

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 164, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 164, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 164, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDA474
RGB	189, 164, 116
RGB Percent	74%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.2588, 0.3569, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.39, 0.26
HSL	39°, 36%, 60%
HSV	39°, 39%, 74%
XYZ	37.4141, 38.6307, 22.0075
YIQ	166.0030, 30.3080, -9.6280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

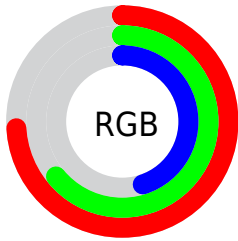
Format	Color
RYB	154, 189, 116
Decimal	12428404
CIELab	68.48, 2.29, 28.29
CIELCh	68, 28.380, 85.374
Yxy	38.6307, 0.3816, 0.3940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290618484 (0xFFBDA474)
YUV	166.0030, -24.6515, 20.1684
Hunter-Lab	62.1536, -1.3185, 22.5139

Details

The RGB color **189, 164, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 141, 189**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 219, 168**, and **134, 112, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 158, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 170, 135**.

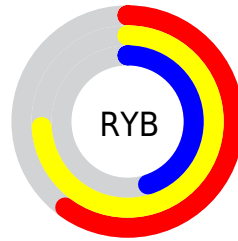
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (64%)

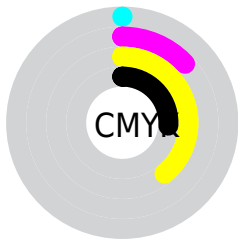
Blue (45%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (45%)

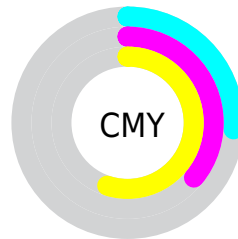


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 164, 116 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 189, 164, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 164, 116

255, 255, 255

 246, 219, 168

 255, 247, 196


 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 189, 164, 116

 189, 158, 97

 189, 164, 116

 161, 138, 91

 134, 112, 67

 108, 88, 44

 83, 65, 22

 59, 43, 0

 35, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 189, 164, 116

 189, 170, 135

■ 189, 151, 78

■ 189, 177, 154

■ 189, 145, 59

■ 189, 183, 173

■ 189, 138, 40

■ 189, 190, 192

■ 189, 132, 21

■ 189, 196, 211

■ 189, 125, 3

■ 189, 203, 229

■ 189, 124, 0

■ 189, 209, 248

■ 189, 216, 255

■ 189, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 155, 126



189, 164, 116



162, 172, 120

Triad

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



189, 164, 116



87, 181, 188



196, 153, 196

Complementary

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



189, 164, 116



116, 141, 189

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.



165, 162, 213



189, 164, 116



96, 177, 208

Square

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



189, 164, 116



104, 181, 162



128, 171, 218



214, 148, 172

Rectangle

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



189, 164, 116



143, 176, 130



128, 171, 218



187, 156, 203

Sweetspot

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



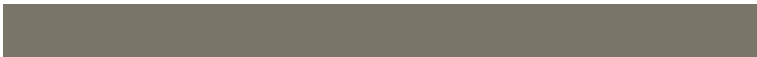
189, 164, 116



245, 235, 215



189, 116, 142



122, 117, 105



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 164, 116



245, 206, 132



178, 189, 116



94, 91, 85



158, 104, 0



31, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 141, 189



132, 171, 245



127, 116, 189



85, 88, 94



0, 54, 158



0, 10, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 164, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

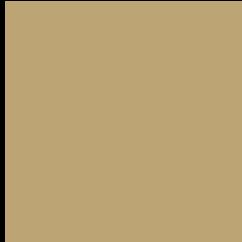
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189, 164, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

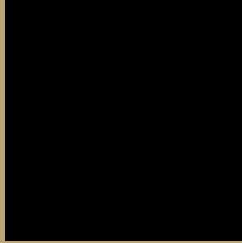
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 189, 164, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 164, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 164, 116.

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


189, 164, 116

Protanopia

180, 167, 117

Deuteranopia

199, 160, 117



Tritanopia
195, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 164, 116

Protanomaly
183, 166, 117

Deuteranomaly
195, 161, 117

Tritanomaly
193, 160, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 164, 116

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
174, 165, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 164, 116 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(189, 164, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 164, 116)  
}
```

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(189, 164, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 164, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 164, 116 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(189, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 164, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 164, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 164, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 164, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 164,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 164, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
164, 116) }
```

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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