

Converting Colors

RGB(187, 36, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(187, 36, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(187, 36, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB2484
RGB	187, 36, 132
RGB Percent	73%, 14%, 52%
CMY	0.2667, 0.8588, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.29, 0.27
HSL	322°, 68%, 44%
HSV	322°, 81%, 73%
XYZ	25.2893, 13.4925, 23.1012
YIQ	92.0930, 59.1800, 61.8680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

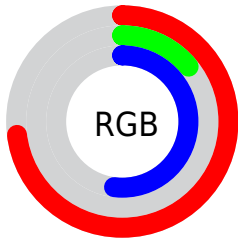
Format	Color
RYB	187, 36, 132
Decimal	12264580
CIELab	43.50, 65.14, -16.71
CIElCh	43, 67.249, 345.616
Yxy	13.4925, 0.4087, 0.2180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290454660 (0xFFBB2484)
YUV	92.0930, 19.6742, 83.2334
Hunter-Lab	36.7321, 58.6121, -11.5756

Details

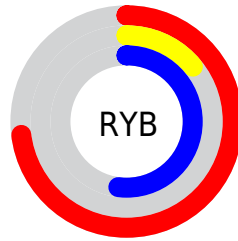
The RGB color **187, 36, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **36, 187, 91**, and the grayscale version is **92, 92, 92**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 99, 185**, and **129, 0, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 17, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 55, 139**.

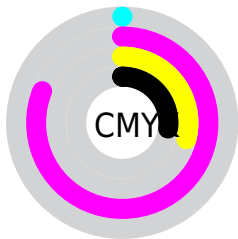
Distribution



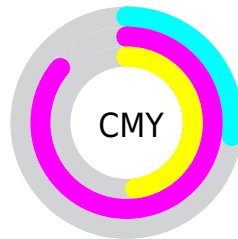
- Red (73%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 187, 36, 132 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 187, 36, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 187, 36, 132

 187, 36, 132

255, 255, 255

 158, 0, 107

 247, 99, 185

 129, 0, 82

 255, 128, 213

 101, 0, 59

 255, 156, 241

 73, 0, 38

 255, 185, 255

 46, 0, 14

 255, 214, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 244, 255

 187, 36, 132

 187, 36, 132

 187, 17, 125

 187, 55, 139

■ 187, 0, 119

■ 187, 73, 146

■ 187, 92, 152

■ 187, 111, 159

■ 187, 130, 166

■ 187, 148, 173

■ 187, 167, 180

■ 187, 186, 186

■ 187, 204, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 72, 182



187, 36, 132



199, 29, 77

Triad

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



187, 36, 132



98, 109, 0



0, 125, 182

Complementary

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



187, 36, 132



36, 187, 91

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.



0, 127, 131



187, 36, 132



13, 120, 3

Square

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



187, 36, 132



147, 90, 0



0, 125, 73



0, 117, 212

Rectangle

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



187, 36, 132



190, 51, 41



0, 125, 73



0, 126, 167

Sweetspot

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



187, 36, 132



242, 184, 221



89, 36, 187



122, 87, 109



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



187, 36, 132



242, 7, 157



187, 36, 59



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 101



31, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



187, 36, 132



242, 7, 157



36, 187, 164



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 101



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 36, 132 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 36, 132 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 187, 36, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 36, 132.

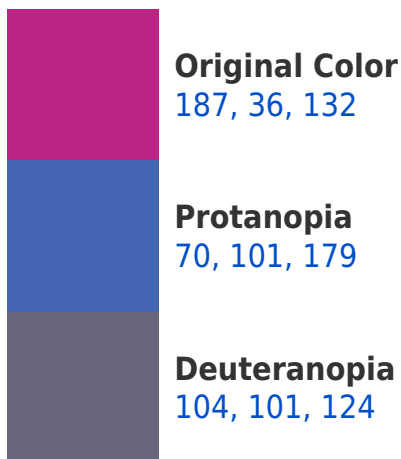


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 36, 132.

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
182, 60, 63

Trichromacy



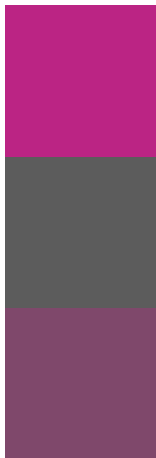
Original Color
187, 36, 132

Protanomaly
113, 77, 162

Deuteranomaly
134, 77, 127

Tritanomaly
184, 51, 88

Monochromacy



Original Color
187, 36, 132

Achromatopsia
92, 92, 92

Achromatomaly
127, 72, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 187, 36, 132 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(187, 36, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 36, 132)  
}
```

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(187, 36, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 36, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 187, 36, 132 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(187, 36, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 36, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 36, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 36, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 36, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 36,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 187, 36, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 36, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 36,  
132) }
```

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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