

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 168, 60)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 168, 60) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 168, 60)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCA83C
RGB	188, 168, 60
RGB Percent	74%, 66%, 24%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3412, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.68, 0.26
HSL	51°, 52%, 49%
HSV	51°, 68%, 74%
XYZ	35.5573, 39.0229, 9.9331
YIQ	161.6680, 46.5880, -29.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

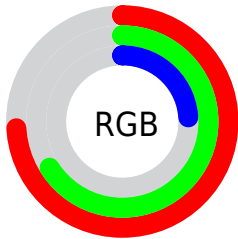
Format	Color
RYB	84, 188, 60
Decimal	12363836
CIELab	68.77, -5.10, 56.12
CIElCh	69, 56.350, 95.197
Yxy	39.0229, 0.4207, 0.4617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290553916 (0xFFBCA83C)
YUV	161.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932
Hunter-Lab	62.4683, -7.7164, 34.3001

Details

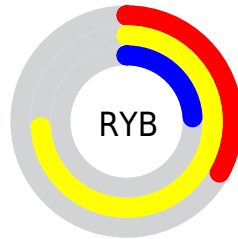
The RGB color **188, 168, 60** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **60, 80, 188**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 223, 113**, and **131, 116, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 165, 41**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 171, 79**.

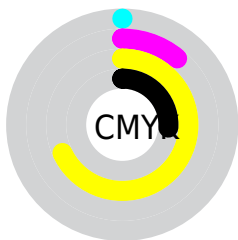
Distribution



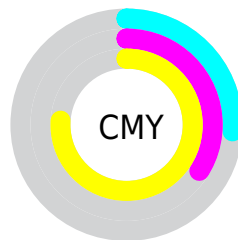
- Red (74%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 168, 60 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, 168, 60 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188, 168, 60



188, 168, 60

255, 255, 255



159, 142, 32



247, 223, 113



131, 116, 0



255, 251, 140



104, 92, 0



255, 255, 167



77, 69, 0



255, 255, 195



51, 47, 0



255, 255, 224



27, 26, 0

255, 255, 253



0, 0, 0



188, 168, 60



188, 168, 60



188, 165, 41



188, 171, 79

■ 188, 162, 22

■ 188, 174, 98

■ 188, 159, 4

■ 188, 177, 116

■ 188, 159, 0

■ 188, 180, 135

■ 188, 183, 154

■ 188, 186, 173

■ 188, 189, 192

■ 188, 192, 210

■ 188, 194, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 150, 74



188, 168, 60



135, 182, 80

Triad

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



188, 168, 60



0, 192, 225



237, 131, 212

Complementary

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



188, 168, 60



60, 80, 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.



182, 151, 251



188, 168, 60



0, 184, 255

Square

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



188, 168, 60



0, 193, 175



85, 170, 255



255, 122, 161

Rectangle

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



188, 168, 60



89, 188, 107



85, 170, 255



223, 137, 227

Sweetspot

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



188, 168, 60



245, 237, 196



188, 60, 81



122, 118, 93



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 168, 60



245, 213, 44



145, 188, 60



94, 93, 85



158, 133, 0



31, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



60, 80, 188



44, 75, 245



103, 60, 188



85, 86, 94



0, 25, 158



0, 5, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 168, 60 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

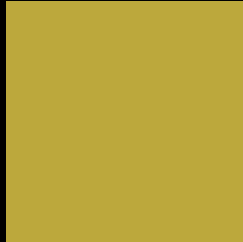
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 60 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, 168, 60 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 168, 60.

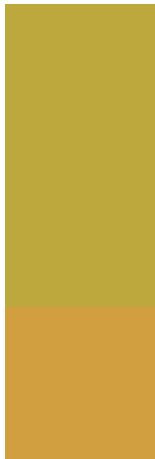


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 168, 60.

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, 168, 60

Protanopia
188, 168, 60

Deuteranopia
209, 159, 63



Tritanopia
197, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 168, 60

Protanomaly

188, 168, 60

Deuteranomaly

201, 162, 62

Tritanomaly

194, 161, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 168, 60

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

171, 164, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 168, 60 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, 168, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 168, 60)  
}
```

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, 168, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 168, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 168, 60 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, 168, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 168, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 168, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 168, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 168, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 168,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 168, 60 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 168, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
168, 60) }
```

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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