

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 169, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 169, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 169, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCA9B8
RGB	188, 169, 184
RGB Percent	74%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3373, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.02, 0.26
HSL	313°, 12%, 70%
HSV	313°, 10%, 74%
XYZ	43.5787, 42.5280, 51.2593
YIQ	176.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

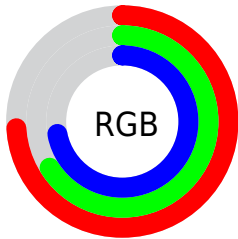
Format	Color
R_{YB}	188, 169, 184
Decimal	12364216
CIE Lab	71.23, 9.55, -5.18
CIE LCh	71, 10.861, 331.500
Yxy	42.5280, 0.3172, 0.3096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290554296 (0xFFBCA9B8)
YUV	176.3910, 3.7512, 10.1811
Hunter-Lab	65.2135, 5.1585, -0.9538

Details

The RGB color **188, 169, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 188, 173**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 224, 240**, and **135, 117, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 150, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 188, 188**.

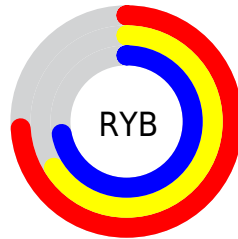
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (66%)

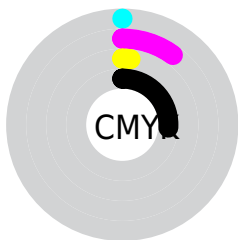
Blue (72%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (72%)

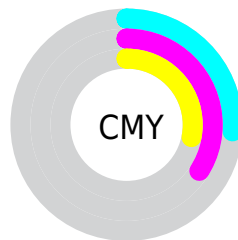


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 169, 184 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, 169, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 169, 184

255, 255, 255

 244, 224, 240

 255, 253, 255

 188, 169, 184

 161, 143, 157

 135, 117, 131

 109, 92, 106

 85, 69, 82

 62, 46, 59

 40, 25, 37

 20, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

 188, 169, 184

 188, 169, 184

188, 150, 180

188, 188, 188

188, 131, 176

188, 207, 192

188, 113, 172

188, 225, 196

188, 94, 168

188, 244, 200

188, 75, 164

188, 255, 204

188, 56, 160

188, 255, 208

188, 37, 156

188, 255, 212

188, 19, 152

188, 255, 216

188, 0, 148

188, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 172, 191



188, 169, 184



195, 168, 174

Triad

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



188, 169, 184



182, 174, 155



150, 180, 184

Complementary

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



188, 169, 184



169, 188, 173

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.



152, 180, 175



188, 169, 184



171, 177, 157

Square

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



188, 169, 184



191, 171, 157



160, 179, 165



154, 178, 191

Rectangle

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



188, 169, 184



196, 168, 168



160, 179, 165



150, 180, 181

Sweetspot

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



188, 169, 184



245, 237, 243



173, 169, 188



122, 118, 121



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 169, 184



245, 215, 239



188, 169, 175



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



188, 169, 184



245, 215, 239



169, 188, 182



94, 85, 92



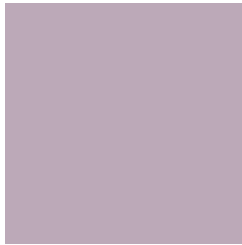
158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 169, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

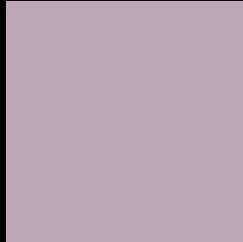
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

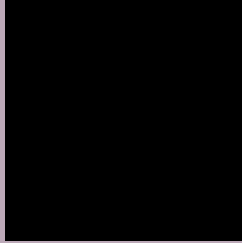
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 169, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 169, 184.

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, 169, 184

Protanopia

174, 173, 187

Deuteranopia

187, 169, 184



Tritanopia
188, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 169, 184

Protanomaly
179, 172, 186

Deuteranomaly
187, 169, 184

Tritanomaly
188, 169, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 169, 184

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
180, 173, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 169, 184 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, 169, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 169, 184)  
}
```

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, 169, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 169, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 169, 184 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, 169, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 169, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 169, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 169, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 169, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 169,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 169, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 169, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
169, 184) }
```

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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