

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 211, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 211, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 211, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED38E
RGB	190, 211, 142
RGB Percent	75%, 83%, 56%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1725, 0.4431
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.33, 0.17
HSL	78°, 44%, 69%
HSV	78°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	49.4120, 59.4887, 34.4694
YIQ	196.8550, 9.6330, -25.9110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

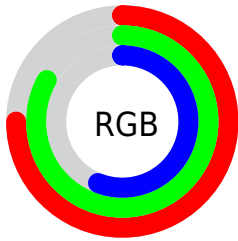
Format	Color
RYB	142, 211, 163
Decimal	12505998
CIELab	81.56, -18.48, 31.90
CIELCh	82, 36.863, 120.081
Yxy	59.4887, 0.3446, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290696078 (0xFFBED38E)
YUV	196.8550, -27.0435, -6.0118
Hunter-Lab	77.1289, -20.6211, 27.4932

Details

The RGB color **190, 211, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 142, 211**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 196**, and **136, 156, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 211, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 211, 163**.

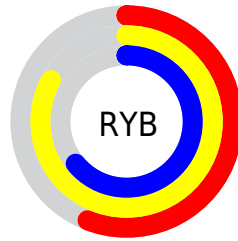
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (83%)

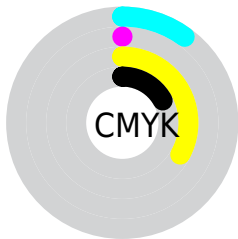
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (64%)

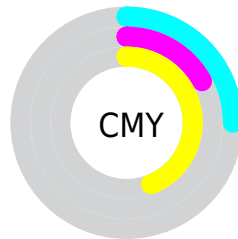


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 211, 142 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, 211, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 211, 142


255, 255, 255

 247, 255, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 190, 211, 142

 163, 183, 116

 136, 156, 91

 110, 130, 67

 85, 105, 43

 60, 81, 20

 37, 58, 0

 13, 36, 0

 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 211, 142


 190, 211, 142

 184, 211, 121

 196, 211, 163

 177, 211, 100


 203, 211, 184

 171, 211, 79


 209, 211, 205

 164, 211, 58

 216, 211, 226

 158, 211, 37

 222, 211, 248

 151, 211, 15

 229, 211, 255

 147, 211, 0

 235, 211, 255

 241, 211, 255

 248, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 201, 133



190, 211, 142



150, 218, 167

Triad

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



190, 211, 142



106, 215, 255



255, 177, 204

Complementary

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



190, 211, 142



163, 142, 211

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.



247, 182, 238



190, 211, 142



156, 206, 255

Square

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



190, 211, 142



85, 221, 236



207, 194, 255



255, 179, 170

Rectangle

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



190, 211, 142



122, 221, 190



207, 194, 255



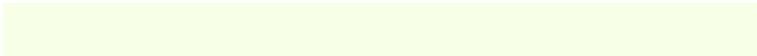
255, 178, 216

Sweetspot

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



190, 211, 142



247, 255, 230



211, 163, 142



123, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



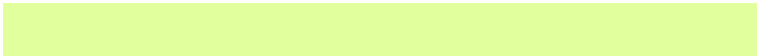
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 211, 142



225, 255, 156



156, 211, 142



101, 105, 94



117, 168, 0



28, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 142, 211



186, 156, 255



197, 142, 211



97, 94, 105



51, 0, 168



12, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 211, 142 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, 211, 142 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, 211, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 211, 142.

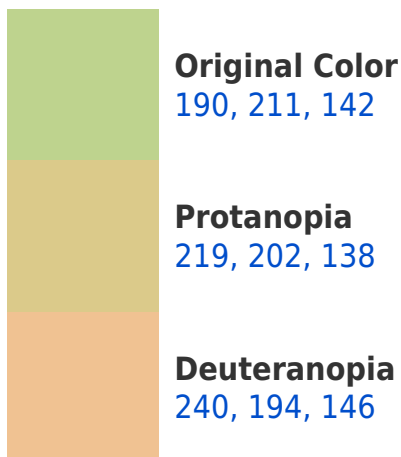


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 211, 142.

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](#).

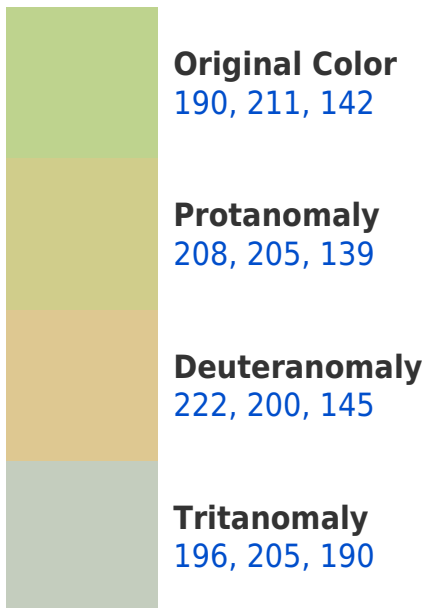
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
200, 202, 217

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 211, 142 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, 211, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 211, 142)  
}
```

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, 211, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 211, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 211, 142 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, 211, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 211, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 211, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 211, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 211, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 211,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 211, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 211, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
211, 142) }
```

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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