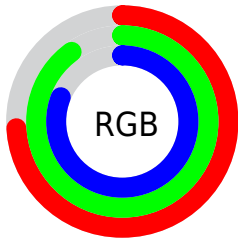
Format	Color
RYB	188, 217, 230
Decimal	12379854
CIELab	87.84, -18.26, 7.20
CIELCh	88, 19.632, 158.495
Yxy	71.7412, 0.2994, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290569934 (0xFFBCE6CE)
YUV	214.7060, -4.2921, -23.4212
Hunter-Lab	84.7002, -21.4075, 10.9424

Details

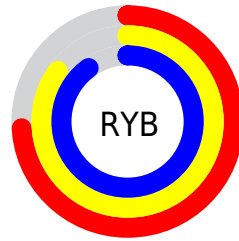
The RGB color **188, 230, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **230, 188, 212**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 255, 255**, and **134, 174, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 230, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 230, 219**.

Distribution



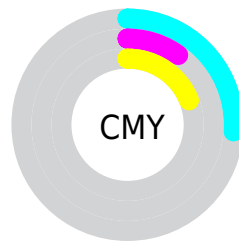
- Red (74%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 230, 206 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, 230, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 230, 206


255, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255

 188, 230, 206

 161, 202, 179

 134, 174, 152


 108, 148, 126

 84, 122, 101

 60, 97, 77

 36, 73, 54

 13, 50, 33


 0, 30, 10

 0, 0, 0

 188, 230, 206

 188, 230, 206

 165, 230, 193

 211, 230, 219

 142, 230, 180

 234, 230, 232

 119, 230, 167

 255, 230, 245

 96, 230, 153

 255, 230, 255

 73, 230, 140

 50, 230, 127

 27, 230, 114

 4, 230, 101

 0, 230, 99

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 226, 191



188, 230, 206



174, 231, 225

Triad

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



188, 230, 206



206, 220, 255



255, 209, 198

Complementary

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



188, 230, 206



230, 188, 212

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, 207, 215



188, 230, 206



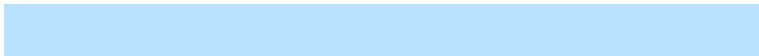
230, 214, 250

Square

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



188, 230, 206



184, 226, 254



249, 209, 234



247, 215, 186

Rectangle

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



188, 230, 206



171, 231, 237



249, 209, 234



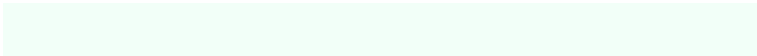
255, 208, 203

Sweetspot

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



188, 230, 206



242, 255, 248



213, 230, 188



120, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



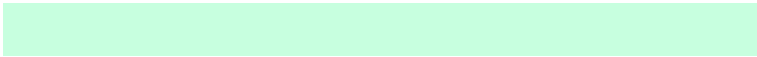
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 230, 206



199, 255, 223



188, 230, 227



103, 115, 108



0, 179, 76



0, 51, 22

Inverse Universe

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



230, 188, 212



255, 199, 231



230, 188, 192



115, 103, 110



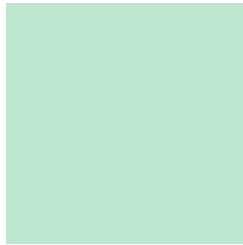
179, 0, 102



51, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 230, 206 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, 230, 206 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

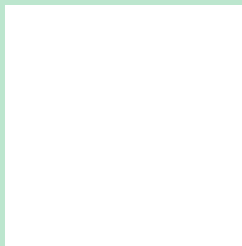
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 188, 230, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 230, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 230, 206.

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





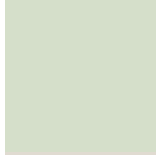
Tritanopia
195, 225, 243

Trichromacy



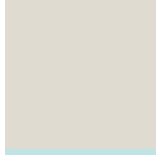
Original Color

188, 230, 206



Protanomaly

213, 223, 202



Deuteranomaly

224, 219, 209



Tritanomaly

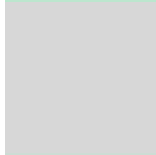
192, 227, 230

Monochromacy



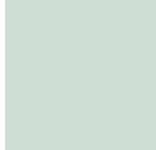
Original Color

188, 230, 206



Achromatopsia

215, 215, 215



Achromatomaly

205, 220, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 230, 206 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, 230, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 230, 206)  
}
```

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, 230, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 230, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 230, 206 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, 230, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 230, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 230, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 230, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 230, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 230,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 230, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 230, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
230, 206) }
```

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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