

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 130, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 130, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 130, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC82F3
RGB	188, 130, 243
RGB Percent	74%, 51%, 95%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4902, 0.0471
CMYK	0.23, 0.47, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	271°, 82%, 73%
HSV	271°, 47%, 95%
XYZ	44.8993, 33.1277, 88.8219
YIQ	160.2240, -1.7050, 47.4390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

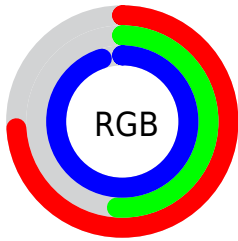
Format	Color
R _Y B	188, 130, 243
Decimal	12354291
CIE Lab	64.26, 43.44, -48.49
CIE LCh	64, 65.101, 311.857
Yxy	33.1277, 0.2691, 0.1985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290544371 (0xFFBC82F3)
YUV	160.2240, 40.8086, 24.3596
Hunter-Lab	57.5567, 38.5218, -51.2071

Details

The RGB color **188, 130, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **185, 243, 130**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 184, 255**, and **132, 79, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 106, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 154, 243**.

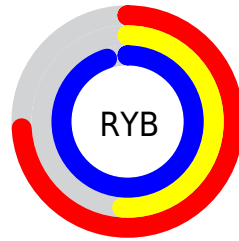
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (51%)

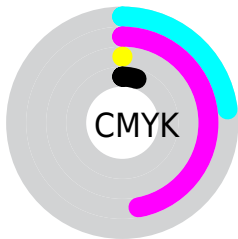
Blue (95%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (95%)

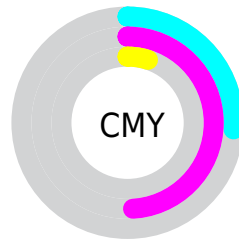


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 130, 243 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, 130, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 130, 243


255, 255, 255

 246, 184, 255

 255, 212, 255

 255, 241, 255


 188, 130, 243

 160, 104, 214

 132, 79, 186

 105, 54, 159

 78, 29, 132


 51, 1, 106

 23, 0, 82


 0, 0, 58


 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 10


 188, 130, 243


 188, 130, 243

 176, 106, 243


 200, 154, 243

 164, 81, 243

 212, 179, 243

 153, 57, 243

 223, 203, 243

 141, 33, 243

 235, 227, 243

 129, 9, 243

 247, 251, 243

 125, 0, 243

 255, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 155, 255



188, 130, 243



242, 106, 193

Triad

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



188, 130, 243



214, 140, 36



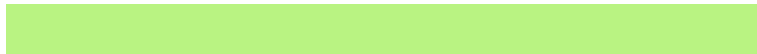
0, 183, 178

Complementary

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



188, 130, 243



185, 243, 130

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, 181, 117



188, 130, 243



164, 160, 22

Square

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



188, 130, 243



249, 116, 81



99, 174, 62



0, 181, 232

Rectangle

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



188, 130, 243



255, 99, 155



99, 174, 62



0, 183, 158

Sweetspot

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



188, 130, 243



238, 219, 255



130, 186, 243



117, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 130, 243



185, 112, 255



243, 130, 243



116, 110, 122



96, 0, 186



30, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 130, 185



255, 112, 182



130, 243, 130



122, 110, 116



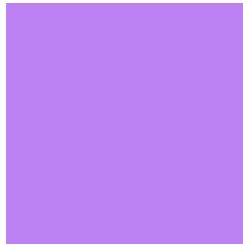
186, 0, 91



59, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 130, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

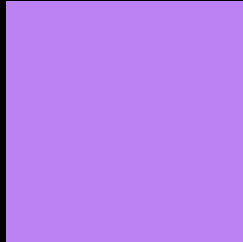
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 130, 243 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, 130, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 130, 243.

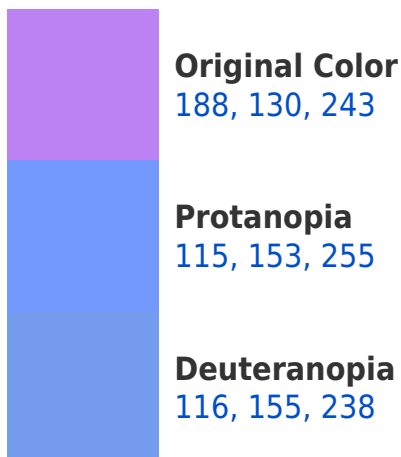


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 130, 243.

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
174, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 130, 243



Protanomaly

142, 145, 251



Deuteranomaly

142, 146, 240



Tritanomaly

179, 142, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 130, 243



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

170, 149, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 130, 243 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, 130, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 130, 243)  
}
```

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, 130, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 130, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 130, 243 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

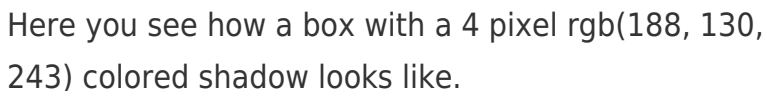
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 130, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 130, 243) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 130, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 130, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 130, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 130,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 130, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 130, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
130, 243) }
```

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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