

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 134, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 134, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 134, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC867A
RGB	188, 134, 122
RGB Percent	74%, 53%, 48%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4745, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.35, 0.26
HSL	11°, 33%, 61%
HSV	11°, 35%, 74%
XYZ	32.7770, 29.1467, 22.3107
YIQ	148.7780, 36.0360, 7.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

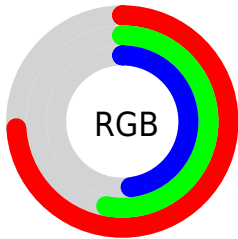
Format	Color
R_{YB}	188, 137, 122
Decimal	12355194
CIE _{Lab}	60.91, 19.12, 14.70
CIE _{LCh}	61, 24.112, 37.552
Yxy	29.1467, 0.3891, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290545274 (0xFFBC867A)
YUV	148.7780, -13.2016, 34.3977
Hunter-Lab	53.9877, 13.8924, 13.2895

Details

The RGB color **188, 134, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **122, 176, 188**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 187, 174**, and **133, 84, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 119, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 149, 141**.

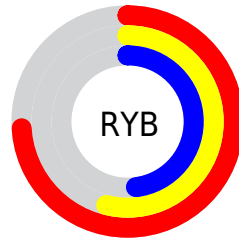
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (53%)

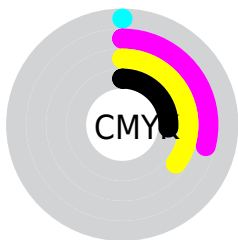
Blue (48%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (48%)

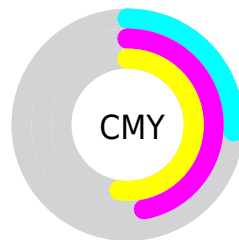


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 134, 122 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, 134, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 134, 122


255, 255, 255

 246, 187, 174

 255, 215, 202


 255, 244, 230

 188, 134, 122

 160, 109, 97

 133, 84, 73

 107, 60, 51

 81, 38, 30

 56, 16, 5

 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 134, 122

 188, 119, 103

 188, 134, 122

 188, 149, 141

188, 103, 84

188, 165, 160

188, 88, 66

188, 180, 178

188, 72, 47

188, 196, 197

188, 57, 28

188, 211, 216

188, 42, 9

188, 226, 235

188, 34, 0

188, 242, 254

188, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 131, 142



188, 134, 122



176, 140, 108

Triad

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



188, 134, 122



109, 157, 130



128, 147, 189

Complementary

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



188, 134, 122



122, 176, 188

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.



99, 154, 186



188, 134, 122



89, 159, 152

Square

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



188, 134, 122



133, 153, 113



83, 158, 172



157, 140, 181

Rectangle

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



188, 134, 122



164, 145, 105



83, 158, 172



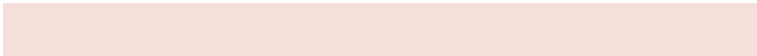
118, 149, 189

Sweetspot

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



188, 134, 122



245, 223, 218



188, 122, 177



122, 109, 106



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 134, 122



245, 161, 142



188, 166, 122



94, 87, 85



158, 29, 0



31, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 176, 188



142, 226, 245



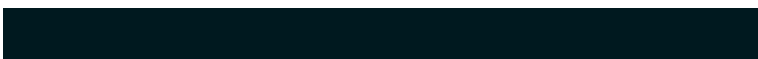
122, 144, 188



85, 93, 94



0, 129, 158



0, 25, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 134, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

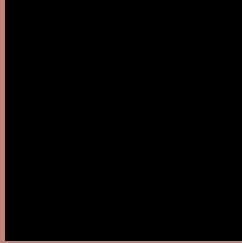
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 188, 134, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 134, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 134, 122.

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
188, 134, 122

Protanopia
154, 147, 128

Deuteranopia
171, 142, 121



Tritanopia
190, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 134, 122

Protanomaly

166, 142, 126

Deuteranomaly

177, 139, 121

Tritanomaly

189, 132, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 134, 122

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

163, 144, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 134, 122 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, 134, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 134, 122)  
}
```

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, 134, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 134, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 134, 122 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, 134, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 134, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 134, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 134, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 134, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 134,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 134, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 134, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
134, 122) }
```

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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