

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 139, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 139, 166) contains.

RGB(190, 139, 166)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(190, 139, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE8BA6
RGB	190, 139, 166
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4549, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	328°, 28%, 65%
HSV	328°, 27%, 75%
XYZ	37.3508, 32.1656, 40.3164
YIQ	157.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

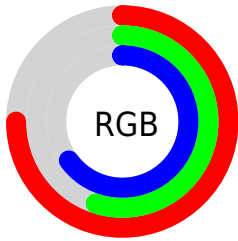
Format	Color
RYB	190, 139, 166
Decimal	12487590
CIELab	63.48, 23.65, -6.58
CIElCh	63, 24.548, 344.445
Yxy	32.1656, 0.3401, 0.2929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290677670 (0xFFBE8BA6)
YUV	157.3270, 4.2758, 28.6542
Hunter-Lab	56.7147, 18.3046, -2.4468

Details

The RGB color **190, 139, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **139, 190, 163**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 193, 221**, and **136, 88, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 120, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 158, 175**.

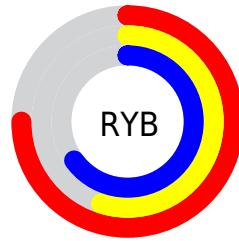
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

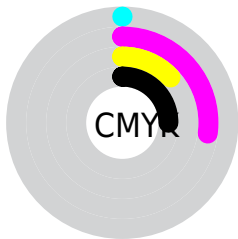
Blue (65%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

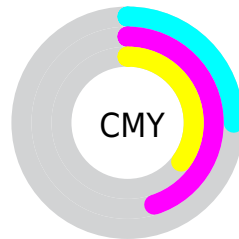


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 139, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 139, 166

255, 255, 255

 247, 193, 221

 255, 221, 250

 255, 250, 255


 190, 139, 166

 163, 113, 140

 136, 88, 114


 110, 64, 90

 85, 41, 66


 61, 19, 44

 39, 0, 24


 0, 0, 0


 190, 139, 166


 190, 120, 157


 190, 139, 166


 190, 158, 175

 190, 101, 148


 190, 177, 184

 190, 82, 139


 190, 196, 193

 190, 63, 130

 190, 215, 202

 190, 44, 121

 190, 234, 211

 190, 25, 112

 190, 253, 220

 190, 6, 103

 190, 255, 229

 190, 0, 101

 190, 255, 238

 190, 255, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 145, 185



190, 139, 166



198, 138, 144

Triad

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



190, 139, 166



159, 156, 111



90, 164, 184

Complementary

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



190, 139, 166



139, 190, 163

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.



91, 166, 164



190, 139, 166



134, 162, 122

Square

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



190, 139, 166



180, 148, 112



109, 165, 141



111, 159, 195

Rectangle

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



190, 139, 166



197, 140, 130



109, 165, 141



88, 165, 178

Sweetspot

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



190, 139, 166



247, 228, 238



163, 139, 190



125, 112, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 139, 166



247, 168, 210



190, 139, 141



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 84



31, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



190, 139, 166



247, 168, 210



139, 190, 188



94, 85, 90



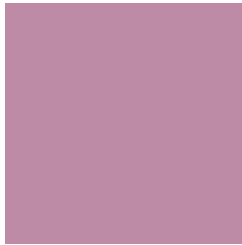
158, 0, 84



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 139, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

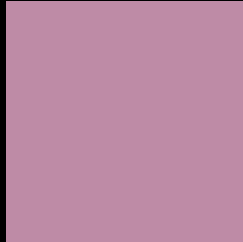
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

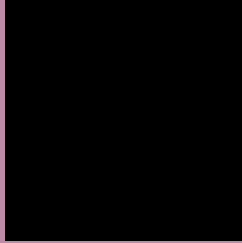
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 139, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 139, 166.

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
188, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 139, 166

Protanomaly
165, 148, 172

Deuteranomaly
173, 146, 165

Tritanomaly
189, 140, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 139, 166

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
169, 150, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 139, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 139, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 139, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 139, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 139, 166) }
```

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 139, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 139, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
139, 166) }
```

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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