

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 128, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 128, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 128, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE80E3
RGB	190, 128, 227
RGB Percent	75%, 50%, 89%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4980, 0.1098
CMYK	0.16, 0.44, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	278°, 64%, 70%
HSV	278°, 44%, 89%
XYZ	42.8195, 31.9315, 76.5796
YIQ	157.8240, 5.1730, 43.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

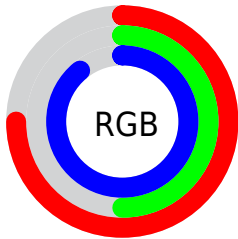
Format	Color
RYB	190, 128, 227
Decimal	12484835
CIELab	63.29, 41.55, -41.16
CIELCh	63, 58.484, 315.268
Yxy	31.9315, 0.2830, 0.2110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290674915 (0xFFBE80E3)
YUV	157.8240, 34.1038, 28.2184
Hunter-Lab	56.5080, 36.3712, -40.7942

Details

The RGB color **190, 128, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **165, 227, 128**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 182, 255**, and **135, 77, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 105, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 151, 227**.

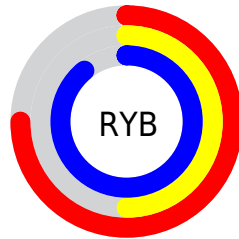
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (50%)

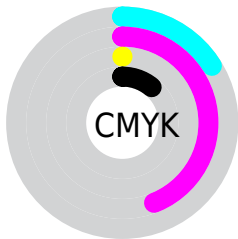
Blue (89%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (89%)

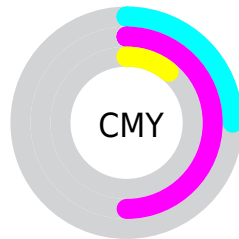


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (50%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 128, 227 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 190, 128, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 128, 227


255, 255, 255

 248, 182, 255


 255, 210, 255

 255, 239, 255

 190, 128, 227

 162, 102, 199

 135, 77, 171

 108, 52, 144

 82, 27, 118


 56, 0, 93


 32, 0, 69


 0, 0, 46


 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 190, 128, 227


 190, 128, 227

 182, 105, 227


 198, 151, 227

 173, 83, 227


 207, 173, 227

 165, 60, 227

 215, 196, 227

 156, 37, 227

 224, 219, 227

 148, 15, 227

 232, 241, 227

 142, 0, 227

 241, 255, 227

 249, 255, 227

 255, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 150, 254



190, 128, 227



235, 109, 181

Triad

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



190, 128, 227



202, 141, 47



0, 178, 179

Complementary

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



190, 128, 227



165, 227, 128

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, 177, 125



190, 128, 227



156, 159, 43

Square

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



190, 128, 227



235, 121, 81



96, 170, 76



0, 175, 226

Rectangle

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



190, 128, 227



247, 105, 146



96, 170, 76



0, 178, 161

Sweetspot

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



190, 128, 227



243, 222, 255



128, 166, 227



120, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 128, 227



205, 122, 255



227, 128, 215



110, 103, 115



112, 0, 179



32, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 128, 165



255, 122, 172



128, 227, 140



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 67



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 128, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

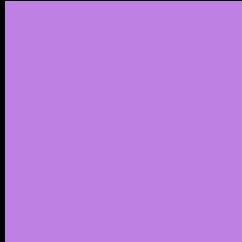
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190, 128, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

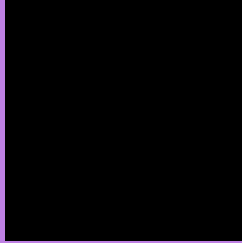
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 190, 128, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 128, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 128, 227.

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
190, 128, 227

Protanopia
116, 150, 246

Deuteranopia
126, 152, 222



Tritanopia
179, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 128, 227



Protanomaly

143, 142, 239



Deuteranomaly

149, 143, 224



Tritanomaly

183, 138, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 128, 227



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

170, 147, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 128, 227 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(190, 128, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 128, 227)  
}
```

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(190, 128, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 128, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 128, 227 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(190, 128, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 128, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 128, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 128, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 128, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 128, 227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 128, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 128, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
128, 227) }
```

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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