

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 140, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 140, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 140, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC8CDD
RGB	188, 140, 221
RGB Percent	74%, 55%, 87%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4510, 0.1333
CMYK	0.15, 0.37, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	276°, 54%, 71%
HSV	276°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	43.1683, 34.6680, 72.8230
YIQ	163.5860, 2.6070, 35.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

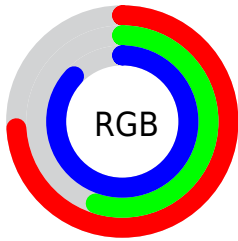
Format	Color
RYB	188, 140, 221
Decimal	12356829
CIELab	65.49, 33.09, -34.41
CIELCh	65, 47.735, 313.884
Yxy	34.6680, 0.2865, 0.2301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290546909 (0xFFBC8CDD)
YUV	163.5860, 28.3051, 21.4111
Hunter-Lab	58.8795, 27.8303, -32.1150

Details

The RGB color **188, 140, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **173, 221, 140**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 194, 255**, and **133, 89, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 118, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 162, 221**.

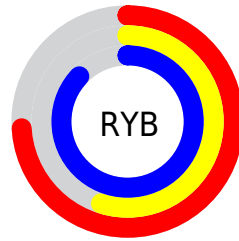
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (55%)

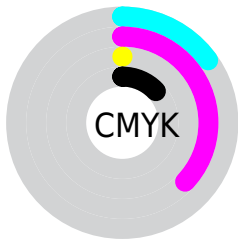
Blue (87%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (87%)

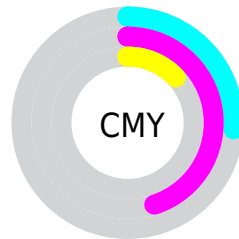


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 140, 221 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, 140, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 188, 140, 221


255, 255, 255

 245, 194, 255

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 188, 140, 221

 160, 114, 193

 133, 89, 166

 107, 65, 139

 82, 41, 113

 57, 18, 88

 33, 0, 65

 0, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 188, 140, 221

■ 188, 140, 221

■ 179, 118, 221

■ 197, 162, 221

■ 170, 96, 221

■ 206, 184, 221

■ 161, 74, 221

■ 215, 206, 221

■ 152, 52, 221

■ 224, 228, 221

■ 143, 29, 221

■ 233, 251, 221

■ 134, 7, 221

■ 242, 255, 221

■ 131, 0, 221

■ 251, 255, 221

■ 255, 255, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 157, 242



188, 140, 221



226, 126, 184

Triad

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



188, 140, 221



204, 148, 76



0, 181, 178

Complementary

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



188, 140, 221



173, 221, 140

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, 179, 134



188, 140, 221



165, 163, 73

Square

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



188, 140, 221



231, 133, 102



118, 173, 95



0, 178, 217

Rectangle

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



188, 140, 221



238, 123, 155



118, 173, 95



0, 181, 163

Sweetspot

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



188, 140, 221



244, 227, 255



140, 174, 221



121, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



188, 140, 221



209, 143, 255



221, 140, 214



105, 99, 110



103, 0, 173



27, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 140, 173



255, 143, 189



140, 221, 147



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 71



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 140, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

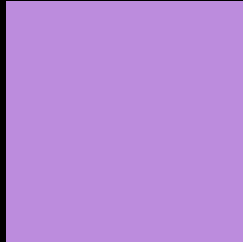
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140, 221 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, 140, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 140, 221.

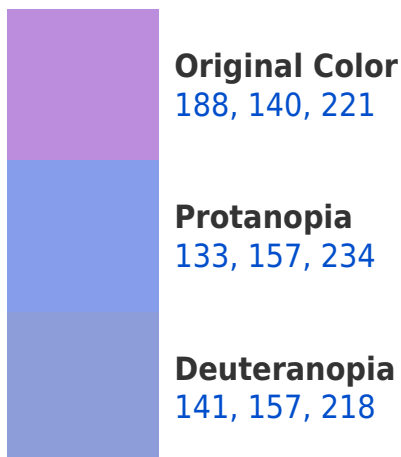



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 140, 221.

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, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 140, 221



Protanomaly

153, 151, 229



Deuteranomaly

158, 151, 219



Tritanomaly

182, 148, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 140, 221



Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly

173, 155, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 140, 221 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, 140, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 140, 221)  
}
```

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, 140, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 140, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 140, 221 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, 140, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 140, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 140, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 140, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 140, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 140,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 140, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 140, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
140, 221) }
```

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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