

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 146, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 146, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 146, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE9294
RGB	190, 146, 148
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 58%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4275, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.22, 0.25
HSL	357°, 25%, 66%
HSV	357°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	36.8594, 33.6430, 32.5680
YIQ	159.3840, 25.5820, 9.9500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

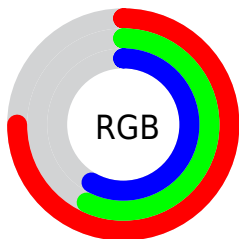
Format	Color
RYB	190, 146, 148
Decimal	12489364
CIELab	64.68, 16.87, 5.35
CIELCh	65, 17.695, 17.585
Yxy	33.6430, 0.3576, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290679444 (0xFFBE9294)
YUV	159.3840, -5.6123, 26.8502
Hunter-Lab	58.0026, 11.9282, 7.3109

Details

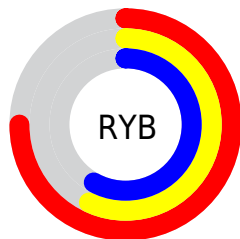
The RGB color **190, 146, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 190, 188**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 200, 202**, and **136, 95, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 127, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 165, 166**.

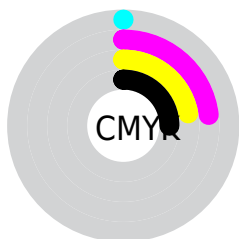
Distribution



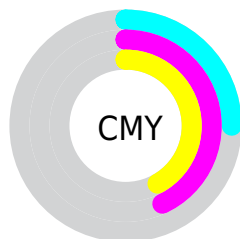
- Red (75%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 146, 148 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 190, 146, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 146, 148

255, 255, 255


 247, 200, 202

 255, 228, 230


 190, 146, 148

 163, 120, 122

 136, 95, 97

 110, 71, 74

 85, 48, 51


 61, 27, 30

 39, 3, 5

 0, 0, 0

 190, 146, 148

 190, 127, 130

 190, 146, 148

 190, 165, 166

■ 190, 108, 112

■ 190, 184, 184

■ 190, 89, 94

■ 190, 203, 202

■ 190, 70, 75

■ 190, 222, 221

■ 190, 51, 57

■ 190, 241, 239

■ 190, 32, 39

■ 190, 255, 255

■ 190, 13, 21

■ 190, 0, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 146, 164



190, 146, 148



186, 149, 134

Triad

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



190, 146, 148



141, 163, 135



131, 160, 187

Complementary

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



190, 146, 148



146, 190, 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.



117, 164, 180



190, 146, 148



125, 166, 150

Square

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



190, 146, 148



159, 159, 127



115, 166, 166



151, 155, 187

Rectangle

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



190, 146, 148



180, 152, 128



115, 166, 166



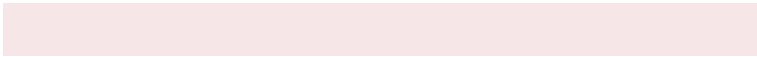
125, 162, 186

Sweetspot

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



190, 146, 148



247, 230, 231



188, 146, 190



125, 115, 115



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 146, 148



247, 178, 181



190, 166, 146



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 7



31, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



190, 146, 148



247, 178, 181



146, 170, 190



94, 85, 85



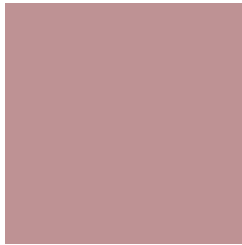
158, 0, 7



31, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 146, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

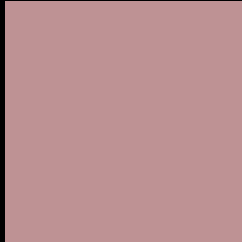
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190, 146, 148 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 190, 146, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 146, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 146, 148.

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
190, 146, 148

Protanopia
161, 156, 154

Deuteranopia
176, 152, 147



Tritanopia
191, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 146, 148

Protanomaly

172, 152, 152

Deuteranomaly

181, 150, 147

Tritanomaly

191, 145, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 146, 148

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

170, 154, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 146, 148 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(190, 146, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 146, 148)  
}
```

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(190, 146, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 146, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 146, 148 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(190, 146, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 146, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 146, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 146, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 146, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 146,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 146, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 146, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
146, 148) }
```

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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