

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 178, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 178, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 178, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCB292
RGB	188, 178, 146
RGB Percent	74%, 70%, 57%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3020, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.22, 0.26
HSL	46°, 24%, 65%
HSV	46°, 22%, 74%
XYZ	41.8477, 44.6075, 33.5986
YIQ	177.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

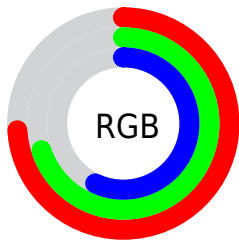
Format	Color
RYB	159, 188, 146
Decimal	12366482
CIELab	72.63, -1.66, 17.66
CIELCh	73, 17.742, 95.369
Yxy	44.6075, 0.3486, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290556562 (0xFFBCB292)
YUV	177.3420, -15.4516, 9.3471
Hunter-Lab	66.7888, -5.0381, 16.9259

Details

The RGB color **188, 178, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 156, 188**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 234, 200**, and **134, 125, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 174, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 182, 165**.

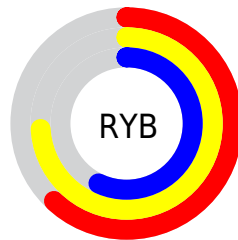
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (70%)

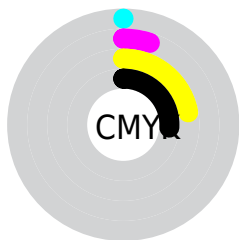
Blue (57%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (57%)

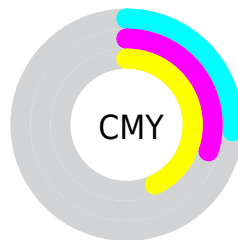


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 178, 146 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, 178, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 178, 146

 188, 178, 146

255, 255, 255

 161, 151, 120

 245, 234, 200

 134, 125, 95

 255, 255, 228

 109, 101, 71

 84, 77, 49

 60, 54, 27

 39, 33, 2

 10, 10, 0


 0, 0, 0


 188, 178, 146


 188, 178, 146

 188, 174, 127


 188, 182, 165

 188, 169, 108

 188, 187, 184

 188, 165, 90


 188, 191, 202

 188, 160, 71


 188, 196, 221

 188, 156, 52

 188, 200, 240

 188, 151, 33

 188, 205, 255

 188, 147, 14

 188, 209, 255

 188, 143, 0

 188, 214, 255

 188, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 173, 149



188, 178, 146



170, 183, 151

Triad

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



188, 178, 146



135, 187, 196



202, 169, 192

Complementary

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



188, 178, 146



146, 156, 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.



185, 173, 205



188, 178, 146



145, 184, 207

Square

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



188, 178, 146



139, 188, 181



164, 179, 210



211, 167, 176

Rectangle

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



188, 178, 146



157, 185, 159



164, 179, 210



197, 170, 197

Sweetspot

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



188, 178, 146



245, 241, 228



188, 146, 157



122, 120, 113



250, 250, 250



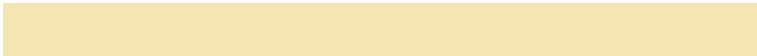
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 178, 146



245, 229, 179



178, 188, 146



94, 92, 85



158, 120, 0



31, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 156, 188



179, 194, 245



157, 146, 188



85, 87, 94



0, 38, 158



0, 7, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 178, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

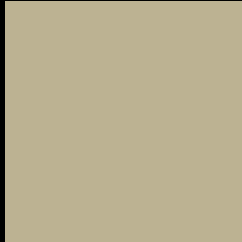
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

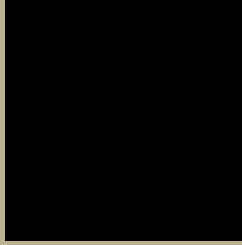
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 178, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 178, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 178, 146.

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, 178, 146

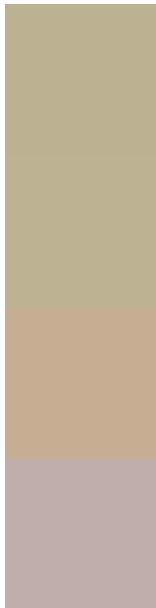
Protanopia
189, 178, 146

Deuteranopia
206, 171, 147



Tritanopia
193, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 178, 146

Protanomaly

189, 178, 146

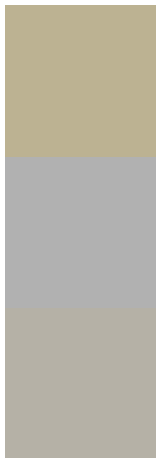
Deuteranomaly

199, 174, 147

Tritanomaly

191, 174, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 178, 146

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

181, 177, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 178, 146 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, 178, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 178, 146)  
}
```

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, 178, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 178, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 178, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

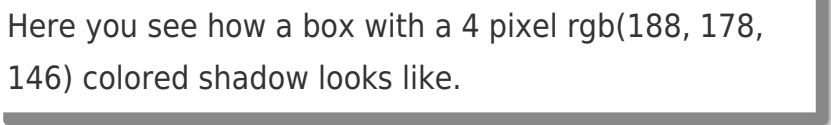
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 178, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 178, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 178, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 178, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 178, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 178, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 178, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 178, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
178, 146) }
```

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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