

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 192, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 192, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 192, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEC0A0
RGB	190, 192, 160
RGB Percent	75%, 75%, 63%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2471, 0.3725
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	64°, 20%, 69%
HSV	64°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	46.4300, 51.1845, 40.6902
YIQ	187.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

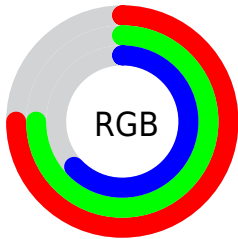
Format	Color
RYB	160, 192, 162
Decimal	12501152
CIELab	76.79, -6.18, 15.93
CIELCh	77, 17.081, 111.200
Yxy	51.1845, 0.3357, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290691232 (0xFFBEC0A0)
YUV	187.7540, -13.6827, 1.9697
Hunter-Lab	71.5433, -9.3584, 16.3592

Details

The RGB color **190, 192, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **162, 160, 192**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 248, 215**, and **136, 139, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 192, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 192, 179**.

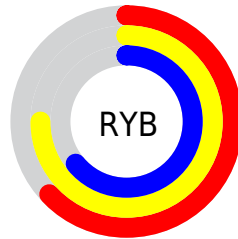
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (75%)

Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (64%)

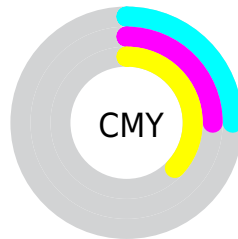


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (25%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 192, 160 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, 192, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 192, 160

255, 255, 255


 246, 248, 215

 255, 255, 243

 190, 192, 160


 163, 165, 134

 136, 139, 108

 111, 113, 84

 86, 89, 61

 63, 65, 39

 40, 43, 18

 19, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 192, 160

 190, 192, 160

■ 189, 192, 141

■ 191, 192, 179

■ 188, 192, 122

■ 192, 192, 198

■ 186, 192, 102

■ 194, 192, 218

■ 185, 192, 83

■ 195, 192, 237

■ 184, 192, 64

■ 196, 192, 255

■ 183, 192, 45

■ 197, 192, 255

■ 182, 192, 26

■ 198, 192, 255

■ 180, 192, 6

■ 200, 192, 255

■ 180, 192, 0

■ 201, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 187, 159



190, 192, 160



172, 196, 169

Triad

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



190, 192, 160



152, 196, 214



219, 179, 195

Complementary

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



190, 192, 160



162, 160, 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.



206, 182, 209



190, 192, 160



166, 192, 220

Square

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



190, 192, 160



148, 199, 200



187, 187, 219



223, 179, 179

Rectangle

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



190, 192, 160



161, 198, 179



187, 187, 219



215, 180, 200

Sweetspot

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



190, 192, 160



249, 250, 237



192, 162, 160



124, 125, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 192, 160



247, 250, 200



174, 192, 160



96, 97, 87



151, 161, 0



31, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 160, 192



203, 200, 250



178, 160, 192



88, 87, 97



10, 0, 161



2, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 192, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

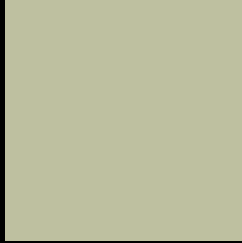
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

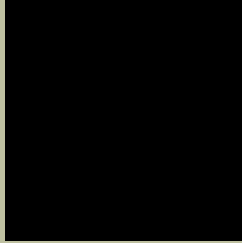
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

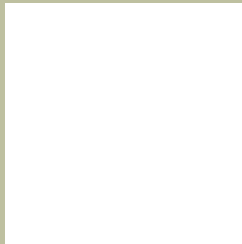
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 190, 192, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 192, 160.

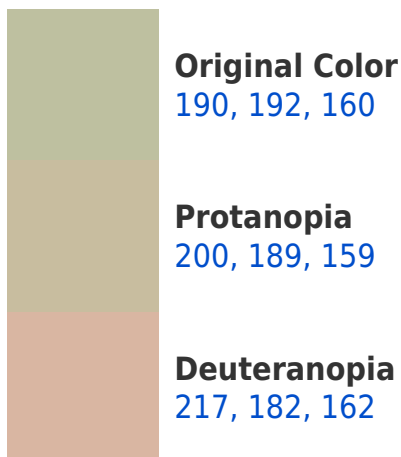



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 192, 160.

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](#).

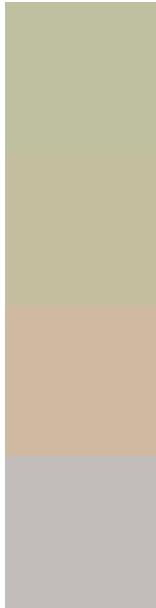
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
196, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 192, 160

Protanomaly

196, 190, 159

Deuteranomaly

207, 186, 161

Tritanomaly

194, 188, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 192, 160

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

189, 189, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 192, 160 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, 192, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 192, 160)  
}
```

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, 192, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 192, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 192, 160 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, 192, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 192, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 192, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 192, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 192, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 192,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 192, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 192, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
192, 160) }
```

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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