Converting Colors

RGB(188, 61, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(188, 61, 220) contains.

Color

RGB(188, 61, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC3DDC
RGB	188, 61, 220
RGB Percent	74%, 24%, 86%
CMY	0.2627, 0.7608, 0.1373
CMYK	0.15, 0.72, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	288°, 69%, 55%
HSV	288°, 72%, 86%
XYZ	35.3260, 19.1962, 69.5535
YIQ	117.0990, 24.6530, 76.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

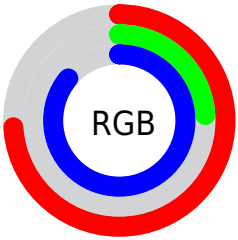
Format	Color
RYB	188, 61, 220
Decimal	12336604
CIELab	50.92, 71.06, -56.87
CIELCh	51, 91.018, 321.328
Yxy	19.1962, 0.2847, 0.1547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290526684 (0xFFBC3DDC)
YUV	117.0990, 50.7302, 62.1802
Hunter-Lab	43.8134, 67.2482, -63.4530

Details

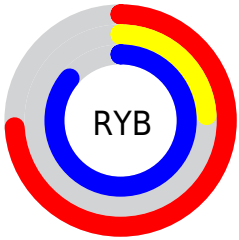
The RGB color 188, 61, 220 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 9933CC. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be 93, 220, 61, and the grayscale version is 117, 117, 117.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 248, 120, 255, and 130, 0, 164 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 184, 39, 220, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 192, 83, 220.

Distribution

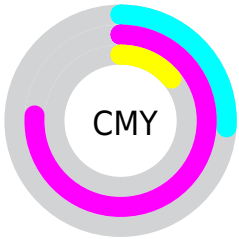


- Red (74%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (86%)

- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 61, 220 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, 61, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

188, 61, 220

255, 255, 255

248, 120, 255

255, 148, 255

255, 177, 255

255, 206, 255

255, 236, 255

188, 61, 220

159, 24, 192

130, 0, 164

102, 0, 137

73, 0, 111

47, 0, 86

10, 0, 61

0, 3, 38

0, 1, 15

0, 0, 0

188, 61, 220

184, 39, 220

179, 17, 220

176, 0, 220

188, 61, 220

192, 83, 220

197, 105, 220

201, 127, 220

206, 149, 220

210, 171, 220

215, 193, 220

219, 215, 220

223, 237, 220

228, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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

0, 111, 255

188, 61, 220

243, 0, 147

Triad

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

188, 61, 220

167, 110, 0

0, 153, 176

Complementary

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

188, 61, 220

93, 220, 61

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, 151, 95

188, 61, 220

95, 134, 0

Square

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

188, 61, 220

220, 68, 0

0, 146, 0

0, 150, 243

Rectangle

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

188, 61, 220

252, 0, 96

0, 146, 0

0, 152, 150

Sweetspot

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

188, 61, 220

244, 199, 255

61, 95, 220

121, 94, 128

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

188, 61, 220

210, 33, 255

220, 61, 175

107, 99, 110

139, 0, 173

37, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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

220, 61, 93

255, 33, 78

61, 220, 106

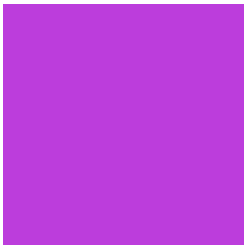
110, 99, 101

173, 0, 35

46, 0, 9

Previews

White Background

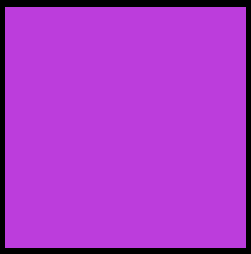


This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 61, 220 looks on a white background.

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

Black Background



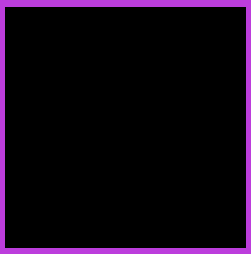
This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 61, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

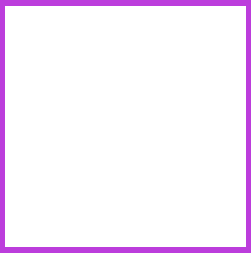
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 188, 61, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 61, 220.

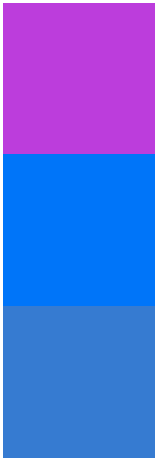


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 61, 220.

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



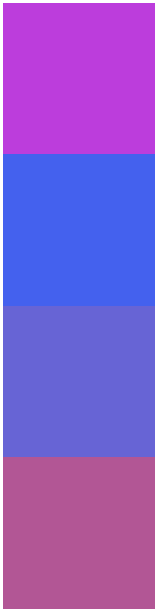
Original Color
188, 61, 220

Protanopia
0, 117, 249

Deuteranopia
54, 123, 209

Tritanopia
173, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 61, 220

Protanomaly
68, 97, 238

Deuteranomaly
103, 100, 213

Tritanomaly
178, 86, 149

Monochromacy

Original Color
188, 61, 220

Achromatopsia
117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly
143, 97, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 61, 220 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, 61, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(188, 61, 220)
}
```

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, 61, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 61, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 61, 220 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, 61, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 61, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 61, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 61, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 61, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 61, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 61, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(188, 61, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(188, 61,
220) }
```

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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