

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 135, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 135, 144) contains.

RYB(188, 135, 144)	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

$\text{RYB}(188, 135, 144)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC8790
RGB	188, 135, 144
RGB Percent	74%, 53%, 56%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4706, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.23, 0.26
HSL	350°, 28%, 63%
HSV	350°, 28%, 74%
XYZ	34.4371, 30.0329, 30.3675
YIQ	151.8730, 28.6990, 14.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

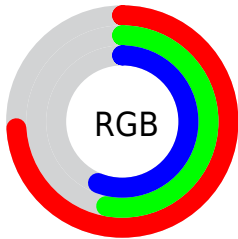
Format	Color
RYB	188, 135, 144
Decimal	12355472
CIELab	61.68, 21.61, 3.26
CIElCh	62, 21.857, 8.590
Yxy	30.0329, 0.3631, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290545552 (0xFFBC8790)
YUV	151.8730, -3.8814, 31.6834
Hunter-Lab	54.8023, 16.2630, 5.5074

Details

The RYB color **188, 135, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **135, 164, 188**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 189, 198**, and **134, 85, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 116, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 154, 160**.

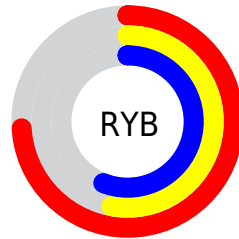
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (53%)

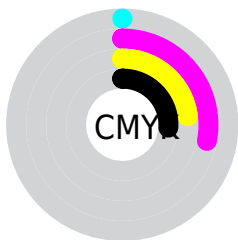
Blue (56%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (56%)

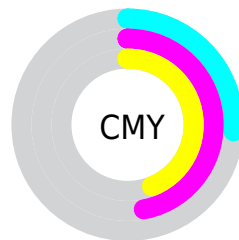


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 135, 144 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 RYB color 188, 135, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 135, 144


255, 255, 255

 245, 189, 198

 255, 217, 226

 255, 245, 254


 188, 135, 144

 160, 109, 118

 134, 85, 94

 108, 61, 70

 82, 38, 48

 58, 16, 27

 39, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 135, 144

 188, 116, 128

 188, 135, 144

 188, 154, 160

■ 188, 97, 113

■ 188, 173, 175

■ 188, 79, 97

■ 188, 190, 191

■ 188, 60, 82

■ 188, 200, 210

■ 188, 41, 66

■ 188, 210, 229

■ 188, 22, 50

■ 188, 221, 248

■ 188, 3, 35

■ 188, 222, 255

■ 188, 0, 32

■ 188, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 137, 164



188, 135, 144



187, 139, 126

Triad

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



188, 135, 144



118, 155, 137



108, 137, 184

Complementary

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



188, 135, 144



135, 164, 188

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.



94, 129, 172



188, 135, 144



114, 145, 159

Square

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



188, 135, 144



121, 158, 111



97, 130, 160



133, 145, 187

Rectangle

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



188, 135, 144



180, 156, 117



97, 130, 160



101, 134, 181

Sweetspot

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



188, 135, 144



245, 225, 229



178, 135, 188



122, 110, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 135, 144



245, 162, 176



188, 160, 135



94, 85, 87



158, 0, 27



31, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



188, 135, 144



245, 162, 176



135, 156, 188



94, 85, 87



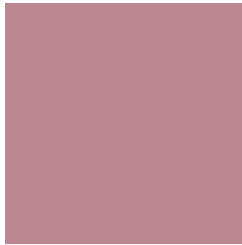
158, 0, 27



31, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 135, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

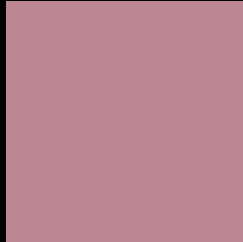
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 135, 144 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](#).

R/Y/B 188, 135, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 188, 135, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 188, 135, 144.

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
188, 135, 144

Protanopia
151, 149, 152

Deuteranopia
166, 144, 142



Tritanopia
188, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 135, 144

Protanomaly

164, 144, 149

Deuteranomaly

174, 141, 143

Tritanomaly

188, 135, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 135, 144

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

165, 146, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 135, 144 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(188, 135, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 135, 144)  
}
```

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(188, 135, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 135, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 135, 144 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(188, 135, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 135, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 135, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 135, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 135, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 135,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 135, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 135, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
135, 144) }
```

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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