

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 200, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 200, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 200, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	BCC8A7
RGB	188, 200, 167
RGB Percent	74%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2157, 0.3451
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	82°, 23%, 72%
HSV	82°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	48.3684, 54.7899, 44.5854
YIQ	192.6500, 3.4410, -12.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

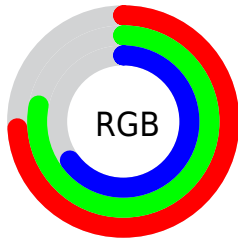
Format	Color
RYB	167, 200, 179
Decimal	12372135
CIELab	78.92, -9.95, 15.14
CIELCh	79, 18.116, 123.315
Yxy	54.7899, 0.3274, 0.3708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290562215 (0xFFBCC8A7)
YUV	192.6500, -12.6455, -4.0781
Hunter-Lab	74.0202, -12.8949, 16.1013

Details

The RGB color **188, 200, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **179, 167, 200**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 255, 222**, and **135, 146, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 200, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 200, 187**.

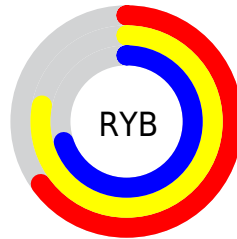
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (78%)

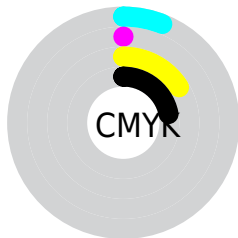
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (70%)

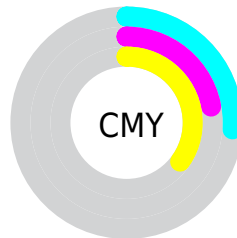


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 200, 167 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, 200, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 200, 167

255, 255, 255

 244, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251


 188, 200, 167

 161, 173, 141

 135, 146, 115

 109, 120, 90

 85, 96, 67

 61, 72, 44

 39, 49, 23

 20, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 200, 167

 188, 200, 167

 181, 200, 147

 195, 200, 187

 173, 200, 127

 203, 200, 207

 166, 200, 107


 210, 200, 227

 159, 200, 87

 217, 200, 247

 152, 200, 67

 224, 200, 255

 144, 200, 47

 232, 200, 255

 137, 200, 27

 239, 200, 255

 130, 200, 7

 246, 200, 255

 127, 200, 0

 253, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 195, 162



188, 200, 167



169, 204, 180

Triad

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



188, 200, 167



160, 201, 225



230, 184, 194

Complementary

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



188, 200, 167



179, 167, 200

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.



219, 186, 211



188, 200, 167



179, 196, 229

Square

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



188, 200, 167



151, 204, 213



201, 190, 224



230, 185, 178

Rectangle

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



188, 200, 167



159, 205, 191



201, 190, 224



227, 184, 200

Sweetspot

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



188, 200, 167



250, 255, 242



200, 179, 167



125, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



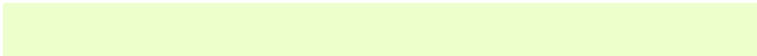
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 200, 167



236, 255, 204



172, 200, 167



96, 99, 90



104, 163, 0



23, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



179, 167, 200



223, 204, 255



195, 167, 200



93, 90, 99



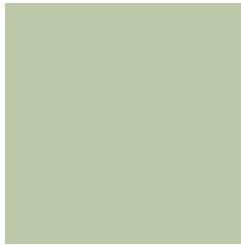
59, 0, 163



13, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 200, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

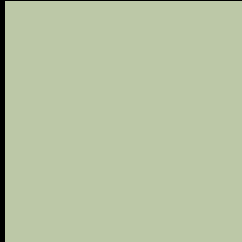
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

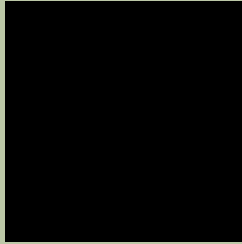
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 200, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 200, 167.

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

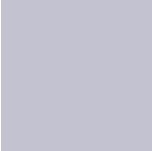
188, 200, 167

Protanopia

206, 195, 164

Deuteranopia

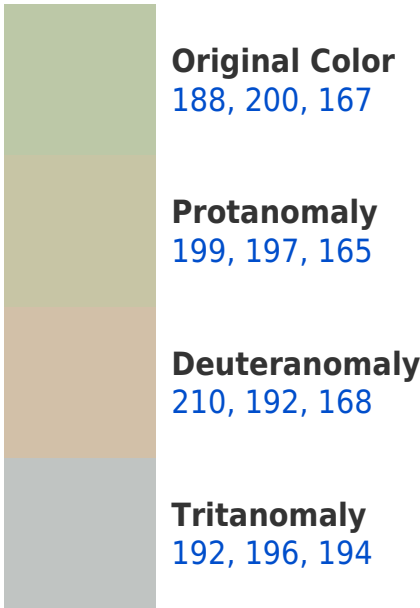
223, 188, 169



Tritanopia

194, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 200, 167 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, 200, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 200, 167)  
}
```

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, 200, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 200, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 200, 167 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, 200, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 200, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 200, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 200, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 200, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 200,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 200, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 200, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
200, 167) }
```

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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