

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 164, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 164, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 164, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEA489
RGB	190, 164, 137
RGB Percent	75%, 64%, 54%
CMY	0.2549, 0.3569, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.28, 0.25
HSL	31°, 29%, 64%
HSV	31°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	39.0260, 39.3042, 29.1965
YIQ	168.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

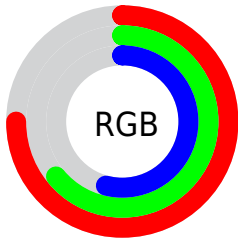
Format	Color
RYB	188, 190, 137
Decimal	12493961
CIELab	68.97, 5.37, 17.53
CIElCh	69, 18.337, 72.960
Yxy	39.3042, 0.3629, 0.3655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290684041 (0xFFBEA489)
YUV	168.6960, -15.6261, 18.6836
Hunter-Lab	62.6931, 1.4022, 16.2735

Details

The RGB color **190, 164, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 163, 190**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 219, 190**, and **136, 112, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 155, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 173, 156**.

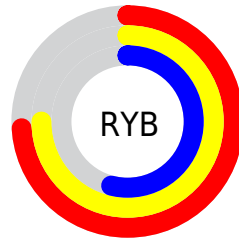
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (64%)

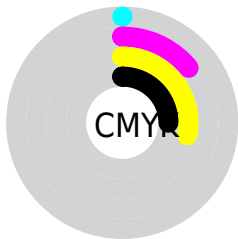
Blue (54%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (54%)

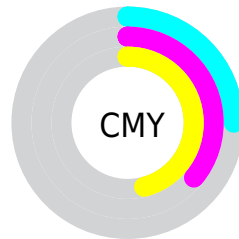


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 164, 137 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, 164, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 164, 137

255, 255, 255

 247, 219, 190

 255, 247, 218

 255, 255, 247


 190, 164, 137

 163, 138, 112

 136, 112, 87

 110, 88, 64

 85, 65, 41

 61, 43, 21

 39, 22, 0

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 190, 164, 137


 190, 164, 137


 190, 155, 118


 190, 173, 156

 190, 145, 99


 190, 183, 175

 190, 136, 80


 190, 192, 194

 190, 127, 61

 190, 201, 213

 190, 117, 42

 190, 211, 232

 190, 108, 23

 190, 220, 251

 190, 99, 4

 190, 229, 255

 190, 97, 0

 190, 239, 255

 190, 248, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 159, 146



190, 164, 137



174, 170, 136

Triad

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



190, 164, 137



125, 178, 175



180, 162, 193

Complementary

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



190, 164, 137



137, 163, 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.



159, 167, 200



190, 164, 137



125, 176, 190

Square

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



190, 164, 137



137, 177, 158



138, 173, 200



196, 158, 178

Rectangle

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



190, 164, 137



161, 173, 140



138, 173, 200



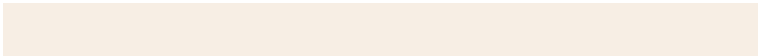
173, 164, 196

Sweetspot

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



190, 164, 137



247, 238, 228



190, 137, 164



125, 119, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 164, 137



247, 207, 166



190, 190, 137



94, 90, 85



158, 81, 0



31, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 163, 190



166, 206, 247



137, 137, 190



85, 90, 94



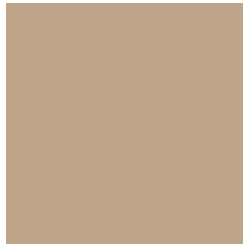
0, 78, 158



0, 15, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 164, 137 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, 164, 137 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, 164, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 164, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 164, 137.

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, 164, 137

Protanopia
178, 168, 139

Deuteranopia
195, 162, 137



Tritanopia
194, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 164, 137

Protanomaly

182, 167, 138

Deuteranomaly

193, 163, 137

Tritanomaly

193, 161, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 164, 137

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

177, 167, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 164, 137 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, 164, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 164, 137)  
}
```

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, 164, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 164, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 164, 137 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, 164, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 164, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 164, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 164, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 164, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 164,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 164, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 164, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
164, 137) }
```

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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