

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 196, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 196, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 196, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEC480
RGB	190, 196, 128
RGB Percent	75%, 77%, 50%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2314, 0.4980
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.35, 0.23
HSL	65°, 37%, 64%
HSV	65°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	44.8714, 51.9855, 28.0913
YIQ	186.4540, 18.2520, -22.4200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

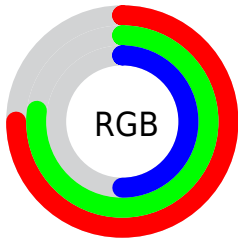
Format	Color
RYB	128, 196, 134
Decimal	12502144
CIELab	77.27, -12.71, 33.49
CIELCh	77, 35.823, 110.779
Yxy	51.9855, 0.3591, 0.4161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290692224 (0xFFBEC480)
YUV	186.4540, -28.8178, 3.1098
Hunter-Lab	72.1010, -15.0888, 27.3707

Details

The RGB color **190, 196, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 128, 196**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 253, 182**, and **136, 142, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 196, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 196, 148**.

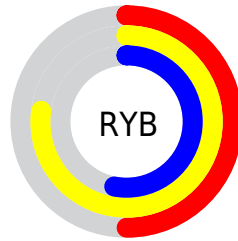
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (77%)

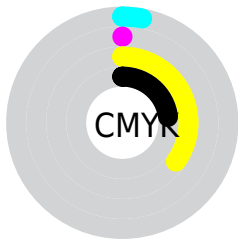
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (53%)

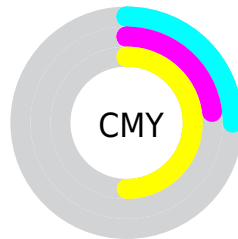


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (23%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 196, 128 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, 196, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 196, 128


255, 255, 255


 247, 253, 182

 255, 255, 209

 255, 255, 238

 190, 196, 128

 162, 169, 102


 136, 142, 78

 109, 117, 54

 84, 92, 30


 60, 69, 5

 37, 46, 0

 8, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 196, 128

 190, 196, 128

188, 196, 108

192, 196, 148

187, 196, 89

193, 196, 167

185, 196, 69

195, 196, 187

183, 196, 50

197, 196, 206

181, 196, 30

199, 196, 226

180, 196, 10

200, 196, 246

179, 196, 0

202, 196, 255

204, 196, 255

206, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 185, 125



190, 196, 128



152, 204, 148

Triad

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



190, 196, 128



85, 205, 241



249, 167, 203

Complementary

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



190, 196, 128



134, 128, 196

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.



223, 174, 233



190, 196, 128



130, 197, 255

Square

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



190, 196, 128



80, 209, 213



181, 186, 253



255, 167, 169

Rectangle

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



190, 196, 128



125, 207, 168



181, 186, 253



243, 168, 213

Sweetspot

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



190, 196, 128



253, 255, 230



196, 134, 128



126, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 196, 128



246, 255, 148



156, 196, 128



96, 97, 87



146, 161, 0



30, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 128, 196



157, 148, 255



168, 128, 196



88, 87, 97



14, 0, 161



3, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 196, 128 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, 196, 128 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, 196, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 196, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 196, 128.

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, 196, 128

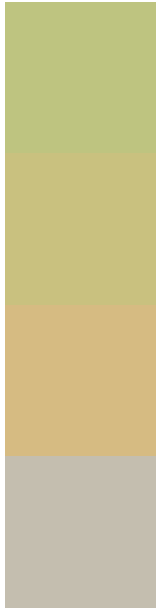
Protanopia
207, 191, 126

Deuteranopia
228, 182, 131



Tritanopia
199, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 196, 128

Protanomaly
201, 193, 127

Deuteranomaly
214, 187, 130

Tritanomaly
196, 190, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 196, 128

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
187, 190, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 196, 128 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, 196, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 196, 128)  
}
```

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, 196, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 196, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 196, 128 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, 196, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 196, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 196, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 196, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 196, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 196, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 196, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 196, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
196, 128) }
```

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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