

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 208, 219)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 208, 219) contains.

RYB(188, 208, 219)	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

R_YB(188, 208, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCDBCD
RGB	188, 219, 205
RGB Percent	74%, 86%, 80%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1412, 0.1959
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	153°, 30%, 80%
HSV	153°, 14%, 86%
XYZ	57.0960, 65.7646, 67.4738
YIQ	208.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

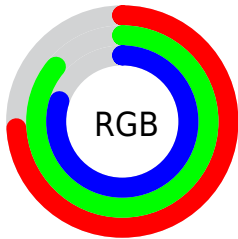
Format	Color
RYB	188, 208, 219
Decimal	12377037
CIELab	84.88, -12.93, 3.41
CIELCh	85, 13.371, 165.213
Yxy	65.7646, 0.3000, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290567117 (0xFFBCDBCD)
YUV	208.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584
Hunter-Lab	81.0954, -16.2421, 7.4357

Details

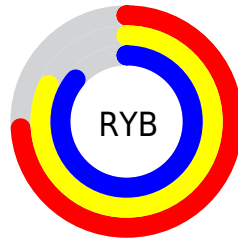
The RYB color **188, 208, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 188, 202**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 250, 255**, and **134, 153, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 200, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 216, 219**.

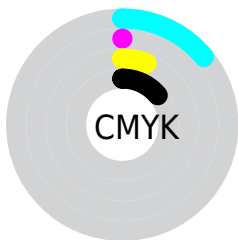
Distribution



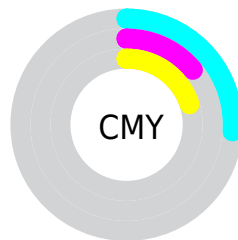
- Red (74%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 208, 219 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 RYB color 188, 208, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 208, 219

255, 255, 255


 244, 250, 255


 188, 208, 219


 161, 180, 191

 134, 153, 164

 109, 128, 138

 84, 102, 112

 61, 78, 88

 38, 54, 64

 16, 32, 42

 0, 17, 23


 0, 0, 0

 188, 208, 219


 188, 208, 219

 166, 200, 219


 210, 216, 219

 144, 192, 219


 232, 219, 225

 122, 185, 219


 254, 219, 235

 100, 177, 219


 255, 219, 244


 79, 169, 219

 255, 219, 254

 57, 162, 219

 255, 219, 255

 35, 154, 219

 13, 146, 219

 0, 141, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 217, 210



188, 208, 219



181, 200, 219

Triad

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



188, 208, 219



207, 211, 236



237, 208, 195

Complementary

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



188, 208, 219



219, 188, 202

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.



239, 203, 206



188, 208, 219



222, 207, 230

Square

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



188, 208, 219



192, 207, 236



234, 204, 219



224, 228, 188

Rectangle

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



188, 208, 219



180, 201, 226



234, 204, 219



239, 205, 198

Sweetspot

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



188, 208, 219



245, 252, 255



188, 219, 205



121, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



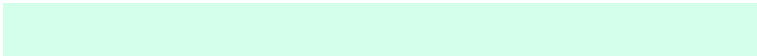
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 208, 219



212, 240, 255



188, 203, 219



99, 106, 110



0, 112, 173



0, 30, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 188, 202



255, 212, 231



219, 190, 188



110, 99, 104



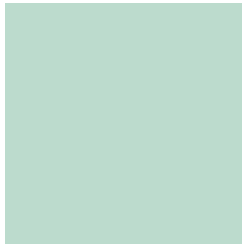
173, 0, 78



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 208, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

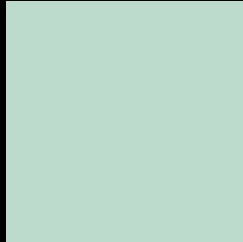
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 208, 219 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](#).

RYP 188, 208, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 208, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 208, 219.

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](#).

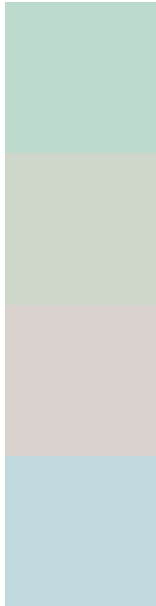
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
193, 207, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 208, 219

Protanomaly
202, 214, 209

Deuteranomaly
217, 211, 207

Tritanomaly
191, 205, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 208, 219

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
201, 208, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 208, 219 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, 219, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 219, 205)  
}
```

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, 219, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 219, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 208, 219 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

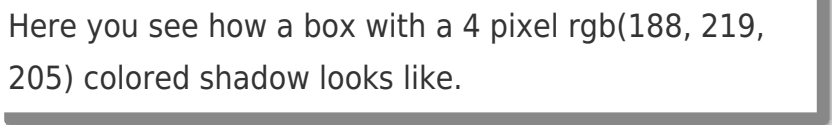
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 219, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 219, 205) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 219, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 219, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 219, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 219,  
205) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 208, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 219, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
219, 205) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor