

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 56, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 56, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 56, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC388F
RGB	188, 56, 143
RGB Percent	74%, 22%, 56%
CMY	0.2627, 0.7804, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.24, 0.26
HSL	320°, 54%, 48%
HSV	320°, 70%, 74%
XYZ	27.1111, 15.5029, 27.5500
YIQ	105.3860, 50.7450, 55.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

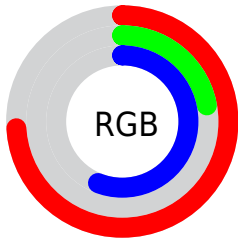
Format	Color
R _Y B	188, 56, 143
Decimal	12335247
CIE Lab	46.32, 60.53, -19.06
CIE LCh	46, 63.462, 342.524
Yxy	15.5029, 0.3864, 0.2210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290525327 (0xFFBC388F)
YUV	105.3860, 18.5437, 72.4525
Hunter-Lab	39.3737, 54.0039, -13.9240

Details

The RGB color **188, 56, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **56, 188, 101**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 113, 197**, and **131, 0, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 37, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 75, 149**.

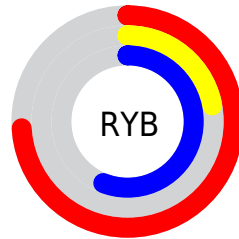
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (22%)

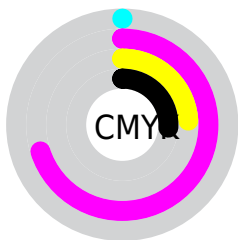
Blue (56%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (56%)

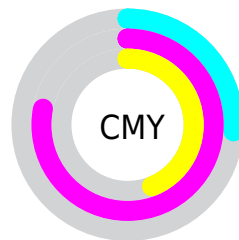


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)


Magenta (78%)


Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 56, 143 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, 56, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 56, 143

 188, 56, 143

255, 255, 255

 159, 20, 117

 247, 113, 197

 131, 0, 93

 255, 141, 225

 103, 0, 69

 255, 170, 254

 75, 0, 46

 255, 198, 255


 50, 0, 25

 255, 227, 255

 4, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 188, 56, 143

 188, 56, 143

 188, 37, 137


 188, 75, 149

 188, 18, 130


 188, 94, 156

 188, 0, 124

 188, 112, 162

 188, 131, 169

 188, 150, 175

 188, 169, 181

 188, 188, 188

 188, 206, 194

 188, 225, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 84, 189



188, 56, 143



203, 48, 90

Triad

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



188, 56, 143



112, 114, 0



0, 132, 181

Complementary

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



188, 56, 143



56, 188, 101

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, 133, 131



188, 56, 143



48, 126, 16

Square

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



188, 56, 143



158, 96, 0



0, 131, 76



0, 124, 212

Rectangle

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



188, 56, 143



197, 61, 56



0, 131, 76



0, 133, 166

Sweetspot

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



188, 56, 143



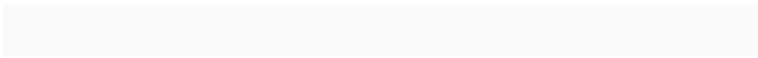
245, 193, 227



100, 56, 188



122, 92, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 56, 143



245, 39, 175



188, 56, 78



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 104



31, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



188, 56, 143



245, 39, 175



56, 188, 166



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 104



31, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 56, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

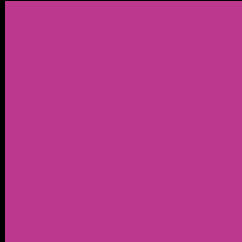
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 56, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

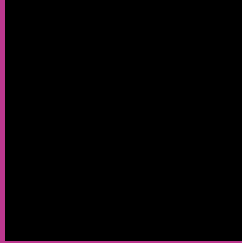
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 188, 56, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 56, 143.

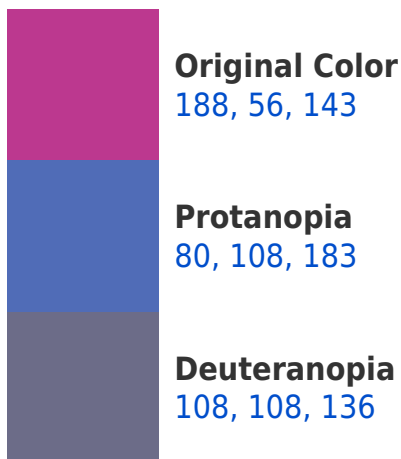


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 56, 143.

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

183, 74, 79

Trichromacy



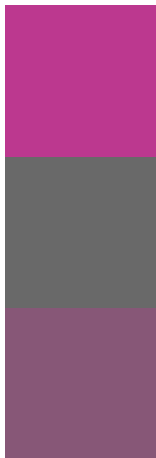
Original Color
188, 56, 143

Protanomaly
119, 89, 168

Deuteranomaly
137, 89, 139

Tritanomaly
185, 67, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 56, 143

Achromatopsia
105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly
135, 87, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 56, 143 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, 56, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 56, 143)  
}
```

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, 56, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 56, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 56, 143 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, 56, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 56, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 56, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 56, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 56, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 56,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 56, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 56, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188, 56,  
143) }
```

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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