

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 144, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 144, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 144, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE90DC
RGB	190, 144, 220
RGB Percent	75%, 56%, 86%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4353, 0.1373
CMYK	0.14, 0.35, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	276°, 52%, 71%
HSV	276°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	44.1267, 36.0610, 72.3449
YIQ	166.4180, 3.0200, 33.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

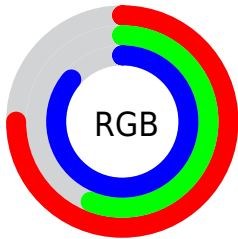
Format	Color
R_{YB}	190, 144, 220
Decimal	12488924
CIE _{Lab}	66.57, 31.27, -32.16
CIE _{LCh}	67, 44.860, 314.193
Yxy	36.0610, 0.2893, 0.2364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290679004 (0xFFBE90DC)
YUV	166.4180, 26.4159, 20.6814
Hunter-Lab	60.0508, 26.0771, -29.3928

Details

The RGB color **190, 144, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **174, 220, 144**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 198, 255**, and **135, 93, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 122, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 166, 220**.

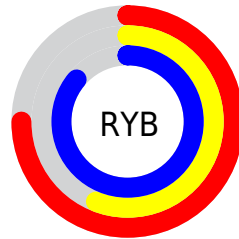
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (56%)

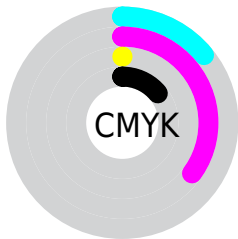
Blue (86%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (86%)

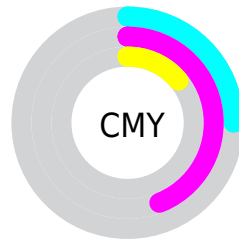


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 144, 220 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, 144, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 144, 220

255, 255, 255

 247, 198, 255

 255, 227, 255

 190, 144, 220

 162, 118, 192

 135, 93, 165

 109, 69, 138

 84, 45, 112

 59, 22, 88


 35, 0, 64


 8, 0, 42

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 190, 144, 220

 190, 144, 220

 181, 122, 220

 199, 166, 220

 173, 100, 220

 207, 188, 220

 164, 78, 220


 216, 210, 220

 155, 56, 220

 225, 232, 220


 147, 34, 220

 233, 254, 220

 138, 12, 220

 242, 255, 220

 133, 0, 220

 251, 255, 220

 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 159, 240



190, 144, 220



226, 132, 185

Triad

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



190, 144, 220



205, 152, 84



0, 183, 180

Complementary

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



190, 144, 220



174, 220, 144

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.



63, 181, 139



190, 144, 220



168, 166, 81

Square

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



190, 144, 220



230, 138, 107



123, 176, 102



0, 180, 217

Rectangle

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



190, 144, 220



237, 129, 158



123, 176, 102



0, 183, 166

Sweetspot

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



190, 144, 220



245, 230, 255



144, 174, 220



121, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 144, 220



214, 150, 255



220, 144, 212



105, 99, 110



105, 0, 173



28, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 144, 174



255, 150, 192



144, 220, 152



110, 99, 103



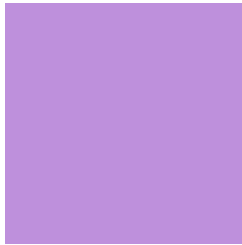
173, 0, 68



46, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 144, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

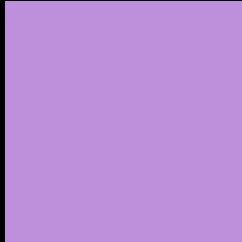
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

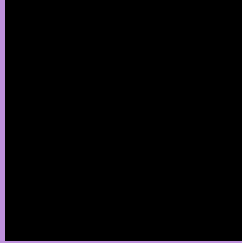
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 144, 220.

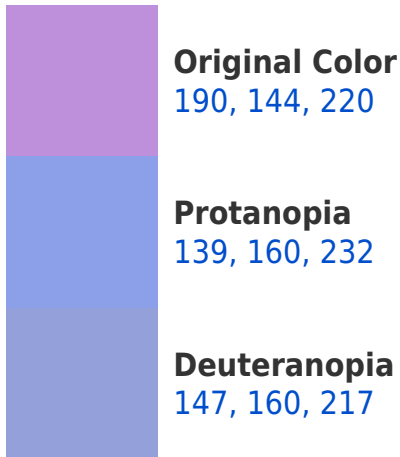


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 144, 220.

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, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 144, 220

Protanomaly
158, 154, 228

Deuteranomaly
163, 154, 218

Tritanomaly
185, 151, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 144, 220

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
175, 158, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 144, 220 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, 144, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 144, 220)  
}
```

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, 144, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 144, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 144, 220 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, 144, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 144, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 144, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 144, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 144, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 144,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 144, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 144, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
144, 220) }
```

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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