

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 118, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 118, 170) contains.

RGB(188, 118, 170)	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

RGB(188, 118, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC76AA
RGB	188, 118, 170
RGB Percent	74%, 46%, 67%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5373, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.10, 0.26
HSL	315°, 34%, 60%
HSV	315°, 37%, 74%
XYZ	34.4732, 26.5505, 41.3380
YIQ	144.8580, 25.0280, 31.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

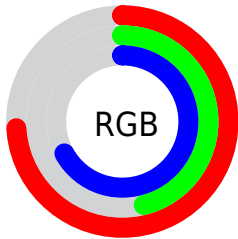
Format	Color
R _Y B	188, 118, 170
Decimal	12351146
CIE Lab	58.56, 35.21, -16.27
CIE LCh	59, 38.792, 335.195
Yxy	26.5505, 0.3368, 0.2594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290541226 (0xFFBC76AA)
YUV	144.8580, 12.3950, 37.8355
Hunter-Lab	51.5272, 29.2490, -11.4968

Details

The RGB color **188, 118, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 188, 136**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 171, 225**, and **133, 68, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 99, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 137, 175**.

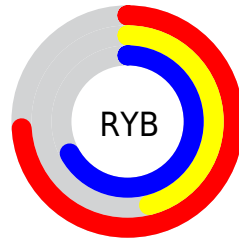
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (46%)

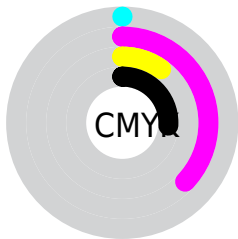
Blue (67%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (67%)

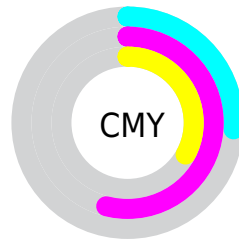


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (33%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 118, 170 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, 118, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 118, 170

255, 255, 255

 245, 171, 225

 255, 199, 254

 255, 227, 255

 188, 118, 170

 160, 92, 143

 133, 68, 118

 107, 43, 93

 82, 18, 69

 57, 0, 47

 37, 0, 26


 0, 0, 0

 188, 118, 170

 188, 99, 165

 188, 118, 170

 188, 137, 175

 188, 80, 160


 188, 156, 180

 188, 62, 155

 188, 174, 185

 188, 43, 151

 188, 193, 189

 188, 24, 146

 188, 212, 194

 188, 5, 141

 188, 231, 199

 188, 0, 140

 188, 250, 204

 188, 255, 209

 188, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 130, 196



188, 118, 170



205, 113, 136

Triad

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



188, 118, 170



156, 141, 72



0, 157, 179

Complementary

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



188, 118, 170



118, 188, 136

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, 159, 146



188, 118, 170



120, 150, 84

Square

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



188, 118, 170



185, 129, 79



76, 156, 111



0, 152, 202

Rectangle

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



188, 118, 170



205, 115, 114



76, 156, 111



0, 158, 169

Sweetspot

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



188, 118, 170



245, 218, 238



136, 118, 188



122, 106, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 118, 170



245, 135, 216



188, 118, 136



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 117



31, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



188, 118, 170



245, 135, 216



118, 188, 171



94, 85, 92



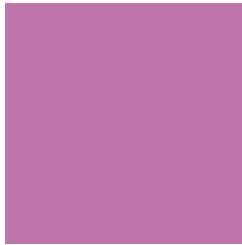
158, 0, 117



31, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 118, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

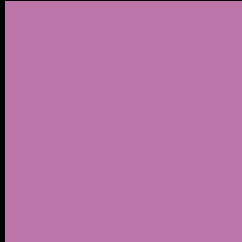
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

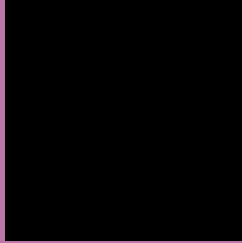
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 118, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 118, 170.

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, 118, 170

Protanopia
129, 140, 185

Deuteranopia
143, 138, 166



Tritanopia
184, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 170

Protanomaly
150, 132, 180

Deuteranomaly
159, 131, 167

Tritanomaly
185, 122, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 170

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
161, 135, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 118, 170 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, 118, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 118, 170)  
}
```

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, 118, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 118, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 118, 170 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, 118, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 118, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 118, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 118, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 118, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 118, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
118, 170) }
```

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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