

# Converting Colors

RGB(187, 68, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(187, 68, 157) contains.

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**Color**

**RGB(187, 68, 157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BB449D
RGB	187, 68, 157
RGB Percent	73%, 27%, 62%
CMY	0.2667, 0.7333, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	315°, 47%, 50%
HSV	315°, 64%, 73%
XYZ	28.6464, 17.1334, 33.6955
YIQ	113.7270, 42.3550, 52.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

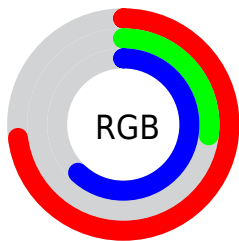
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	187, 68, 157
Decimal	12272797
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.43, 57.53, -24.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 62.410, 337.187
Yxy	17.1334, 0.3604, 0.2156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290462877 (0xFFBB449D)
YUV	113.7270, 21.3336, 64.2604
Hunter-Lab	41.3925, 51.0975, -19.2903

# Details

The RGB color **187, 68, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **68, 187, 98**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 123, 212**, and **130, 0, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 49, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 87, 162**.

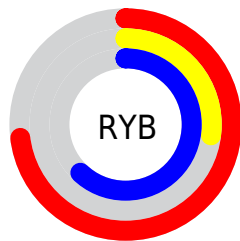
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (27%)

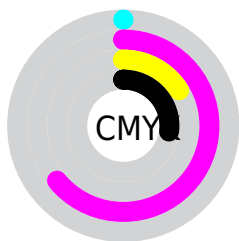
Blue (62%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (62%)

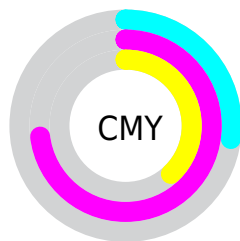


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 187, 68, 157 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, 68, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





187, 68, 157



187, 68, 157

255, 255, 255



158, 38, 131



246, 123, 212



130, 0, 105



255, 151, 240



103, 0, 81



255, 179, 255



76, 0, 58



255, 208, 255



52, 0, 36



255, 237, 255



14, 0, 11



0, 0, 0



187, 68, 157



187, 68, 157



187, 49, 152



187, 87, 162

187, 31, 148

187, 105, 166

187, 12, 143

187, 124, 171

187, 0, 140

187, 143, 176

187, 162, 181

187, 180, 185

187, 199, 190

187, 218, 195

187, 236, 199

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131, 95, 200



187, 68, 157



207, 56, 105

# Triad

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



187, 68, 157



127, 117, 0



0, 138, 178

# Complementary

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



187, 68, 157



68, 187, 98

# 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, 139, 127



187, 68, 157



70, 129, 13

# Square

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



187, 68, 157



170, 97, 0



0, 136, 72



0, 131, 212

# Rectangle

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



187, 68, 157



205, 64, 70



0, 136, 72



0, 138, 162



# Sweetspot

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



187, 68, 157



242, 196, 231



98, 68, 187



122, 94, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



187, 68, 157



242, 58, 196



187, 68, 98



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 118



31, 0, 23



# Inverse Universe

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



187, 68, 157



242, 58, 196



68, 187, 157



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 118



31, 0, 23



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 187, 68, 157 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

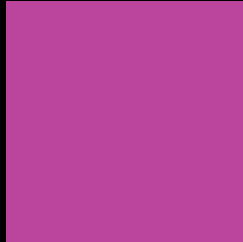
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 68, 157 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

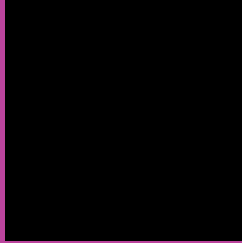
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 187, 68, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 68, 157.

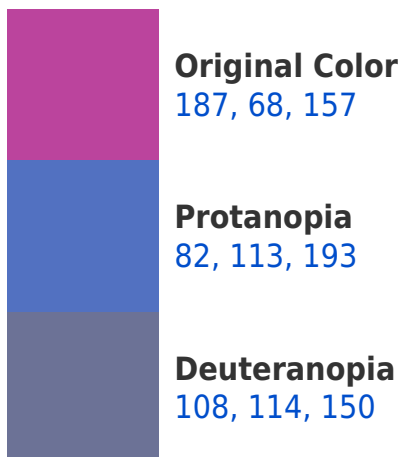


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 187, 68, 157.

# 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**  
181, 86, 91

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

187, 68, 157



**Protanomaly**

120, 97, 180



**Deuteranomaly**

137, 97, 153



**Tritanomaly**

183, 79, 115

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

187, 68, 157



**Achromatopsia**

114, 114, 114



**Achromatomaly**

141, 97, 130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 187, 68, 157 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, 68, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 68, 157)  
}
```

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, 68, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 68, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 187, 68, 157 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, 68, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 68, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 68, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 68, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 68, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 68,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 187, 68, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 68, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 68,  
157) }
```

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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