

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 186, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 186, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 186, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEBAC0
RGB	190, 186, 192
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 75%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2706, 0.2471
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	280°, 5%, 74%
HSV	280°, 3%, 75%
XYZ	48.3085, 49.8707, 56.9491
YIQ	187.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

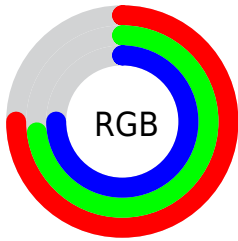
Format	Color
RYB	190, 186, 192
Decimal	12499648
CIELab	75.99, 2.52, -2.54
CIELCh	76, 3.573, 314.750
Yxy	49.8707, 0.3114, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290689728 (0xFFBEBAC0)
YUV	187.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592
Hunter-Lab	70.6192, -1.4770, 1.6205

Details

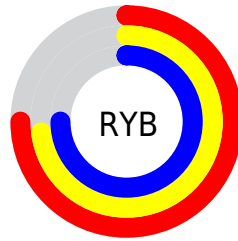
The RGB color **190, 186, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 192, 186**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 242, 248**, and **137, 133, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 167, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 205, 192**.

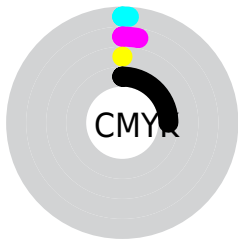
Distribution



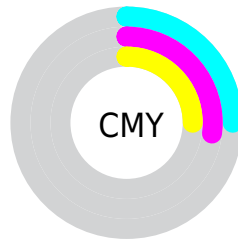
- Red (75%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 186, 192 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, 186, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 190, 186, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 246, 242, 248

■ 190, 186, 192

■ 163, 159, 165

■ 137, 133, 139

■ 111, 108, 113

■ 87, 83, 89

■ 64, 60, 65


■ 42, 39, 43

■ 21, 18, 23


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 190, 186, 192


■ 190, 186, 192

 184, 167, 192

 196, 205, 192

 177, 148, 192

 203, 224, 192

 171, 128, 192

 209, 244, 192

 164, 109, 192


 216, 255, 192

 158, 90, 192

 222, 255, 192

 152, 71, 192

 228, 255, 192

 145, 52, 192

 235, 255, 192

 139, 32, 192

 241, 255, 192

 132, 13, 192

 248, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 187, 194



190, 186, 192



193, 185, 189

Triad

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



190, 186, 192



192, 187, 181



180, 189, 189

Complementary

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



190, 186, 192



188, 192, 186

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.



181, 189, 185



190, 186, 192



188, 188, 181

Square

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



190, 186, 192



194, 186, 183



185, 189, 183



180, 189, 192

Rectangle

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



190, 186, 192



194, 185, 187



185, 189, 183



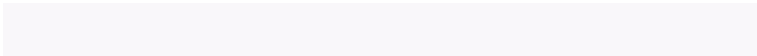
180, 189, 188

Sweetspot

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



190, 186, 192



249, 247, 250



186, 188, 192



125, 124, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 186, 192



247, 240, 250



192, 186, 191



95, 92, 97



107, 0, 161



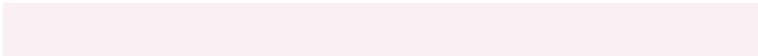
22, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 186, 188



250, 240, 243



186, 192, 187



97, 92, 94



161, 0, 54



33, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 186, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

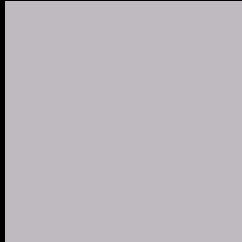
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

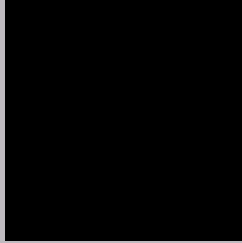
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

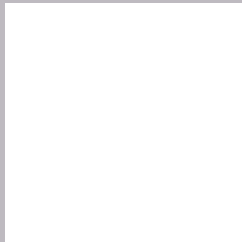
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 190, 186, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 186, 192.

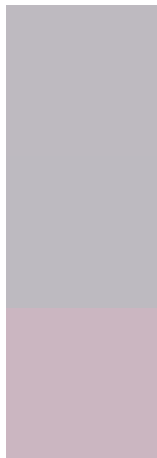


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 186, 192.

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, 186, 192

Protanopia
189, 186, 192

Deuteranopia
203, 182, 193



Tritanopia
191, 185, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 186, 192

Protanomaly

189, 186, 192

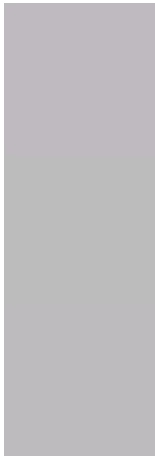
Deuteranomaly

198, 183, 193

Tritanomaly

191, 185, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 186, 192

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

189, 187, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 186, 192 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, 186, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 186, 192)  
}
```

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, 186, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 186, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 186, 192 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, 186, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 186, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 186, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 186, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 186, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 186,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 186, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 186, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
186, 192) }
```

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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