

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 137, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 137, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 137, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE89D9
RGB	190, 137, 217
RGB Percent	75%, 54%, 85%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4627, 0.1490
CMYK	0.12, 0.37, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	280°, 51%, 69%
HSV	280°, 37%, 85%
XYZ	42.7053, 33.8482, 69.9282
YIQ	161.9670, 5.9080, 36.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

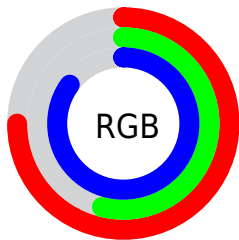
Format	Color
RYB	190, 137, 217
Decimal	12487129
CIELab	64.84, 34.50, -33.17
CIELCh	65, 47.862, 316.125
Yxy	33.8482, 0.2915, 0.2311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290677209 (0xFFBE89D9)
YUV	161.9670, 27.1313, 24.5849
Hunter-Lab	58.1792, 29.2106, -30.5378

Details

The RGB color **190, 137, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **164, 217, 137**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 191, 255**, and **135, 86, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 115, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 159, 217**.

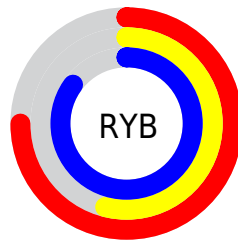
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (54%)

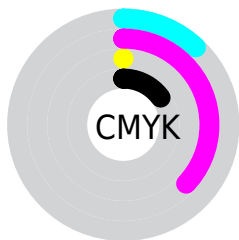
Blue (85%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (85%)

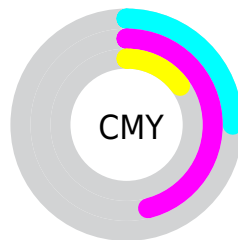


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 137, 217 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, 137, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 137, 217


255, 255, 255

 247, 191, 255

 255, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 190, 137, 217

 162, 111, 189

 135, 86, 162

 109, 62, 135

 83, 38, 110

 59, 14, 85

 35, 0, 61

 1, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 190, 137, 217

■ 190, 137, 217

■ 183, 115, 217

■ 197, 159, 217

■ 175, 94, 217

■ 205, 180, 217

■ 168, 72, 217

■ 212, 202, 217

■ 161, 50, 217

■ 219, 224, 217

■ 153, 28, 217

■ 227, 246, 217

■ 146, 7, 217

■ 234, 255, 217

■ 144, 0, 217

■ 241, 255, 217

■ 249, 255, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 154, 239



190, 137, 217



227, 124, 179

Triad

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



190, 137, 217



199, 148, 73



0, 179, 180

Complementary

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



190, 137, 217



164, 217, 137

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.



34, 178, 135



190, 137, 217



160, 162, 72

Square

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



190, 137, 217



227, 132, 97



112, 172, 96



0, 176, 218

Rectangle

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



190, 137, 217



237, 121, 150



112, 172, 96



0, 179, 165

Sweetspot

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



190, 137, 217



246, 227, 255



137, 165, 217



122, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 137, 217



217, 143, 255



217, 137, 205



106, 99, 110



115, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 137, 164



255, 143, 181



137, 217, 149



110, 99, 102



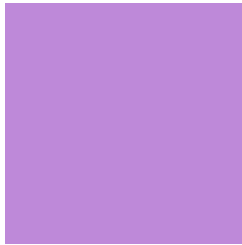
173, 0, 59



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 137, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

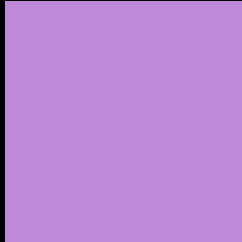
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 137, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

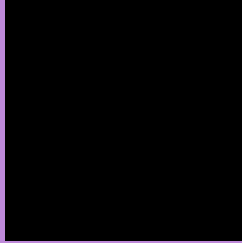
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 137, 217.

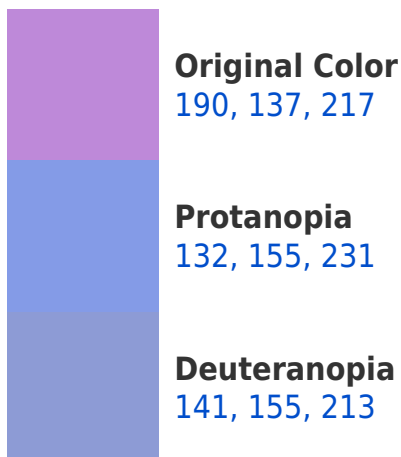


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 137, 217.

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
181, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 137, 217



Protanomaly

153, 148, 226



Deuteranomaly

159, 148, 214



Tritanomaly

184, 145, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 137, 217



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

172, 153, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 137, 217 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, 137, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 137, 217)  
}
```

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, 137, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 137, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 137, 217 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, 137, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 137, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 137, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 137, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 137, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 137,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 137, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 137, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
137, 217) }
```

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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