

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 201, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 201, 156) contains.

RGB(190, 201, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(190, 201, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEC99C
RGB	190, 201, 156
RGB Percent	75%, 79%, 61%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2118, 0.3882
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.22, 0.21
HSL	75°, 29%, 70%
HSV	75°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	48.1226, 55.1207, 39.5555
YIQ	192.5810, 7.8890, -16.3270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

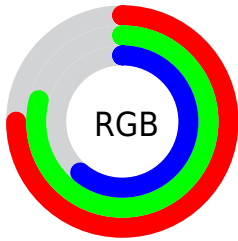
Format	Color
RYB	156, 201, 167
Decimal	12503452
CIELab	79.11, -11.45, 21.28
CIELCh	79, 24.162, 118.285
Yxy	55.1207, 0.3370, 0.3860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290693532 (0xFFBEC99C)
YUV	192.5810, -18.0344, -2.2635
Hunter-Lab	74.2433, -14.2268, 20.3817

Details

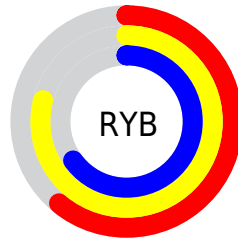
The RGB color **190, 201, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 156, 201**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 211**, and **136, 147, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 201, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 201, 176**.

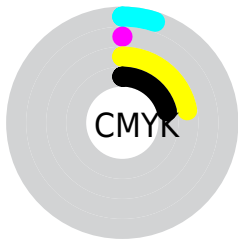
Distribution



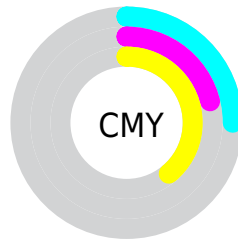
- Red (75%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 201, 156 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, 201, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 201, 156

255, 255, 255


 247, 255, 211

 255, 255, 239

 190, 201, 156


 163, 174, 130

 136, 147, 105

 111, 121, 80

 86, 97, 57

 62, 73, 35

 40, 50, 13

 19, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 201, 156


 190, 201, 156

 185, 201, 136


 195, 201, 176

 180, 201, 116


 200, 201, 196

 175, 201, 96


 205, 201, 216

 170, 201, 76

 210, 201, 236

 165, 201, 56

 215, 201, 255

 161, 201, 35

 219, 201, 255

 156, 201, 15

 224, 201, 255

 152, 201, 0

 229, 201, 255

 234, 201, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 194, 151



190, 201, 156



164, 206, 172

Triad

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



190, 201, 156



142, 205, 233



239, 180, 198

Complementary

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



190, 201, 156



167, 156, 201

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.



224, 184, 220



190, 201, 156



168, 198, 240

Square

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



190, 201, 156



133, 208, 216



198, 191, 235



242, 181, 176

Rectangle

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



190, 201, 156



149, 208, 186



198, 191, 235



235, 181, 206

Sweetspot

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



190, 201, 156



251, 255, 237



201, 167, 156



125, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



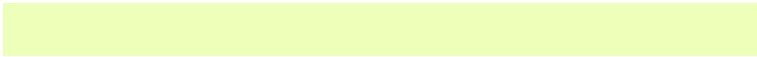
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 201, 156



238, 255, 186



168, 201, 156



97, 99, 90



123, 163, 0



27, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 156, 201



203, 186, 255



189, 156, 201



92, 90, 99



40, 0, 163



9, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 201, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

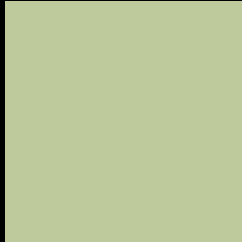
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

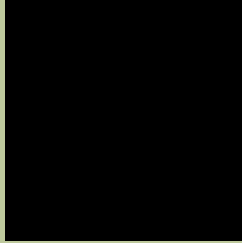
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

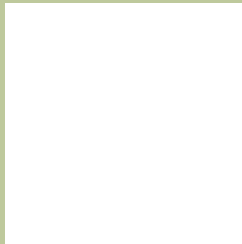
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 190, 201, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 201, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 201, 156.

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](#).

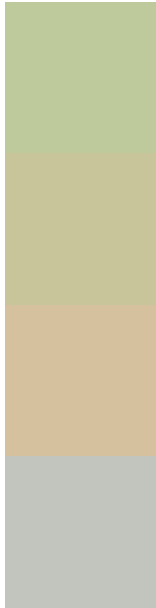
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
197, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 201, 156

Protanomaly
201, 197, 154

Deuteranomaly
214, 193, 158

Tritanomaly
194, 197, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 201, 156

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
192, 196, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 201, 156 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, 201, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 201, 156)  
}
```

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, 201, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 201, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 201, 156 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, 201, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 201, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 201, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 201, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 201, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 201,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 201, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 201, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
201, 156) }
```

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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