

# Converting Colors

RGB(188, 146, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(188, 146, 190) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(188, 146, 190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC92BE
RGB	188, 146, 190
RGB Percent	74%, 57%, 75%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4275, 0.2549
CMYK	0.01, 0.23, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	297°, 25%, 66%
HSV	297°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	40.3122, 34.9668, 53.3398
YIQ	163.5740, 10.9080, 22.5880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

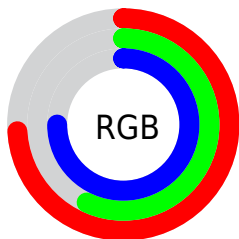
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	188, 146, 190
Decimal	12358334
CIELab	65.72, 23.41, -16.76
CIELCh	66, 28.794, 324.402
Yxy	34.9668, 0.3134, 0.2719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290548414 (0xFFBC92BE)
YUV	163.5740, 13.0280, 21.4216
Hunter-Lab	59.1328, 18.2053, -12.0887

# Details

The RGB color **188, 146, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 190, 146**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 200, 246**, and **134, 95, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 127, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 165, 190**.

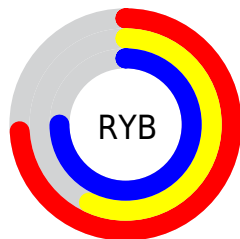
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (57%)

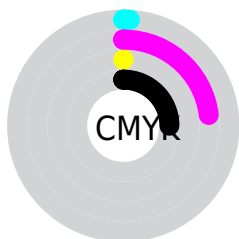
Blue (75%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (75%)

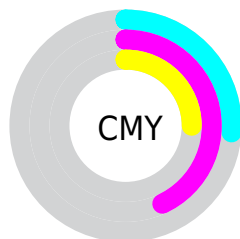


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 146, 190 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, 146, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 188, 146, 190

255, 255, 255


 245, 200, 246

 255, 228, 255

 188, 146, 190

 161, 120, 163

 134, 95, 137

 109, 71, 111

 84, 48, 87

 60, 26, 63


 38, 3, 41

 2, 0, 20


 0, 0, 0


 188, 146, 190

 188, 146, 190

 187, 127, 190


 189, 165, 190


 186, 108, 190

 190, 184, 190

 185, 89, 190


 191, 203, 190

 185, 70, 190

 191, 222, 190

 184, 51, 190

 192, 241, 190

 183, 32, 190

 193, 255, 190

 182, 13, 190

 194, 255, 190

 181, 0, 190

 195, 255, 190

 196, 255, 190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157, 155, 207



188, 146, 190



207, 141, 166

# Triad

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



188, 146, 190



182, 156, 108



77, 174, 180

# Complementary

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



188, 146, 190



148, 190, 146

# 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.



97, 174, 154



188, 146, 190



156, 165, 112

# Square

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



188, 146, 190



202, 148, 119



126, 171, 129



85, 170, 201

# Rectangle

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



188, 146, 190



211, 141, 148



126, 171, 129



81, 174, 172



# Sweetspot

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



188, 146, 190



247, 230, 247



146, 148, 190



124, 115, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



188, 146, 190



244, 178, 247



190, 146, 170



94, 85, 94



151, 0, 158



29, 0, 31



# Inverse Universe

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



190, 146, 148



247, 178, 181



146, 190, 166



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 7

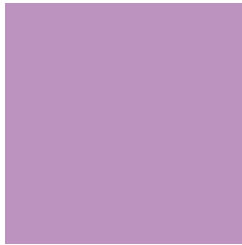


31, 0, 1



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 146, 190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

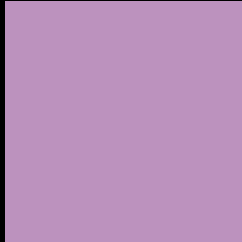
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

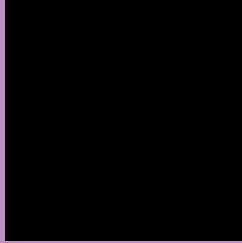
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 188, 146, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 146, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 146, 190.

# 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, 146, 190

**Protanopia**  
150, 158, 198

**Deuteranopia**  
162, 156, 188



**Tritanopia**  
184, 151, 163

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
188, 146, 190

**Protanomaly**  
164, 154, 195

**Deuteranomaly**  
171, 152, 189

**Tritanomaly**  
185, 149, 173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
188, 146, 190

**Achromatopsia**  
164, 164, 164

**Achromatomaly**  
173, 157, 173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 146, 190 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, 146, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 146, 190)  
}
```

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, 146, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 146, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 146, 190 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, 146, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 146, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 146, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 146, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 146, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 146,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 146, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 146, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
146, 190) }
```

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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