

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 156, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 156, 164) contains.

RGB(188, 156, 164)	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

RGB(188, 156, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC9CA4
RGB	188, 156, 164
RGB Percent	74%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3882, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.13, 0.26
HSL	345°, 19%, 67%
HSV	345°, 17%, 74%
XYZ	39.3283, 37.1486, 40.2195
YIQ	166.4800, 16.5040, 9.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

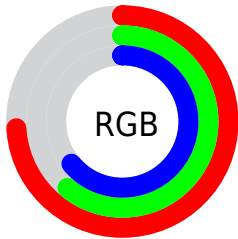
Format	Color
RYB	188, 156, 164
Decimal	12360868
CIELab	67.39, 13.15, 0.27
CIElCh	67, 13.155, 1.184
Yxy	37.1486, 0.3370, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290550948 (0xFFBC9CA4)
YUV	166.4800, -1.2226, 18.8730
Hunter-Lab	60.9497, 8.5168, 3.5404

Details

The RGB color **188, 156, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 188, 180**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 211, 219**, and **134, 105, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 137, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 175, 178**.

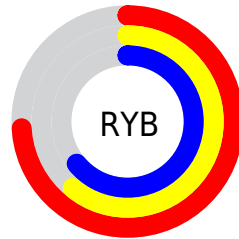
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (61%)

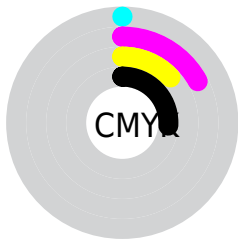
Blue (64%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (64%)

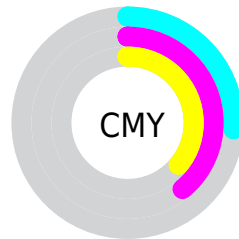


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 156, 164 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, 156, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 156, 164


255, 255, 255

 244, 211, 219


 255, 239, 247


 188, 156, 164

 161, 130, 138

 134, 105, 112

 109, 80, 88

 84, 57, 65

 61, 36, 43

 38, 15, 22

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 156, 164

 188, 156, 164

 188, 137, 150


 188, 175, 178

 188, 118, 136

 188, 194, 192

 188, 100, 122

 188, 212, 206

 188, 81, 108

 188, 231, 220

 188, 62, 94

 188, 250, 235

 188, 43, 79

 188, 255, 249

 188, 24, 65

 188, 255, 255

 188, 6, 51

 188, 0, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 158, 176



188, 156, 164



189, 157, 152

Triad

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



188, 156, 164



160, 167, 144



139, 168, 184

Complementary

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



188, 156, 164



156, 188, 180

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.



134, 171, 176



188, 156, 164



147, 170, 152

Square

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



188, 156, 164



173, 163, 141



137, 171, 164



152, 165, 187

Rectangle

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



188, 156, 164



186, 158, 146



137, 171, 164



137, 169, 182

Sweetspot

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



188, 156, 164



245, 233, 236



180, 156, 188



122, 115, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 156, 164



245, 196, 208



188, 164, 156



94, 85, 87



158, 0, 40



31, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



188, 156, 164



245, 196, 208



156, 180, 188



94, 85, 87



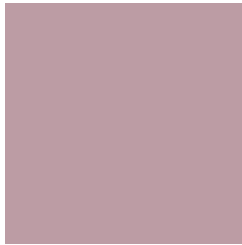
158, 0, 40



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 156, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

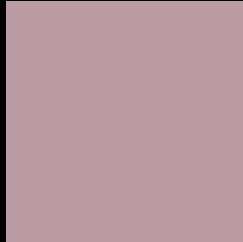
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 164 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, 156, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 156, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 156, 164.

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, 156, 164

Protanopia
166, 163, 168

Deuteranopia
180, 159, 163



Tritanopia
188, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 156, 164

Protanomaly

174, 160, 167

Deuteranomaly

183, 158, 163

Tritanomaly

188, 155, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 156, 164

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

174, 162, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 156, 164 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, 156, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 156, 164)  
}
```

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, 156, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 156, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 156, 164 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, 156, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 156, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 156, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 156, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 156, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 156,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 156, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 156, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
156, 164) }
```

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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