

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 123, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 123, 157) contains.

RGB(188, 123, 157)	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, 123, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC7B9D
RGB	188, 123, 157
RGB Percent	74%, 48%, 62%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5176, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.16, 0.26
HSL	329°, 33%, 61%
HSV	329°, 35%, 74%
XYZ	33.9078, 27.2916, 35.3790
YIQ	146.3110, 27.8260, 24.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

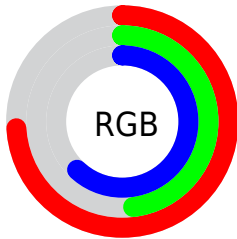
Format	Color
RYB	188, 123, 157
Decimal	12352413
CIELab	59.24, 30.29, -7.77
CIELCh	59, 31.270, 345.619
Yxy	27.2916, 0.3511, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290542493 (0xFFBC7B9D)
YUV	146.3110, 5.2697, 36.5613
Hunter-Lab	52.2414, 24.4349, -3.5835

Details

The RGB color **188, 123, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **123, 188, 154**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 176, 212**, and **133, 73, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 104, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 142, 166**.

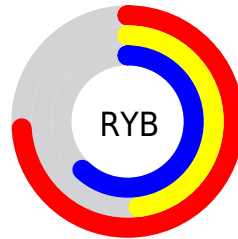
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (48%)

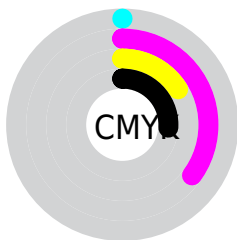
Blue (62%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (62%)

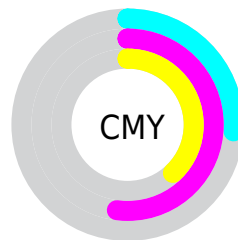


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 123, 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 188, 123, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 123, 157

255, 255, 255

 245, 176, 212

 255, 204, 240

 255, 232, 255

 188, 123, 157

 160, 98, 131

 133, 73, 106

 107, 49, 82

 82, 25, 59


 57, 1, 37

 38, 0, 16


 0, 0, 0

 188, 123, 157


 188, 104, 148

 188, 123, 157

 188, 142, 166

 188, 85, 139

 188, 161, 175

 188, 67, 130

 188, 179, 184

 188, 48, 121

 188, 198, 193

 188, 29, 112

 188, 217, 202

 188, 10, 103

 188, 236, 211

 188, 0, 98

 188, 255, 220

 188, 255, 229

 188, 255, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 130, 181



188, 123, 157



197, 122, 129

Triad

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



188, 123, 157



147, 145, 89



42, 155, 181

Complementary

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



188, 123, 157



123, 188, 154

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.



48, 157, 156



188, 123, 157



116, 152, 103

Square

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



188, 123, 157



173, 136, 90



82, 157, 128



82, 149, 195

Rectangle

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



188, 123, 157



194, 125, 112



82, 157, 128



37, 156, 174

Sweetspot

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



188, 123, 157



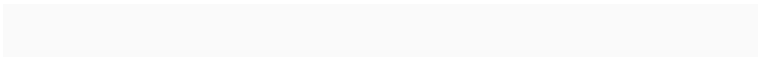
245, 220, 233



153, 123, 188



122, 108, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 123, 157



245, 144, 197



188, 123, 125



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 83



31, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



188, 123, 157



245, 144, 197



123, 188, 186



94, 85, 90



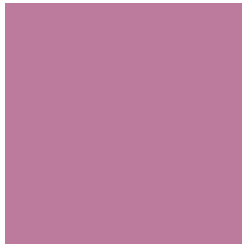
158, 0, 83



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 123, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

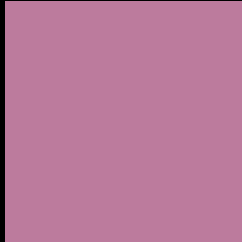
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

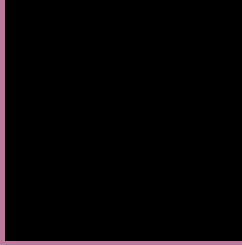
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 123, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 123, 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



Original Color
188, 123, 157

Protanopia
138, 142, 169

Deuteranopia
152, 139, 154



Tritanopia
186, 127, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 123, 157

Protanomaly
156, 135, 165

Deuteranomaly
165, 133, 155

Tritanomaly
187, 126, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 123, 157

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
161, 138, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 123, 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(188, 123, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 123, 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(188, 123, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 123, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 123, 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(188, 123, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 123, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 123, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 123, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 123, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 123,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 123, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 123, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
123, 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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