

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 192, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 192, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 192, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDC080
RGB	189, 192, 128
RGB Percent	74%, 75%, 50%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2471, 0.4980
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.33, 0.25
HSL	63°, 34%, 63%
HSV	63°, 33%, 75%
XYZ	43.7322, 50.0766, 27.7829
YIQ	183.8070, 18.7560, -20.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

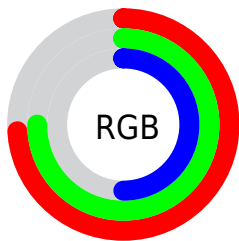
Format	Color
RYB	128, 192, 131
Decimal	12435584
CIELab	76.12, -11.05, 31.97
CIElCh	76, 33.823, 109.068
Yxy	50.0766, 0.3597, 0.4118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290625664 (0xFFBDC080)
YUV	183.8070, -27.5129, 4.5543
Hunter-Lab	70.7648, -13.5266, 26.2576

Details

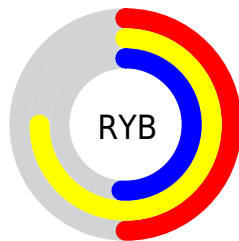
The RGB color **189, 192, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 128, 192**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 248, 181**, and **135, 139, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 192, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 192, 147**.

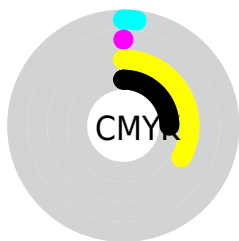
Distribution



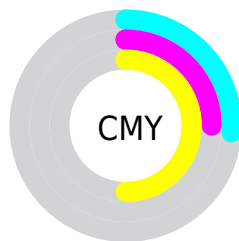
- Red (74%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 192, 128 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, 192, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 192, 128


255, 255, 255


 246, 248, 181

 255, 255, 209

 255, 255, 238

 189, 192, 128

 161, 165, 102

 135, 139, 78

 109, 113, 54

 83, 89, 31

 59, 65, 7

 37, 43, 0


 6, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0


 189, 192, 128


 189, 192, 128

 188, 192, 109


 190, 192, 147

 187, 192, 90


 191, 192, 166

 186, 192, 70

 192, 192, 186

 185, 192, 51

 193, 192, 205

 185, 192, 32

 194, 192, 224

 184, 192, 13

 194, 192, 243

 183, 192, 0

 195, 192, 255

 196, 192, 255

 197, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 182, 127



189, 192, 128



153, 200, 146

Triad

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



189, 192, 128



90, 201, 234



242, 165, 200

Complementary

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



189, 192, 128



131, 128, 192

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.



216, 173, 229



189, 192, 128



129, 194, 248

Square

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



189, 192, 128



88, 205, 207



176, 184, 246



250, 165, 169

Rectangle

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



189, 192, 128



129, 203, 164



176, 184, 246



235, 167, 211

Sweetspot

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



189, 192, 128



249, 250, 225



192, 130, 128



124, 125, 110



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



189, 192, 128



245, 250, 150



158, 192, 128



96, 97, 87



153, 161, 0



32, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 128, 192



155, 150, 250



162, 128, 192



88, 87, 97



8, 0, 161



2, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 192, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

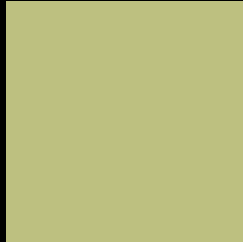
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

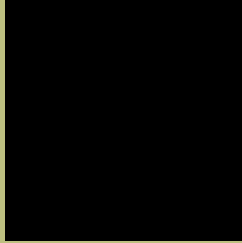
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 192, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 192, 128.

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, 192, 128

Protanopia
203, 187, 126

Deuteranopia
224, 180, 131



Tritanopia
198, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 192, 128

Protanomaly
198, 189, 127

Deuteranomaly
211, 184, 130

Tritanomaly
195, 186, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 192, 128

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
186, 187, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 192, 128 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, 192, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 192, 128)  
}
```

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, 192, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 192, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 192, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

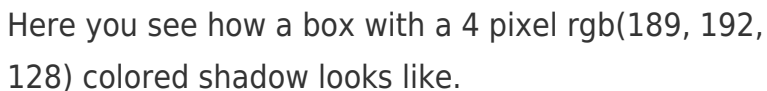
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(189, 192, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 192, 128) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 192, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 192, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 192, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 192, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 192, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 192, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
192, 128) }
```

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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