

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 14, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 14, 146) contains.

RGB(190, 14, 146)	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, 14, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	BE0E92
RGB	190, 14, 146
RGB Percent	75%, 5%, 57%
CMY	0.2549, 0.9451, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	315°, 86%, 40%
HSV	315°, 93%, 75%
XYZ	26.5805, 13.3365, 28.3674
YIQ	81.6720, 62.5240, 78.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

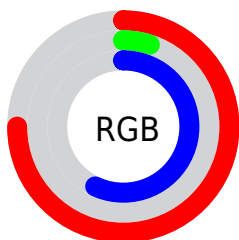
Format	Color
RYB	190, 14, 146
Decimal	12455570
CIELab	43.27, 71.52, -25.55
CIELCh	43, 75.944, 340.337
Yxy	13.3365, 0.3893, 0.1953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290645650 (0xFFBE0E92)
YUV	81.6720, 31.7137, 95.0037
Hunter-Lab	36.5192, 66.0127, -20.4918

Details

The RGB color **190, 14, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. A complement of this color would be **14, 190, 58**, and the grayscale version is **81, 81, 81**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 90, 200**, and **132, 0, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 0, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 33, 151**.

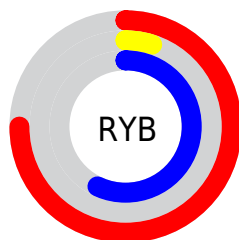
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (5%)

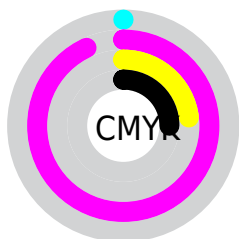
Blue (57%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (57%)

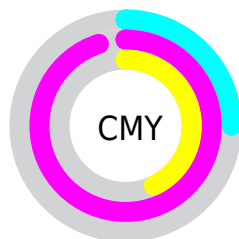


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (95%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 14, 146 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, 14, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 14, 146

255, 255, 255

 250, 90, 200


 255, 120, 228

 255, 149, 255

 255, 178, 255

 255, 208, 255

 255, 238, 255

 190, 14, 146

 161, 0, 120


 132, 0, 95

 103, 0, 71


 76, 0, 48

 48, 0, 27


 0, 0, 0


 190, 14, 146


 190, 0, 143


 190, 14, 146


 190, 33, 151


 190, 52, 156


 190, 71, 160


 190, 90, 165

 190, 109, 170

 190, 128, 175

 190, 147, 179

 190, 166, 184

 190, 185, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 72, 200



190, 14, 146



209, 0, 84

Triad

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



190, 14, 146



106, 107, 0



0, 127, 183

Complementary

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



190, 14, 146



14, 190, 58

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, 128, 123



190, 14, 146



17, 119, 0

Square

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



190, 14, 146



158, 83, 0



0, 126, 56



0, 121, 222

Rectangle

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



190, 14, 146



202, 22, 43



0, 126, 56



0, 128, 165

Sweetspot

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



190, 14, 146



247, 178, 230



58, 14, 190



125, 82, 114



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 14, 146



247, 0, 186



190, 14, 58



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 119



31, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



190, 14, 146



247, 0, 186



14, 190, 146



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 119



31, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 14, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

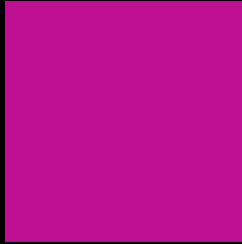
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 14, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 190, 14, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 14, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 14, 146.

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, 14, 146

Protanopia

36, 100, 206

Deuteranopia

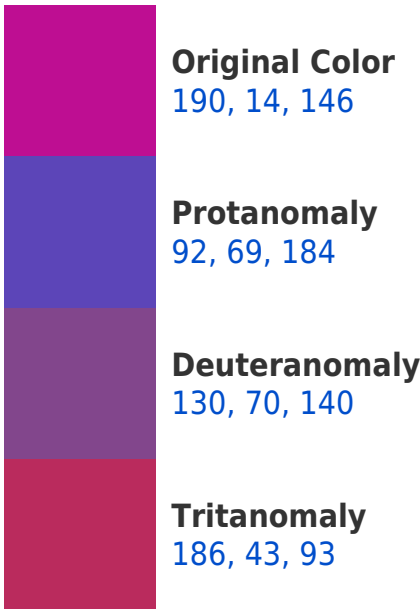
96, 102, 137



Tritanopia

183, 59, 62

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 14, 146 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, 14, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 14, 146)  
}
```

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, 14, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 14, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 14, 146 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, 14, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 14, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 14, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 14, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 14, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 14,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 14, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 14, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 14,  
146) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor