

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 155, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 155, 167) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(188, 155, 167)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC9BA7
RGB	188, 155, 167
RGB Percent	74%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3922, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.11, 0.26
HSL	338°, 20%, 67%
HSV	338°, 18%, 74%
XYZ	39.4354, 36.9241, 41.6078
YIQ	166.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

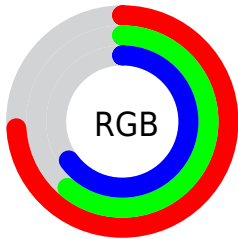
Format	Color
RYB	188, 155, 167
Decimal	12360615
CIELab	67.22, 14.22, -1.65
CIElCh	67, 14.312, 353.376
Yxy	36.9241, 0.3343, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290550695 (0xFFBC9BA7)
YUV	166.2350, 0.3771, 19.0879
Hunter-Lab	60.7652, 9.5040, 1.9379

Details

The RYB color **188, 155, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 175, 188**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 210, 222**, and **134, 104, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 136, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 174, 179**.

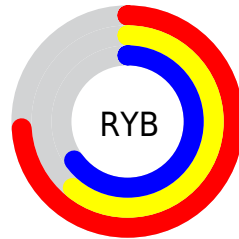
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (61%)

Blue (65%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (65%)

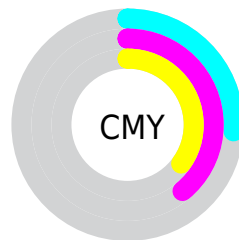


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 155, 167 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, 155, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 155, 167

 188, 155, 167

255, 255, 255

 161, 129, 141


 244, 210, 222

 134, 104, 115

 255, 238, 251

 109, 80, 91

 84, 56, 67


 61, 35, 45

 38, 14, 24

 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 188, 155, 167


 188, 155, 167

 188, 136, 155


 188, 174, 179

 188, 117, 143

 188, 191, 193

 188, 99, 131

 188, 202, 211

 188, 80, 119

 188, 214, 230

 188, 61, 107

 188, 225, 249

 188, 42, 95

 188, 226, 255

 188, 23, 83

 188, 223, 255

 188, 5, 71

 188, 222, 255

 188, 0, 68

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 157, 179



188, 155, 167



191, 155, 154

Triad

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



188, 155, 167



140, 166, 143



134, 155, 184

Complementary

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



188, 155, 167



155, 175, 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.



130, 151, 173



188, 155, 167



148, 169, 169

Square

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



188, 155, 167



162, 177, 138



136, 157, 171



146, 160, 189

Rectangle

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



188, 155, 167



189, 161, 146



136, 157, 171



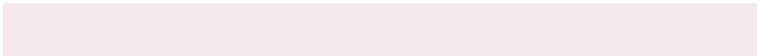
132, 153, 181

Sweetspot

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



188, 155, 167



245, 233, 237



176, 155, 188



122, 115, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 155, 167



245, 193, 212



188, 160, 155



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



188, 155, 167



245, 193, 212



155, 170, 188



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 155, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

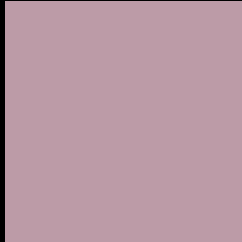
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 155, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

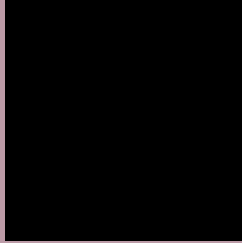
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 188, 155, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 155, 167.

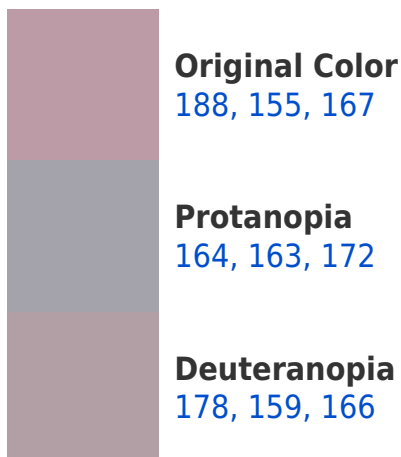


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 155, 167.

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
188, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 155, 167

Protanomaly
173, 160, 170

Deuteranomaly
182, 158, 166

Tritanomaly
188, 155, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 155, 167

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
174, 162, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 155, 167 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, 155, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 155, 167)  
}
```

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, 155, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 155, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 155, 167 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, 155, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 155, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 155, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 155, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 155, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 155,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 155, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 155, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
155, 167) }
```

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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