

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 166, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 166, 165) contains.

RYB(188, 166, 165)	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

`RYB(188, 166, 165)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	BCA6A5
RGB	188, 166, 165
RGB Percent	74%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3492, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.12, 0.26
HSL	2°, 15%, 69%
HSV	2°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	41.1592, 40.6653, 41.2772
YIQ	172.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

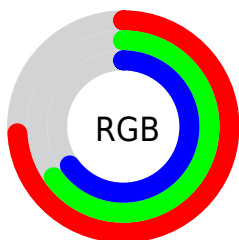
Format	Color
RYB	188, 166, 165
Decimal	12363429
CIELab	69.94, 7.85, 3.43
CIELCh	70, 8.560, 23.588
Yxy	40.6653, 0.3344, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290553509 (0xFFBCA6A5)
YUV	172.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251
Hunter-Lab	63.7693, 3.6146, 6.2608

Details

The RYB color **188, 166, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 176, 188**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 221, 220**, and **135, 114, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 148, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 184, 184**.

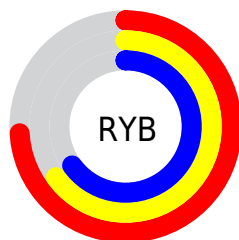
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (65%)

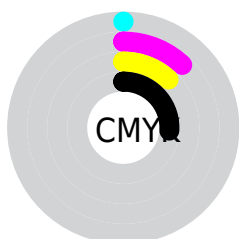
Blue (65%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

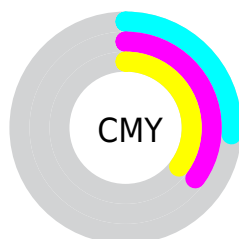


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 166, 165 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, 166, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 166, 165

255, 255, 255

 244, 221, 220

 255, 251, 248


 188, 166, 165

 161, 140, 139

 135, 114, 113

 109, 90, 89

 85, 66, 65

 61, 44, 43

 39, 23, 23

 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 188, 166, 165

 188, 166, 165

 188, 148, 146

 188, 184, 184

 188, 130, 127

 188, 195, 203

 188, 112, 109

 188, 204, 221

 188, 94, 90

 188, 213, 240

 188, 76, 71

 188, 222, 255

 188, 58, 52

 188, 40, 33

 188, 22, 15

 188, 8, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 166, 173



188, 166, 165



186, 170, 159

Triad

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



188, 166, 165



162, 174, 174



161, 169, 186

Complementary

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



188, 166, 165



165, 176, 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.



154, 166, 183



188, 166, 165



155, 168, 176

Square

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



188, 166, 165



157, 172, 158



152, 164, 177



171, 169, 185

Rectangle

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



188, 166, 165



182, 182, 156



152, 164, 177



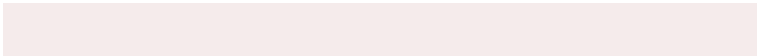
158, 168, 186

Sweetspot

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



188, 166, 165



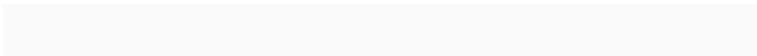
245, 235, 235



188, 165, 187



122, 117, 116



250, 250, 250



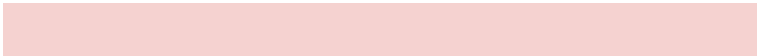
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 166, 165



245, 210, 208



186, 188, 165



94, 85, 85



158, 7, 0



31, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 176, 188



208, 226, 245



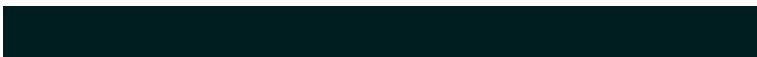
165, 172, 188



85, 90, 94



0, 77, 158



0, 15, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 166, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

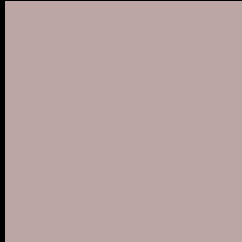
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

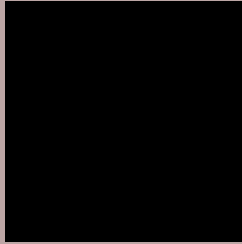
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 166, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 166, 165.

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, 166, 165

Protanopia

175, 172, 167

Deuteranopia

190, 165, 165



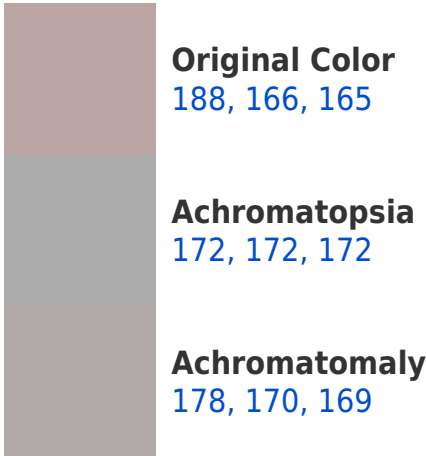
Tritanopia

190, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 166, 165 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, 166, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 166, 165)  
}
```

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, 166, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 166, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 166, 165 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, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 166, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 166, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 166, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 166, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 166,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 166, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
166, 165) }
```

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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