

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 159, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 159, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(188, 159, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC9B8F
RGB	188, 155, 143
RGB Percent	74%, 61%, 56%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3929, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.24, 0.26
HSL	16°, 25%, 65%
HSV	16°, 24%, 74%
XYZ	37.3856, 36.0518, 30.9749
YIQ	163.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

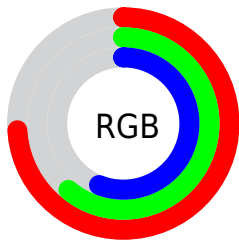
Format	Color
RYB	188, 159, 143
Decimal	12360591
CIELab	66.56, 10.49, 10.81
CIElCh	67, 15.059, 45.863
Yxy	36.0518, 0.3581, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290550671 (0xFFBC9B8F)
YUV	163.4990, -10.1060, 21.4874
Hunter-Lab	60.0431, 6.0667, 11.4439

Details

The RYB color **188, 159, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 162, 188**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 213, 197**, and **134, 108, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 147, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 172, 162**.

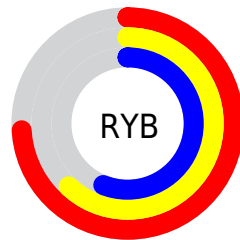
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (61%)

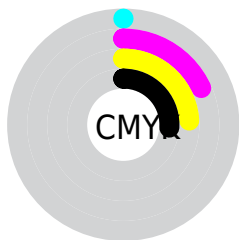
Blue (56%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

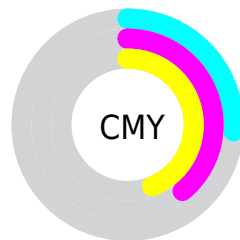


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 159, 143 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, 159, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 159, 143


255, 255, 255

 245, 213, 197

 255, 248, 225

253, 255, 253

 188, 159, 143

 161, 134, 117

 134, 108, 93

 108, 84, 69

 83, 61, 47

 59, 38, 26

 38, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0


 188, 159, 143

 188, 147, 124


 188, 159, 143


 188, 172, 162

 188, 135, 105

 188, 184, 181

 188, 122, 87

 188, 193, 199

 188, 110, 68

 188, 201, 218

 188, 98, 49

 188, 209, 237

 188, 87, 30

 188, 217, 255

 188, 75, 11

 188, 221, 255

 188, 66, 0

 188, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 153, 155



188, 159, 143



173, 179, 136

Triad

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



188, 159, 143



135, 156, 169



156, 160, 188

Complementary

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



188, 159, 143



143, 162, 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.



139, 156, 188



188, 159, 143



127, 149, 170

Square

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



188, 159, 143



143, 167, 161



128, 151, 181



173, 156, 181

Rectangle

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



188, 159, 143



145, 170, 135



128, 151, 181



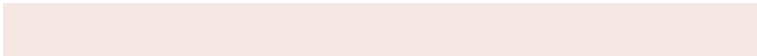
150, 159, 189

Sweetspot

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



188, 159, 143



245, 233, 228



188, 143, 177



122, 116, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 159, 143



245, 198, 174



158, 188, 143



94, 88, 85



158, 55, 0



31, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 162, 188



174, 204, 245



143, 152, 188



85, 89, 94



0, 67, 158



0, 13, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 159, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

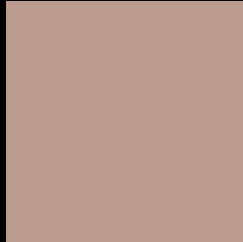
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 143 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, 159, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 159, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 159, 143.

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, 159, 143

Protanopia
156, 169, 146

Deuteranopia
185, 162, 143



Tritanopia
190, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 159, 143

Protanomaly

176, 171, 145

Deuteranomaly

186, 162, 143

Tritanomaly

189, 153, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 159, 143

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

172, 161, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 159, 143 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, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 155, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 155, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 159, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 155, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 155, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 155, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 155,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 159, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
155, 143) }
```

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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