

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 146, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 146, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 146, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC928A
RGB	188, 146, 138
RGB Percent	74%, 57%, 54%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4275, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.27, 0.26
HSL	10°, 27%, 64%
HSV	10°, 27%, 74%
XYZ	35.6054, 33.0841, 28.5540
YIQ	157.6460, 27.6000, 6.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

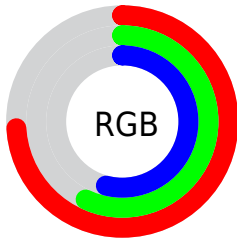
Format	Color
RYB	188, 148, 138
Decimal	12358282
CIELab	64.23, 14.62, 10.31
CIELCh	64, 17.891, 35.186
Yxy	33.0841, 0.3661, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290548362 (0xFFBC928A)
YUV	157.6460, -9.6855, 26.6205
Hunter-Lab	57.5188, 9.8375, 10.8299

Details

The RGB color **188, 146, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 180, 188**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 200, 191**, and **134, 95, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 130, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 162, 157**.

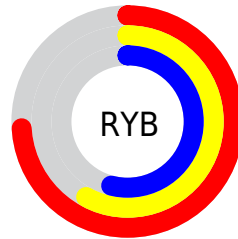
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (57%)

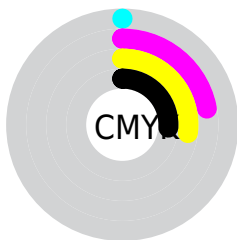
Blue (54%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (54%)

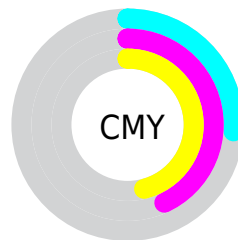


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 146, 138 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, 146, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 146, 138


255, 255, 255

 245, 200, 191

 255, 228, 219

 255, 255, 248


 188, 146, 138

 161, 120, 113

 134, 95, 88

 108, 71, 65

 83, 49, 43

 58, 27, 22


 37, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 146, 138

 188, 130, 119

 188, 146, 138

 188, 162, 157

 188, 114, 100

 188, 178, 176

 188, 99, 82

 188, 193, 194

 188, 83, 63

 188, 209, 213

 188, 67, 44

 188, 225, 232

 188, 51, 25

 188, 241, 251

 188, 35, 6

 188, 255, 255

 188, 30, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 144, 153



188, 146, 138



180, 150, 127

Triad

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



188, 146, 138



130, 164, 142



141, 156, 187

Complementary

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



188, 146, 138



138, 180, 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.



122, 161, 184



188, 146, 138



116, 165, 158

Square

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



188, 146, 138



147, 160, 129



113, 164, 173



162, 151, 182

Rectangle

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



188, 146, 138



171, 154, 124



113, 164, 173



134, 158, 187

Sweetspot

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



188, 146, 138



245, 228, 225



188, 138, 181



122, 112, 110



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 146, 138



245, 179, 166



188, 171, 138



94, 86, 85



158, 25, 0



31, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 180, 188



166, 232, 245



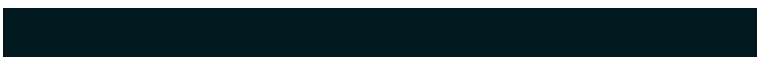
138, 156, 188



85, 93, 94



0, 133, 158



0, 26, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 146, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

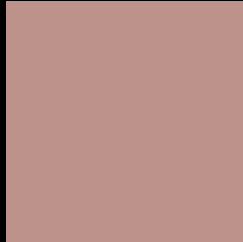
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

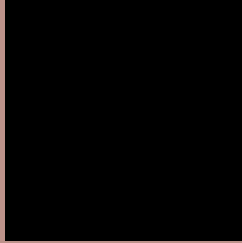
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 146, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 146, 138.

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, 146, 138

Protanopia
162, 155, 143

Deuteranopia
178, 150, 137



Tritanopia
190, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 146, 138

Protanomaly
171, 152, 141

Deuteranomaly
182, 149, 137

Tritanomaly
189, 145, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 146, 138

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
169, 154, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 146, 138 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, 146, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 146, 138)  
}
```

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, 146, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 146, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 146, 138 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, 146, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 146, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 146, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 146, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 146, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 146,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 146, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 146, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
146, 138) }
```

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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