

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 163, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 163, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 163, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEA372
RGB	190, 163, 114
RGB Percent	75%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.2549, 0.3608, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.40, 0.25
HSL	39°, 37%, 60%
HSV	39°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	37.3697, 38.3564, 21.3535
YIQ	165.4870, 31.8210, -9.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

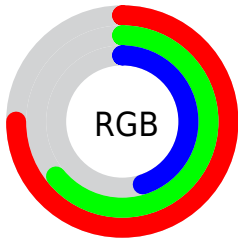
Format	Color
RYB	156, 190, 114
Decimal	12493682
CIELab	68.28, 3.01, 29.12
CIElCh	68, 29.271, 84.102
Yxy	38.3564, 0.3849, 0.3951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290683762 (0xFFBEA372)
YUV	165.4870, -25.3831, 21.4979
Hunter-Lab	61.9326, -0.6764, 22.9104

Details

The RGB color **190, 163, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 141, 190**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 218, 166**, and **135, 111, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 156, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 170, 133**.

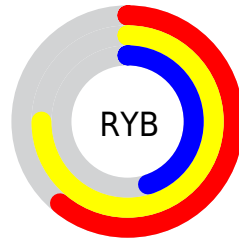
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (64%)

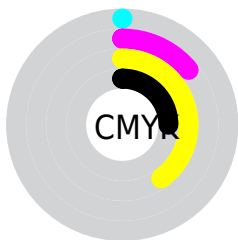
Blue (45%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (45%)

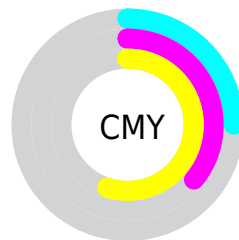


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 163, 114 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, 163, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 163, 114


255, 255, 255

 247, 218, 166

 255, 246, 194

 255, 255, 222


 255, 255, 250

 190, 163, 114

 162, 137, 89

 135, 111, 65


 109, 87, 42


 83, 64, 20


 59, 42, 0

 35, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 163, 114

 190, 156, 95

 190, 163, 114

 190, 170, 133

■ 190, 149, 76

■ 190, 177, 152

■ 190, 143, 57

■ 190, 183, 171

■ 190, 136, 38

■ 190, 190, 190

■ 190, 129, 19

■ 190, 197, 209

■ 190, 122, 0

■ 190, 204, 228

■ 190, 210, 247

■ 190, 217, 255

■ 190, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 154, 125



190, 163, 114



163, 171, 118

Triad

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



190, 163, 114



83, 181, 187



195, 153, 198

Complementary

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



190, 163, 114



114, 141, 190

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.



163, 162, 215



190, 163, 114



91, 177, 208

Square

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



190, 163, 114



103, 181, 160



124, 171, 219



215, 147, 173

Rectangle

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



190, 163, 114



143, 176, 128



124, 171, 219



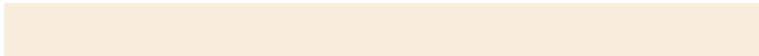
186, 155, 205

Sweetspot

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



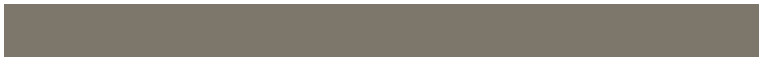
190, 163, 114



247, 237, 218



190, 114, 142



125, 119, 107



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 163, 114



247, 205, 129



180, 190, 114



94, 91, 85



158, 102, 0



31, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 141, 190



129, 171, 247



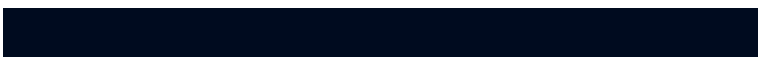
124, 114, 190



85, 88, 94



0, 56, 158



0, 11, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 163, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

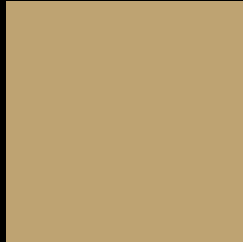
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

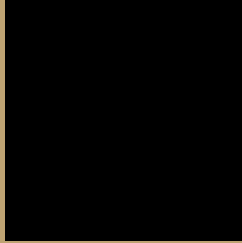
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 163, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 163, 114.

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, 163, 114

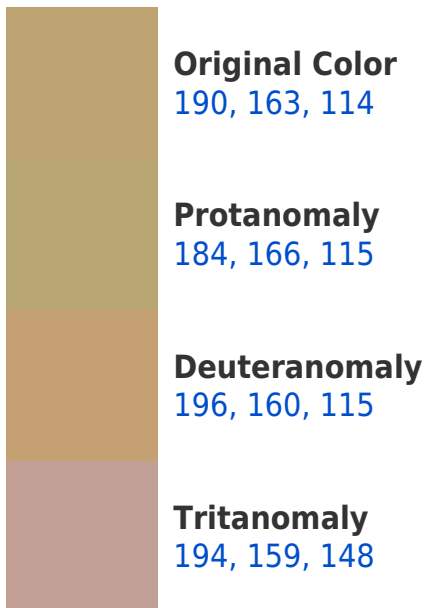
Protanopia
180, 167, 115

Deuteranopia
199, 159, 115



Tritanopia
196, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 163, 114 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, 163, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 163, 114)  
}
```

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, 163, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 163, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 163, 114 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, 163, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 163, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 163, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 163, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 163, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 163,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 163, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 163, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
163, 114) }
```

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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