

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 213, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 213, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 213, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED59D
RGB	190, 213, 157
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 62%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1647, 0.3843
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.26, 0.16
HSL	85°, 40%, 73%
HSV	85°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	51.1153, 60.9700, 40.9726
YIQ	199.7390, 4.2680, -22.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

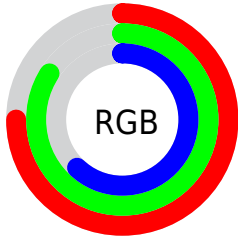
Format	Color
RYB	157, 213, 180
Decimal	12506525
CIELab	82.36, -17.37, 25.20
CIElCh	82, 30.606, 124.579
Yxy	60.9700, 0.3340, 0.3983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290696605 (0xFFBED59D)
YUV	199.7390, -21.0703, -8.5411
Hunter-Lab	78.0833, -19.7952, 23.5471

Details

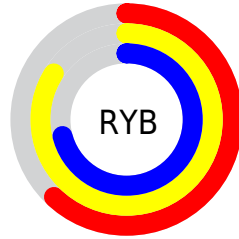
The RGB color **190, 213, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 157, 213**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 212**, and **136, 158, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 213, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 213, 178**.

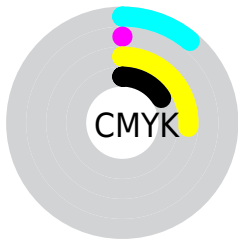
Distribution



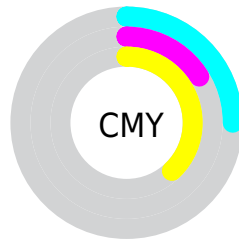
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 213, 157 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, 213, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 213, 157

255, 255, 255

 247, 255, 212

 255, 255, 240


 190, 213, 157

 163, 185, 131

 136, 158, 105

 110, 132, 81

 85, 107, 57

 61, 83, 35

 38, 59, 13

 18, 37, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 213, 157

 190, 213, 157

 181, 213, 136


 199, 213, 178

 173, 213, 114


 207, 213, 200

 164, 213, 93


 216, 213, 221

 155, 213, 72

 225, 213, 242

 146, 213, 51


 234, 213, 255

 138, 213, 29

 242, 213, 255

 129, 213, 8

 251, 213, 255

 126, 213, 0

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 204, 148



190, 213, 157



157, 219, 179

Triad

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



190, 213, 157



137, 215, 255



255, 184, 201

Complementary

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



190, 213, 157



180, 157, 213

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.



246, 187, 230



190, 213, 157



175, 206, 255

Square

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



190, 213, 157



118, 220, 236



215, 196, 252



255, 187, 174

Rectangle

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



190, 213, 157



137, 221, 198



215, 196, 252



255, 184, 211

Sweetspot

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



190, 213, 157



247, 255, 235



213, 179, 157



122, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



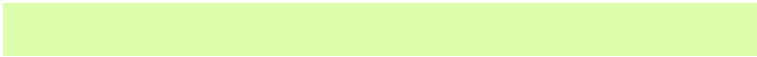
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 213, 157



221, 255, 173



163, 213, 157



103, 107, 96



101, 171, 0



26, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



180, 157, 213



207, 173, 255



207, 157, 213



101, 96, 107



70, 0, 171



18, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 213, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

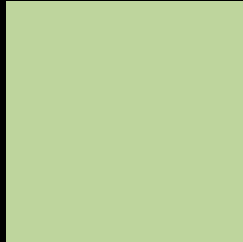
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

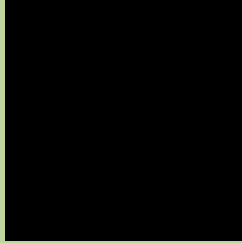
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 213, 157.

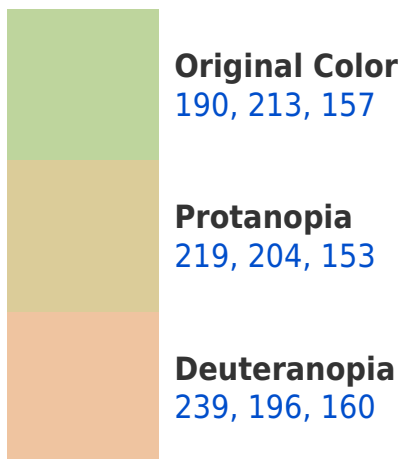


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 213, 157.

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](#).

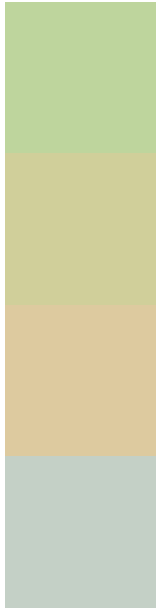
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
199, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 213, 157

Protanomaly
208, 207, 154

Deuteranomaly
221, 202, 159

Tritanomaly
196, 208, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 213, 157

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
196, 205, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 213, 157 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, 213, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 213, 157)  
}
```

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, 213, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 213, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 213, 157 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, 213, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 213, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 213, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 213, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 213, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 213,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 213, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 213, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
213, 157) }
```

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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