

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 139, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 139, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 139, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE8B8F
RGB	190, 139, 143
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4549, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.25, 0.25
HSL	355°, 28%, 65%
HSV	355°, 27%, 75%
XYZ	35.4257, 31.3956, 30.1794
YIQ	154.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

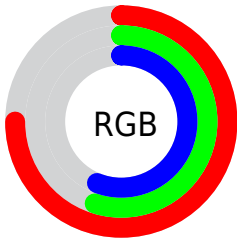
Format	Color
R _Y B	190, 139, 143
Decimal	12487567
CIE Lab	62.84, 20.00, 5.53
CIE LCh	63, 20.752, 15.456
Yxy	31.3956, 0.3652, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290677647 (0xFFBE8B8F)
YUV	154.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537
Hunter-Lab	56.0317, 14.8001, 7.2879

Details

The RGB color **190, 139, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 190, 186**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 193, 197**, and **136, 89, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 120, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 158, 161**.

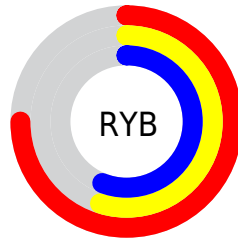
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

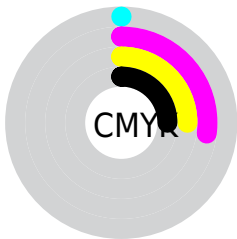
Blue (56%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

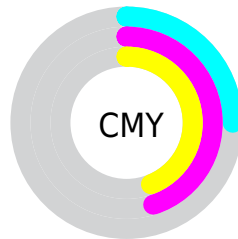


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 139, 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 190, 139, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 139, 143

255, 255, 255

 247, 193, 197

 255, 221, 225

 255, 249, 253

 190, 139, 143

 162, 113, 117

 136, 89, 93

 109, 65, 69

 84, 42, 47


 60, 20, 26

 39, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 190, 139, 143

 190, 120, 125


 190, 139, 143

 190, 158, 161

 190, 101, 108

 190, 177, 178

 190, 82, 90

 190, 196, 196

 190, 63, 73

 190, 215, 213

 190, 44, 55

 190, 234, 231

 190, 25, 38

 190, 253, 248

 190, 6, 20

 190, 255, 255

 190, 0, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 140, 162



190, 139, 143



186, 142, 127

Triad

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



190, 139, 143



135, 159, 126



119, 156, 187

Complementary

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



190, 139, 143



139, 190, 186

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.



102, 161, 178



190, 139, 143



115, 162, 142

Square

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



190, 139, 143



156, 154, 116



101, 163, 161



143, 150, 187

Rectangle

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



190, 139, 143



179, 146, 119



101, 163, 161



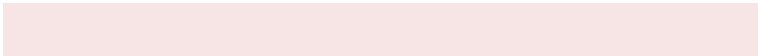
112, 158, 185

Sweetspot

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



190, 139, 143



247, 228, 229



186, 139, 190



125, 112, 113



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 139, 143



247, 168, 174



190, 160, 139



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 12



31, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



190, 139, 143



247, 168, 174



139, 169, 190



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 12



31, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 139, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

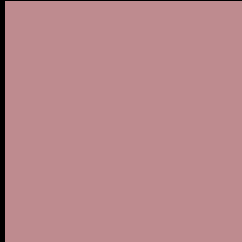
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 143 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, 139, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 139, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 139, 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



Original Color
190, 139, 143

Protanopia
156, 152, 150

Deuteranopia
171, 147, 142



Tritanopia
191, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 139, 143

Protanomaly

168, 147, 147

Deuteranomaly

178, 144, 142

Tritanomaly

191, 138, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 139, 143

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

168, 149, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 139, 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(190, 139, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 139, 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(190, 139, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 139, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 139, 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(190, 139, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 139, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 139, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 139, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 139, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 139, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
139, 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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