

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 195, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 195, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 195, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCC3A3
RGB	188, 195, 163
RGB Percent	74%, 76%, 64%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2353, 0.3608
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.16, 0.24
HSL	73°, 21%, 70%
HSV	73°, 16%, 76%
XYZ	46.8650, 52.3659, 42.2879
YIQ	189.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

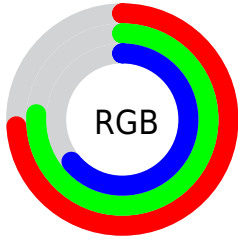
Format	Color
RYB	163, 195, 170
Decimal	12370851
CIELab	77.50, -8.00, 15.29
CIELCh	77, 17.254, 117.641
Yxy	52.3659, 0.3312, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290560931 (0xFFBCC3A3)
YUV	189.2590, -12.9457, -1.1041
Hunter-Lab	72.3643, -11.0363, 16.0074

Details

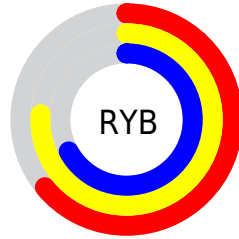
The RGB color **188, 195, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 163, 195**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 252, 218**, and **135, 141, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 195, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 195, 183**.

Distribution



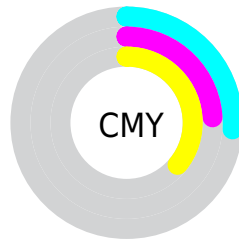
- Red (74%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 195, 163 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, 195, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 195, 163

255, 255, 255

 244, 252, 218

 255, 255, 246


 188, 195, 163

 161, 168, 137

 135, 141, 111

 109, 116, 87

 85, 91, 63


 61, 68, 41

 39, 46, 20

 19, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 195, 163

 188, 195, 163

184, 195, 144

192, 195, 183

179, 195, 124

197, 195, 202

175, 195, 105

201, 195, 221

171, 195, 85

205, 195, 241

167, 195, 66

209, 195, 255

162, 195, 46

214, 195, 255

158, 195, 26

218, 195, 255

154, 195, 7

222, 195, 255

152, 195, 0

226, 195, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 190, 160



188, 195, 163



170, 199, 174

Triad

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



188, 195, 163



156, 198, 218



223, 181, 193

Complementary

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



188, 195, 163



170, 163, 195

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.



211, 183, 209



188, 195, 163



172, 193, 223

Square

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



188, 195, 163



149, 200, 206



193, 188, 220



225, 181, 177

Rectangle

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



188, 195, 163



159, 200, 184



193, 188, 220



220, 181, 199

Sweetspot

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



188, 195, 163



250, 252, 240



195, 170, 163



126, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



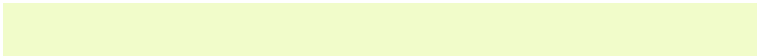
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 195, 163



241, 252, 202



172, 195, 163



95, 97, 87



126, 161, 0



26, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 163, 195



213, 202, 252



186, 163, 195



89, 87, 97



35, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 195, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

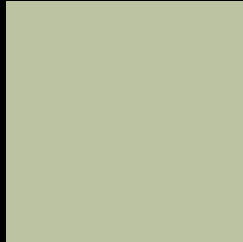
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

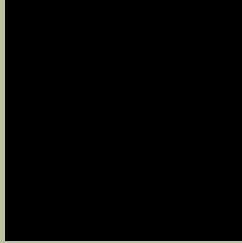
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 195, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 195, 163.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 195, 163.

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](#).

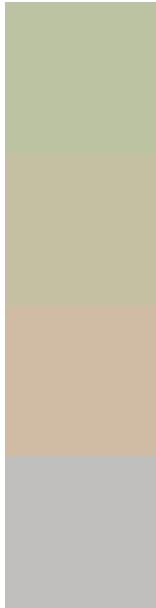
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
194, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 195, 163

Protanomaly
197, 192, 162

Deuteranomaly
208, 188, 164

Tritanomaly
192, 191, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 195, 163

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
189, 191, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 195, 163 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, 195, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 195, 163)  
}
```

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, 195, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 195, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 195, 163 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, 195, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 195, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 195, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 195, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 195, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 195,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 195, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 195, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
195, 163) }
```

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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