

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 105, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 105, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 105, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC69A4
RGB	188, 105, 164
RGB Percent	74%, 41%, 64%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5882, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.13, 0.26
HSL	317°, 38%, 57%
HSV	317°, 44%, 74%
XYZ	32.4915, 23.4749, 37.9406
YIQ	136.5430, 30.5290, 35.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

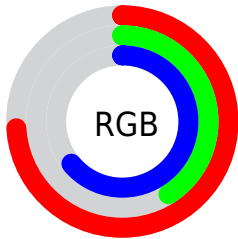
Format	Color
RYB	188, 105, 164
Decimal	12347812
CIELab	55.56, 41.17, -17.36
CIELCh	56, 44.678, 337.133
Yxy	23.4749, 0.3460, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290537892 (0xFFBC69A4)
YUV	136.5430, 13.5363, 45.1278
Hunter-Lab	48.4509, 34.9142, -12.5128

Details

The RGB color **188, 105, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 188, 129**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 158, 219**, and **133, 54, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 86, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 124, 169**.

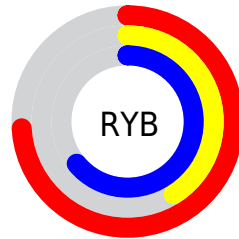
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (41%)

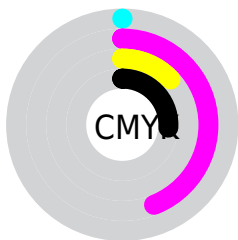
Blue (64%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (64%)

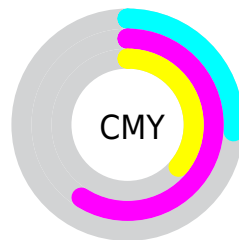


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 105, 164 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 188, 105, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 105, 164

255, 255, 255


 246, 158, 219


 255, 186, 248

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 188, 105, 164


 160, 79, 138

 133, 54, 112

 106, 28, 88


 80, 0, 64

 56, 0, 42


 31, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 188, 105, 164

 188, 86, 159

 188, 105, 164

 188, 124, 169

188, 67, 153

188, 143, 175

188, 49, 148

188, 161, 180

188, 30, 142

188, 180, 186

188, 11, 137

188, 199, 191

188, 0, 134

188, 218, 197

188, 237, 202

188, 255, 207

188, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 119, 195



188, 105, 164



205, 100, 125

Triad

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



188, 105, 164



147, 134, 52



0, 151, 179

Complementary

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



188, 105, 164



105, 188, 129

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, 153, 141



188, 105, 164



106, 144, 69

Square

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



188, 105, 164



179, 120, 61



47, 150, 102



0, 145, 204

Rectangle

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



188, 105, 164



204, 103, 100



47, 150, 102



0, 152, 167

Sweetspot

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



188, 105, 164



245, 213, 236



129, 105, 188



122, 103, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 105, 164



245, 115, 207



188, 105, 123



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 112



31, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



188, 105, 164



245, 115, 207



105, 188, 170



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 112



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 105, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

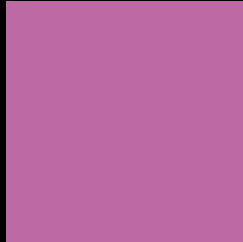
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 105, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

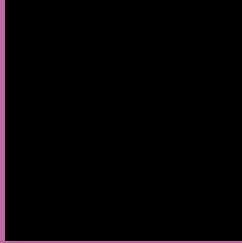
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 188, 105, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 105, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 105, 164.

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, 105, 164

Protanopia
118, 132, 183

Deuteranopia
134, 130, 160



Tritanopia
183, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 105, 164



Protanomaly

143, 122, 176



Deuteranomaly

154, 121, 161



Tritanomaly

185, 111, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 105, 164



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

156, 125, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 105, 164 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, 105, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 105, 164)  
}
```

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, 105, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 105, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 105, 164 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, 105, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 105, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 105, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 105, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 105, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 105,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 105, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 105, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
105, 164) }
```

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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