

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 188, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 188, 102) contains.

RGB(188, 188, 102)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(188, 188, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCBC66
RGB	188, 188, 102
RGB Percent	74%, 74%, 40%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2627, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.46, 0.26
HSL	60°, 39%, 57%
HSV	60°, 46%, 74%
XYZ	41.1205, 47.6171, 19.5941
YIQ	178.1960, 27.6060, -26.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

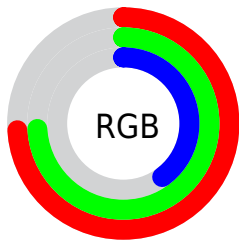
Format	Color
RYB	102, 188, 102
Decimal	12368998
CIELab	74.58, -12.28, 43.26
CIElCh	75, 44.972, 105.849
Yxy	47.6171, 0.3796, 0.4395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290559078 (0xFFBCBC66)
YUV	178.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981
Hunter-Lab	69.0052, -14.3899, 31.4681

Details

The RGB color **188, 188, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **102, 102, 188**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 244, 155**, and **133, 135, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 188, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 188, 121**.

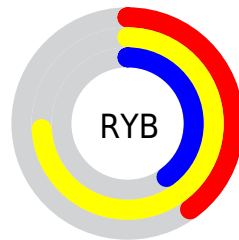
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (74%)

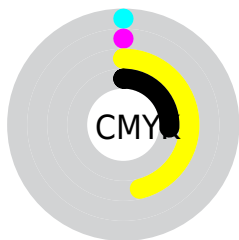
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (40%)

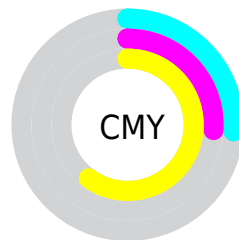


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 188, 102 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, 188, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 188, 102

255, 255, 255

 246, 244, 155

 255, 255, 182

 255, 255, 210


 255, 255, 239

 188, 188, 102


 160, 161, 77

 133, 135, 52

 106, 110, 26

 81, 85, 0


 56, 62, 0

 31, 41, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 188, 102

 188, 188, 102

■ 188, 188, 83

■ 188, 188, 121

■ 188, 188, 64

■ 188, 188, 140

■ 188, 188, 46

■ 188, 188, 158

■ 188, 188, 27

■ 188, 188, 177

■ 188, 188, 8

■ 188, 188, 196

■ 188, 188, 0

■ 188, 188, 215

■ 188, 188, 234

■ 188, 188, 252

■ 188, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 174, 103



188, 188, 102



141, 198, 124

Triad

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



188, 188, 102



0, 202, 242



251, 153, 205

Complementary

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



188, 188, 102



102, 102, 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.



215, 165, 241



188, 188, 102



76, 193, 255

Square

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



188, 188, 102



0, 205, 205



157, 180, 255



255, 151, 163

Rectangle

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



188, 188, 102



105, 202, 148



157, 180, 255



242, 156, 218

Sweetspot

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



188, 188, 102



245, 245, 211



188, 102, 102



122, 122, 102



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 188, 102



245, 245, 110



145, 188, 102



94, 94, 85



158, 158, 0



31, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 102, 188



110, 110, 245



145, 102, 188



85, 85, 94



0, 0, 158



0, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 188, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

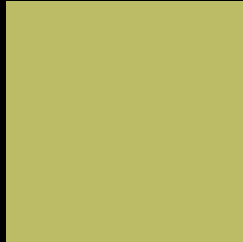
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

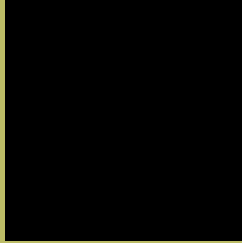
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 188, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 188, 102.

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, 188, 102

Protanopia
202, 184, 100

Deuteranopia
223, 175, 105



Tritanopia
198, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 188, 102

Protanomaly
197, 185, 101

Deuteranomaly
210, 180, 104

Tritanomaly
194, 182, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 188, 102

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
182, 182, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 188, 102 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, 188, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 188, 102)  
}
```

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, 188, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 188, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 188, 102 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, 188, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 188, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 188, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 188, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 188, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 188,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 188, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 188, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
188, 102) }
```

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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