

Converting Colors

RGB(188, 96, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(188, 96, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(188, 96, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC60A7
RGB	188, 96, 167
RGB Percent	74%, 38%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.6235, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.11, 0.26
HSL	314°, 41%, 56%
HSV	314°, 49%, 74%
XYZ	31.8970, 21.8471, 39.0950
YIQ	131.6020, 32.0410, 41.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

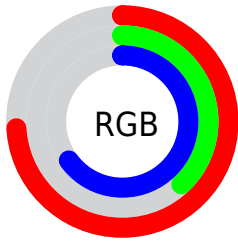
Format	Color
RYB	188, 96, 167
Decimal	12345511
CIELab	53.86, 46.32, -21.70
CIELCh	54, 51.151, 334.904
Yxy	21.8471, 0.3436, 0.2353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290535591 (0xFFBC60A7)
YUV	131.6020, 17.4512, 49.4610
Hunter-Lab	46.7409, 40.0155, -16.8726

Details

The RGB color **188, 96, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **96, 188, 117**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 149, 222**, and **132, 44, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 77, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 115, 171**.

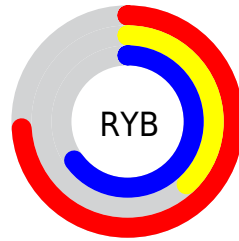
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (38%)

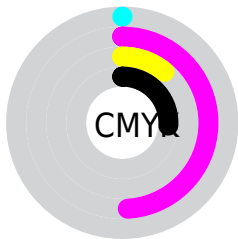
Blue (65%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (65%)

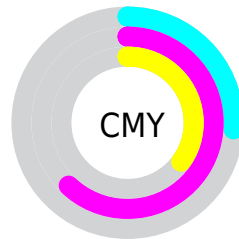


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 188, 96, 167 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, 96, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188, 96, 167



188, 96, 167

255, 255, 255



160, 70, 140



246, 149, 222



132, 44, 115



255, 177, 251



106, 12, 90



255, 205, 255



80, 0, 66



255, 234, 255



55, 0, 44



28, 0, 23



0, 0, 0



188, 96, 167




188, 96, 167



188, 77, 163




188, 115, 171


 188, 58, 158

 188, 134, 176


 188, 40, 154

 188, 152, 180

 188, 21, 150

 188, 171, 184

 188, 2, 146

 188, 190, 188

 188, 0, 145

 188, 209, 193

 188, 228, 197

 188, 246, 201

 188, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 114, 201



188, 96, 167



208, 88, 123

Triad

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



188, 96, 167



146, 129, 32



0, 149, 178

Complementary

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



188, 96, 167



96, 188, 117

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, 150, 135



188, 96, 167



100, 141, 51

Square

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



188, 96, 167



182, 113, 47



19, 147, 89



0, 143, 208

Rectangle

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



188, 96, 167



208, 92, 94



19, 147, 89



0, 150, 165

Sweetspot

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



188, 96, 167



245, 208, 236



116, 96, 188



122, 100, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 96, 167



245, 100, 212



188, 96, 122



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 122



31, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



188, 96, 167



245, 100, 212



96, 188, 162



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 122



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 188, 96, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

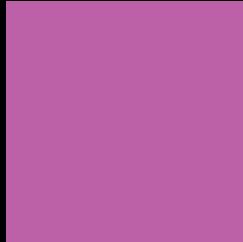
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

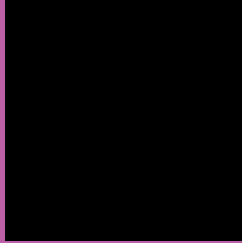
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 96, 167.

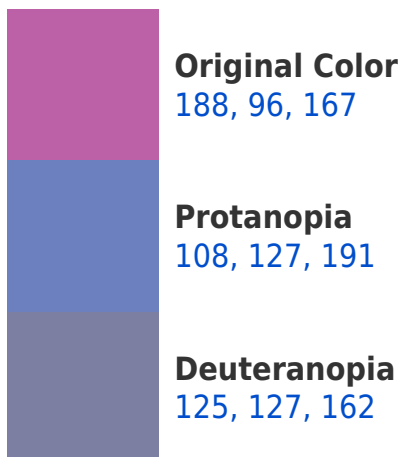


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 188, 96, 167.

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
182, 107, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 96, 167



Protanomaly

137, 116, 182



Deuteranomaly

148, 116, 164



Tritanomaly

184, 103, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 96, 167



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

152, 119, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 188, 96, 167 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, 96, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 96, 167)  
}
```

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, 96, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 96, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 188, 96, 167 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, 96, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 96, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 96, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 96, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 96, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 96,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 188, 96, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 96, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188, 96,  
167) }
```

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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