

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 167, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 167, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 167, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCA79A
RGB	188, 167, 154
RGB Percent	74%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3451, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.18, 0.26
HSL	23°, 20%, 67%
HSV	23°, 18%, 74%
XYZ	40.3905, 40.6619, 36.2916
YIQ	171.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

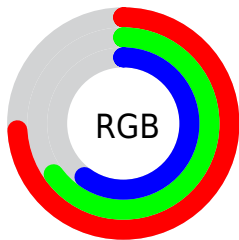
Format	Color
RYB	188, 175, 154
Decimal	12363674
CIELab	69.94, 5.49, 9.50
CIElCh	70, 10.971, 59.999
Yxy	40.6619, 0.3442, 0.3465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290553754 (0xFFBCA79A)
YUV	171.7970, -8.7739, 14.2100
Hunter-Lab	63.7667, 1.4721, 10.8929

Details

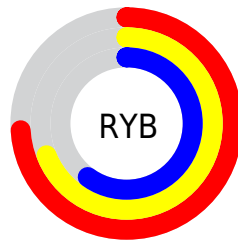
The RGB color **188, 167, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 175, 188**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 222, 208**, and **134, 115, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 155, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 179, 173**.

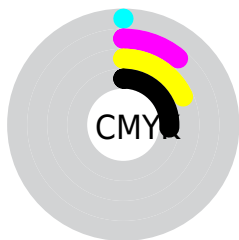
Distribution



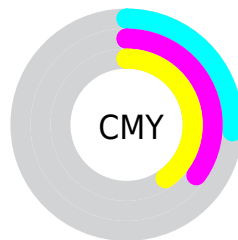
- Red (74%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 167, 154 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, 167, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 167, 154


255, 255, 255

 244, 222, 208

 255, 251, 237


 188, 167, 154

 161, 141, 128

 134, 115, 103

 109, 91, 79

 84, 67, 56

 61, 45, 35

 39, 24, 13

 13, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 188, 167, 154


 188, 167, 154

 188, 155, 135

 188, 179, 173

 188, 144, 116


 188, 190, 192

 188, 132, 98

 188, 202, 210

 188, 121, 79

 188, 213, 229

 188, 109, 60

 188, 225, 248

 188, 97, 41

 188, 237, 255

 188, 86, 22

 188, 248, 255

 188, 74, 4

 188, 255, 255

 188, 72, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 165, 161



188, 167, 154



179, 170, 151

Triad

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



188, 167, 154



149, 177, 171



173, 168, 188

Complementary

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



188, 167, 154



154, 175, 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.



160, 172, 191



188, 167, 154



146, 176, 180

Square

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



188, 167, 154



157, 176, 161



150, 175, 188



184, 166, 181

Rectangle

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



188, 167, 154



172, 172, 152



150, 175, 188



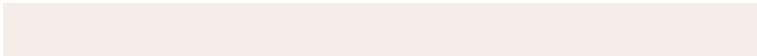
169, 169, 189

Sweetspot

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



188, 167, 154



245, 237, 233



188, 154, 176



122, 118, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 167, 154



245, 212, 191



188, 183, 154



94, 89, 85



158, 60, 0



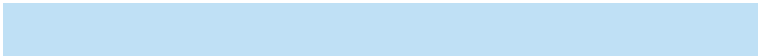
31, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 175, 188



191, 224, 245



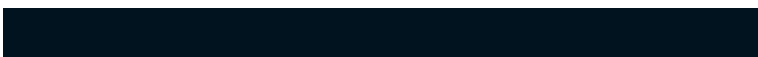
154, 159, 188



85, 91, 94



0, 98, 158



0, 19, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 167, 154 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, 167, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

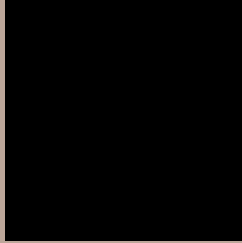
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 167, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 167, 154.

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, 167, 154

Protanopia
178, 170, 156

Deuteranopia
194, 165, 154



Tritanopia
191, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 167, 154

Protanomaly
182, 169, 155

Deuteranomaly
192, 166, 154

Tritanomaly
190, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 167, 154

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
178, 170, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 167, 154 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, 167, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 167, 154)  
}
```

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, 167, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 167, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 167, 154 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, 167, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 167, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 167, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 167, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 167, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 167,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 167, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 167, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
167, 154) }
```

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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