

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 127, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 127, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 127, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC7FD6
RGB	188, 127, 214
RGB Percent	74%, 50%, 84%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5020, 0.1608
CMYK	0.12, 0.41, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	282°, 51%, 67%
HSV	282°, 41%, 84%
XYZ	40.4660, 30.7251, 67.4161
YIQ	155.1570, 8.4290, 39.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

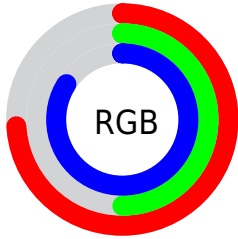
Format	Color
R _{YB}	188, 127, 214
Decimal	12353494
CIE Lab	62.27, 38.75, -35.51
CIE LCh	62, 52.559, 317.502
Yxy	30.7251, 0.2919, 0.2217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290543574 (0xFFBC7FD6)
YUV	155.1570, 29.0096, 28.8033
Hunter-Lab	55.4303, 33.3082, -33.3092

Details

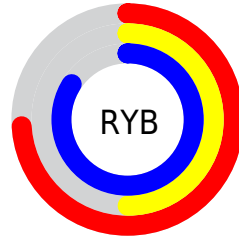
The RGB color **188, 127, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **153, 214, 127**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 181, 255**, and **133, 76, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 106, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 148, 214**.

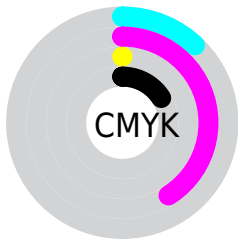
Distribution



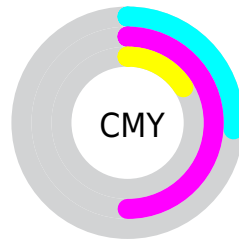
- Red (74%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 127, 214 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, 127, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 127, 214


255, 255, 255

 245, 181, 255

 255, 209, 255


 255, 237, 255

 188, 127, 214

 160, 101, 186

 133, 76, 159

 107, 52, 132

 81, 27, 107

 56, 0, 82

 34, 0, 59


 0, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0


 188, 127, 214


 188, 127, 214

 182, 106, 214

 194, 148, 214

 175, 84, 214


 201, 170, 214

 169, 63, 214

 207, 191, 214

 162, 41, 214

 214, 213, 214

 156, 20, 214

 220, 234, 214

 150, 0, 214

 226, 255, 214

 233, 255, 214

 239, 255, 214

 246, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 146, 240



188, 127, 214



226, 112, 172

Triad

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



188, 127, 214



193, 141, 56



0, 174, 177

Complementary

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



188, 127, 214



153, 214, 127

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, 172, 129



188, 127, 214



150, 156, 56

Square

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



188, 127, 214



224, 123, 83



96, 167, 85



0, 170, 218

Rectangle

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



188, 127, 214



236, 109, 141



96, 167, 85



0, 174, 161

Sweetspot

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



188, 127, 214



246, 224, 255



127, 153, 214



122, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 127, 214



218, 130, 255



214, 127, 197



104, 96, 107



120, 0, 171



30, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 127, 153



255, 130, 167



127, 214, 144



107, 96, 100



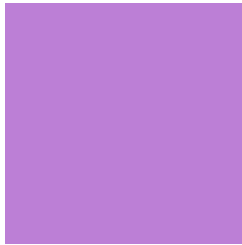
171, 0, 51



43, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 127, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

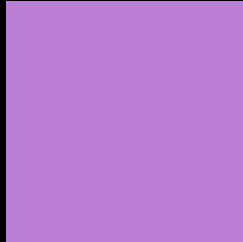
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 127, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

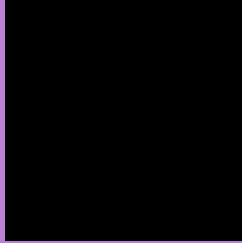
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 188, 127, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 127, 214.

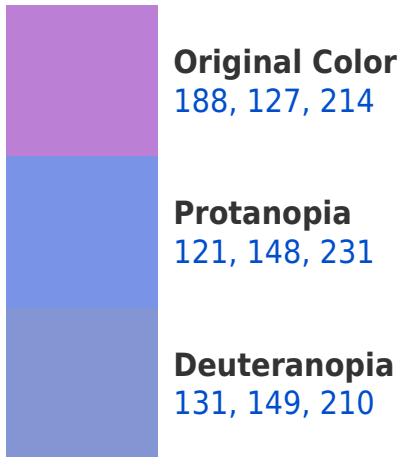



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 127, 214.

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
179, 141, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 127, 214



Protanomaly

145, 140, 225



Deuteranomaly

152, 141, 211



Tritanomaly

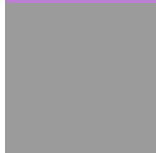
182, 136, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 127, 214



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

167, 145, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 127, 214 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, 127, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 127, 214)  
}
```

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, 127, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 127, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 127, 214 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, 127, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 127, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 127, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 127, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 127, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 127,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 127, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 127, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
127, 214) }
```

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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