

Converting Colors

RGB(187, 196, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(187, 196, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(187, 196, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBC46A
RGB	187, 196, 106
RGB Percent	73%, 77%, 42%
CMY	0.2667, 0.2314, 0.5843
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.46, 0.23
HSL	66°, 43%, 59%
HSV	66°, 46%, 77%
XYZ	42.8350, 51.0853, 21.2385
YIQ	183.0490, 23.5260, -29.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

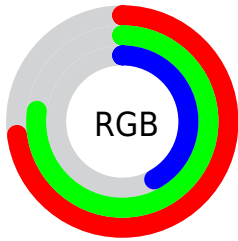
Format	Color
RYB	106, 196, 115
Decimal	12305514
CIELab	76.73, -16.36, 43.89
CIELCh	77, 46.840, 110.438
Yxy	51.0853, 0.3720, 0.4436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290495594 (0xFFBBC46A)
YUV	183.0490, -37.9852, 3.4650
Hunter-Lab	71.4740, -18.1028, 32.4138

Details

The RGB color **187, 196, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **115, 106, 196**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 253, 159**, and **132, 142, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 196, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 196, 126**.

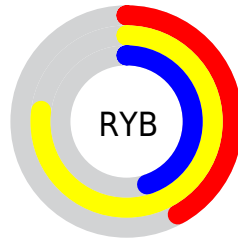
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (77%)

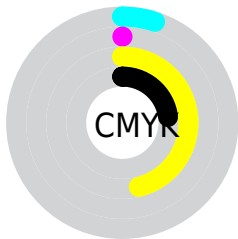
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (45%)

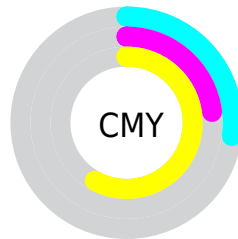


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (27%)


Magenta (23%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 187, 196, 106 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 187, 196, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 187, 196, 106

255, 255, 255

 245, 253, 159

 255, 255, 187

 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 187, 196, 106

 159, 169, 80

 132, 142, 55

 106, 117, 30

 80, 92, 0


 56, 69, 0

 30, 46, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 187, 196, 106

 187, 196, 106

■ 185, 196, 86

■ 189, 196, 126

■ 183, 196, 67

■ 191, 196, 145

■ 181, 196, 47

■ 193, 196, 165

■ 179, 196, 28

■ 195, 196, 184

■ 177, 196, 8

■ 197, 196, 204

■ 176, 196, 0

■ 199, 196, 224

■ 201, 196, 243

■ 203, 196, 255

■ 205, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 182, 103



187, 196, 106



137, 206, 132

Triad

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



187, 196, 106



0, 208, 255



255, 156, 205

Complementary

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



187, 196, 106



115, 106, 196

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.



230, 167, 245



187, 196, 106



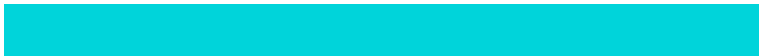
91, 198, 255

Square

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



187, 196, 106



0, 212, 218



172, 183, 255



255, 156, 161

Rectangle

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



187, 196, 106



97, 210, 159



172, 183, 255



255, 159, 219

Sweetspot

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



187, 196, 106



251, 255, 219



196, 115, 106



125, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



187, 196, 106



241, 255, 115



142, 196, 106



96, 97, 87



145, 161, 0



30, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



115, 106, 196



129, 115, 255



160, 106, 196



88, 87, 97



16, 0, 161



3, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 196, 106 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 187, 196, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

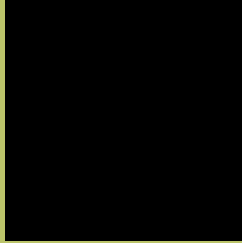
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 187, 196, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 196, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 196, 106.

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
187, 196, 106

Protanopia
208, 189, 104

Deuteranopia
230, 180, 110



Tritanopia
198, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
187, 196, 106

Protanomaly
200, 192, 105

Deuteranomaly
214, 186, 109

Tritanomaly
194, 189, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
187, 196, 106

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
184, 188, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 187, 196, 106 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(187, 196, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 196, 106)  
}
```

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(187, 196, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 196, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 187, 196, 106 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

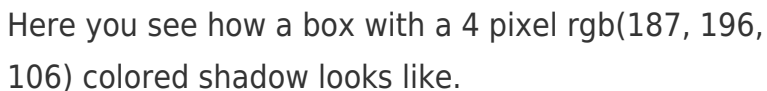
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(187, 196, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 196, 106) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 196, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 196, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 196, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 196, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 187, 196, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 196, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
196, 106) }
```

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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