

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 166, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 166, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 166, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCA6AC
RGB	188, 166, 172
RGB Percent	74%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3490, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.26
HSL	344°, 14%, 69%
HSV	344°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	41.8216, 40.9424, 44.7282
YIQ	173.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

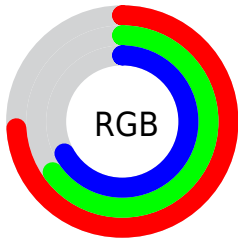
Format	Color
R _{YB}	188, 166, 172
Decimal	12363436
CIE Lab	70.14, 9.02, -0.17
CIE LCh	70, 9.026, 358.952
Yxy	40.9424, 0.3280, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290553516 (0xFFBCA6AC)
YUV	173.2620, -0.6222, 12.9252
Hunter-Lab	63.9862, 4.6924, 3.3450

Details

The RGB color **188, 166, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 188, 182**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 221, 227**, and **135, 114, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 147, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 185, 186**.

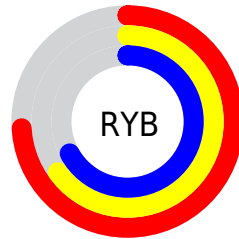
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (65%)

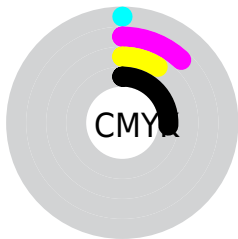
Blue (67%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

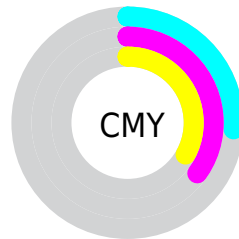


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 166, 172 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, 166, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 166, 172

255, 255, 255

 244, 221, 227

 255, 250, 255


 188, 166, 172

 161, 140, 145

 135, 114, 120

 109, 90, 95

 85, 66, 71


 61, 44, 49

 39, 23, 28

 20, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 188, 166, 172

 188, 166, 172

 188, 147, 158

 188, 185, 186

 188, 128, 145


 188, 204, 199

 188, 110, 131

 188, 222, 213

 188, 91, 117

 188, 241, 227

 188, 72, 104

 188, 255, 240

 188, 53, 90

 188, 255, 254

 188, 34, 76

 188, 255, 255

 188, 16, 63

 188, 0, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 167, 180



188, 166, 172



189, 166, 164

Triad

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



188, 166, 172



169, 173, 157



155, 175, 185

Complementary

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



188, 166, 172



166, 188, 182

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.



151, 176, 179



188, 166, 172



160, 175, 163

Square

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



188, 166, 172



179, 171, 155



153, 176, 171



163, 172, 188

Rectangle

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



188, 166, 172



188, 167, 159



153, 176, 171



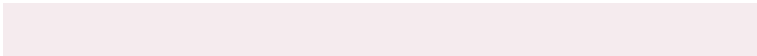
153, 175, 183

Sweetspot

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



188, 166, 172



245, 235, 238



182, 166, 188



122, 116, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 166, 172



245, 211, 220



188, 171, 166



94, 85, 87



158, 0, 43



31, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



188, 166, 172



245, 211, 220



166, 183, 188



94, 85, 87



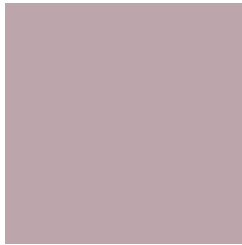
158, 0, 43



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 166, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

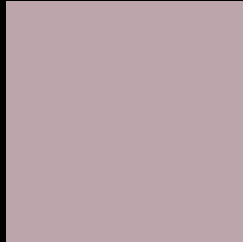
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

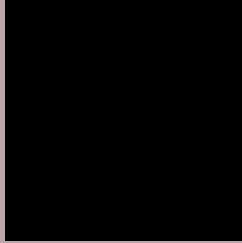
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 166, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 166, 172.

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, 166, 172

Protanopia

174, 171, 175

Deuteranopia

188, 166, 172



Tritanopia
189, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 166, 172

Protanomaly

179, 169, 174

Deuteranomaly

188, 166, 172

Tritanomaly

189, 165, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 166, 172

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

178, 170, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 166, 172 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, 166, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 166, 172)  
}
```

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, 166, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 166, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 166, 172 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, 166, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 166, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 166, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 166, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 166, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 166,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 166, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 166, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
166, 172) }
```

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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