

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 118, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 118, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 118, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC76DE
RGB	188, 118, 222
RGB Percent	74%, 46%, 87%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5373, 0.1294
CMYK	0.15, 0.47, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	280°, 61%, 67%
HSV	280°, 47%, 87%
XYZ	40.4023, 28.9222, 72.5603
YIQ	150.7860, 8.3360, 47.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

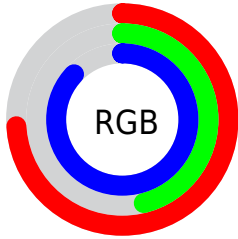
Format	Color
RYB	188, 118, 222
Decimal	12351198
CIELab	60.71, 45.29, -42.43
CIELCh	61, 62.058, 316.866
Yxy	28.9222, 0.2848, 0.2038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290541278 (0xFFBC76DE)
YUV	150.7860, 35.1085, 32.6367
Hunter-Lab	53.7793, 39.9862, -42.3499

Details

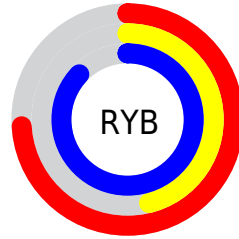
The RGB color **188, 118, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 222, 118**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 172, 255**, and **133, 67, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 96, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 140, 222**.

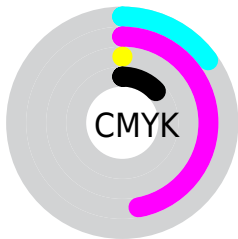
Distribution



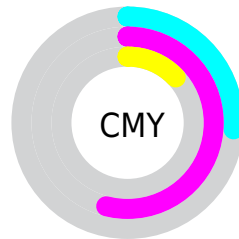
- Red (74%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 118, 222 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, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 118, 222

255, 255, 255

 246, 172, 255

 255, 200, 255

 255, 228, 255

 188, 118, 222


 160, 92, 194

 133, 67, 166

 106, 41, 140

 79, 13, 114

 53, 0, 89

 31, 0, 65


 0, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 188, 118, 222


 188, 118, 222


 181, 96, 222

 195, 140, 222

 173, 74, 222

 203, 162, 222

 166, 51, 222

 210, 185, 222

 159, 29, 222

 217, 207, 222

 152, 7, 222

 224, 229, 222

 149, 0, 222

 232, 251, 222

 239, 255, 222

 246, 255, 222

 253, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 142, 252



188, 118, 222



233, 97, 173

Triad

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



188, 118, 222



194, 135, 28



0, 172, 177

Complementary

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



188, 118, 222



152, 222, 118

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, 171, 120



188, 118, 222



145, 153, 25

Square

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



188, 118, 222



230, 113, 68



79, 165, 66



0, 169, 225

Rectangle

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



188, 118, 222



245, 93, 136



79, 165, 66



0, 172, 158

Sweetspot

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



188, 118, 222



243, 219, 255



118, 153, 222



120, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 118, 222



208, 112, 255



222, 118, 205



109, 101, 112



118, 0, 176



33, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 118, 152



255, 112, 159



118, 222, 135



112, 101, 105



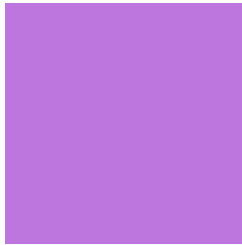
176, 0, 58



48, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 118, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

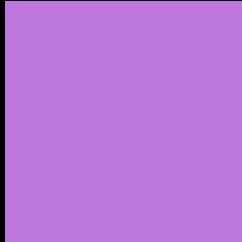
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

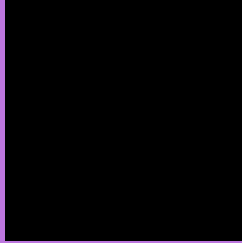
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 118, 222.

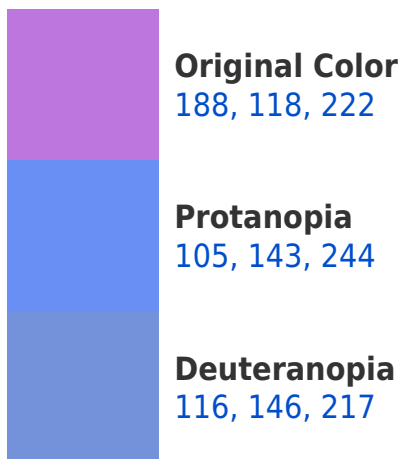



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 118, 222.

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
176, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 118, 222



Protanomaly

135, 134, 236



Deuteranomaly

142, 136, 219



Tritanomaly

180, 129, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 118, 222



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

164, 139, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 118, 222 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, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 118, 222)  
}
```

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, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 118, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 118, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

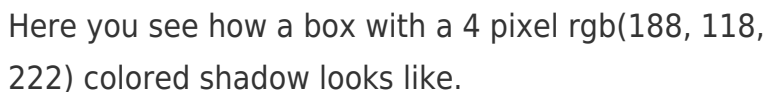
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 118, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 118, 222) }
```

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, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 118, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 118, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
118, 222) }
```

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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