

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 142, 50)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 142, 50) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 142, 50)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC8E32
RGB	188, 142, 50
RGB Percent	74%, 56%, 20%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4431, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.73, 0.26
HSL	40°, 58%, 47%
HSV	40°, 73%, 74%
XYZ	30.9878, 30.2677, 7.2266
YIQ	145.2660, 56.9480, -18.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

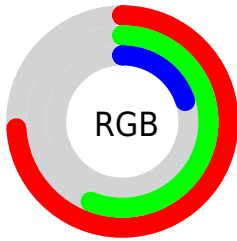
Format	Color
RYB	119, 188, 50
Decimal	12357170
CIELab	61.88, 8.42, 53.31
CIElCh	62, 53.969, 81.025
Yxy	30.2677, 0.4525, 0.4420
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290547250 (0xFFBC8E32)
YUV	145.2660, -46.9661, 37.4777
Hunter-Lab	55.0160, 4.2619, 30.7232

Details

The RGB color **188, 142, 50** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **50, 96, 188**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 195, 102**, and **130, 92, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 136, 31**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 148, 69**.

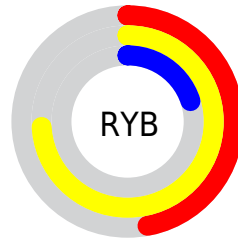
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (56%)

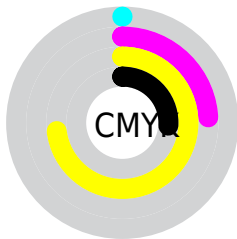
Blue (20%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (20%)

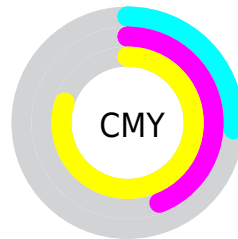


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 142, 50 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, 142, 50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188, 142, 50



188, 142, 50

255, 255, 255



159, 117, 22



248, 195, 102



130, 92, 0



255, 223, 128



103, 69, 0



255, 252, 155



75, 47, 0



255, 255, 183



49, 26, 0



255, 255, 211



25, 0, 0



255, 255, 240



0, 0, 0



188, 142, 50



188, 142, 50



188, 136, 31



188, 148, 69

■ 188, 129, 12

■ 188, 155, 88

■ 188, 125, 0

■ 188, 161, 106

■ 188, 167, 125

■ 188, 173, 144

■ 188, 180, 163

■ 188, 186, 182

■ 188, 192, 200

■ 188, 198, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 124, 76



188, 142, 50



143, 157, 54

Triad

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



188, 142, 50



0, 173, 182



194, 123, 210

Complementary

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



188, 142, 50



50, 96, 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.



127, 143, 239



188, 142, 50



0, 169, 223

Square

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



188, 142, 50



0, 172, 133



0, 159, 244



230, 108, 166

Rectangle

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



188, 142, 50



107, 164, 74



0, 159, 244



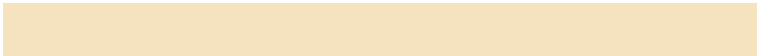
175, 130, 222

Sweetspot

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



188, 142, 50



245, 227, 191



188, 50, 96



122, 112, 91



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 142, 50



245, 173, 29



165, 188, 50



94, 91, 85



158, 105, 0



31, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



50, 96, 188



29, 101, 245



73, 50, 188



85, 88, 94



0, 53, 158



0, 10, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 142, 50 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, 142, 50 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

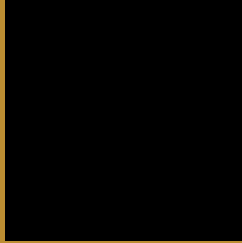
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 142, 50.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 142, 50.

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, 142, 50

Protanopia
167, 150, 52

Deuteranopia
187, 142, 50



Tritanopia

194, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 142, 50

Protanomaly
175, 147, 51

Deuteranomaly
187, 142, 50

Tritanomaly
192, 136, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 142, 50

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
161, 144, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 142, 50 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, 142, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 142, 50)  
}
```

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, 142, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 142, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 142, 50 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, 142, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 142, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 142, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 142, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 142, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 142,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 142, 50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 142, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
142, 50) }
```

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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