

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 153, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 153, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 153, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE99E8
RGB	190, 153, 232
RGB Percent	75%, 60%, 91%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4000, 0.0902
CMYK	0.18, 0.34, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	268°, 63%, 75%
HSV	268°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	47.1919, 39.5558, 81.4917
YIQ	173.0690, -3.3070, 32.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

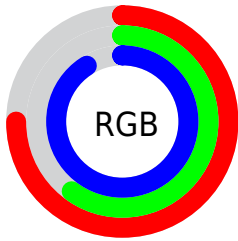
Format	Color
R _Y B	190, 153, 232
Decimal	12491240
CIE Lab	69.15, 28.89, -34.77
CIE LCh	69, 45.208, 309.722
Yxy	39.5558, 0.2805, 0.2351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290681320 (0xFFBE99E8)
YUV	173.0690, 29.0530, 14.8485
Hunter-Lab	62.8934, 23.8736, -32.7973

Details

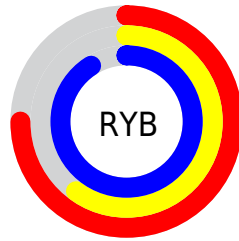
The RGB color **190, 153, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **195, 232, 153**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 208, 255**, and **135, 101, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 130, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 176, 232**.

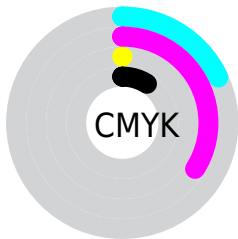
Distribution



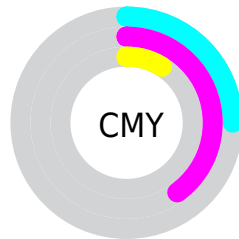
- Red (75%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 153, 232 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, 153, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190, 153, 232

255, 255, 255

 247, 208, 255

 255, 236, 255

 190, 153, 232

 162, 127, 204


 135, 101, 176

 109, 77, 149

 83, 54, 123


 59, 31, 98

 34, 9, 74


 15, 0, 51


 0, 2, 29


 0, 0, 0

 190, 153, 232


 190, 153, 232

 178, 130, 232


 202, 176, 232

 165, 107, 232

 215, 199, 232

 153, 83, 232

 227, 223, 232

 141, 60, 232

 239, 246, 232

 128, 37, 232

 252, 255, 232

 116, 14, 232

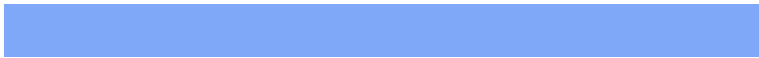
 255, 255, 232

 109, 0, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 168, 249



190, 153, 232



230, 140, 198

Triad

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



190, 153, 232



217, 157, 92



0, 190, 181

Complementary

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



190, 153, 232



195, 232, 153

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.



81, 188, 139



190, 153, 232



181, 171, 86

Square

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



190, 153, 232



241, 143, 118



137, 182, 104



0, 188, 220

Rectangle

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



190, 153, 232



244, 135, 171



137, 182, 104



0, 190, 167

Sweetspot

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



190, 153, 232



241, 230, 255



153, 195, 232



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 153, 232



199, 150, 255



229, 153, 232



109, 103, 115



84, 0, 179



24, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 153, 195



255, 150, 206



156, 232, 153



115, 103, 109



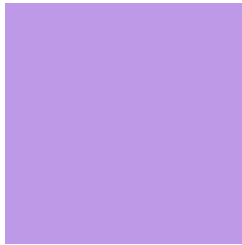
179, 0, 95



51, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 153, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

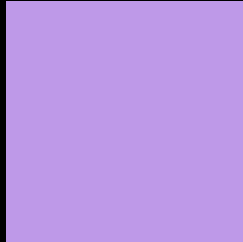
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 232 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, 153, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 153, 232.

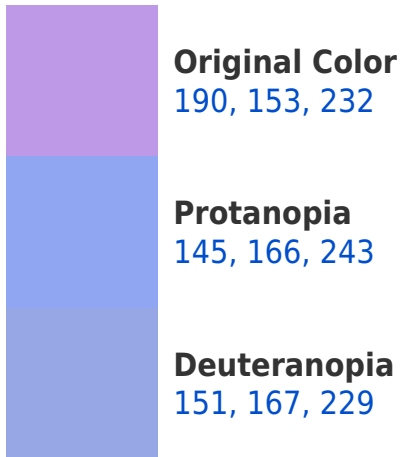


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 153, 232.

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, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 153, 232

Protanomaly
161, 161, 239

Deuteranomaly
165, 162, 230

Tritanomaly
184, 160, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 153, 232

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
179, 166, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 153, 232 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, 153, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 153, 232)  
}
```

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, 153, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 153, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 153, 232 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, 153, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 153, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 153, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 153, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 153, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 153,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 153, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 153, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
153, 232) }
```

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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