

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 188, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 188, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 188, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEBCD8
RGB	190, 188, 216
RGB Percent	75%, 74%, 85%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2627, 0.1529
CMYK	0.12, 0.13, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	244°, 26%, 79%
HSV	244°, 13%, 85%
XYZ	51.6131, 51.8715, 72.2576
YIQ	191.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

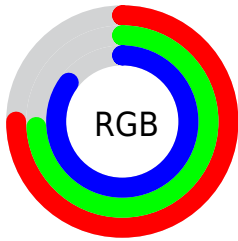
Format	Color
RYB	190, 188, 216
Decimal	12500184
CIELab	77.20, 6.18, -13.75
CIELCh	77, 15.079, 294.200
Yxy	51.8715, 0.2937, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290690264 (0xFFBEB CD8)
YUV	191.7900, 11.9355, -1.5698
Hunter-Lab	72.0218, 1.8804, -9.0688

Details

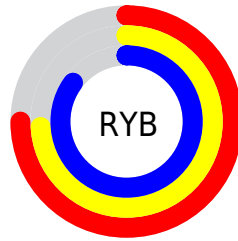
The RGB color **190, 188, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **214, 216, 188**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 244, 255**, and **136, 135, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 166, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 210, 216**.

Distribution



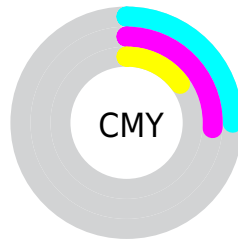
- Red (75%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 188, 216 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, 188, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 190, 188, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 246, 244, 255

■ 190, 188, 216

■ 163, 161, 188

■ 136, 135, 161

■ 111, 110, 135

■ 86, 85, 110

■ 63, 62, 85


■ 40, 40, 62


■ 19, 20, 40

■ 0, 1, 19


■ 0, 0, 0

 190, 188, 216


 190, 188, 216

 170, 166, 216


 210, 210, 216

 150, 145, 216

 230, 231, 216

 130, 123, 216


 250, 253, 216

 110, 102, 216

 255, 255, 216

 90, 80, 216

 70, 58, 216

 50, 37, 216

 30, 15, 216

 15, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 193, 218



190, 188, 216



206, 184, 207

Triad

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



190, 188, 216



216, 184, 169



161, 199, 187

Complementary

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



190, 188, 216



214, 216, 188

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.



174, 197, 174



190, 188, 216



205, 189, 163

Square

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



190, 188, 216



221, 182, 180



190, 193, 165



155, 199, 202

Rectangle

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



190, 188, 216



215, 182, 199



190, 193, 165



164, 198, 183

Sweetspot

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



190, 188, 216



246, 245, 255



188, 214, 216



122, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 188, 216



217, 214, 255



204, 188, 216



97, 96, 107



12, 0, 171



3, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 188, 214



255, 214, 252



200, 216, 188



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 159



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 188, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

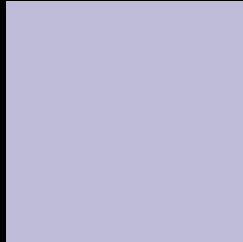
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

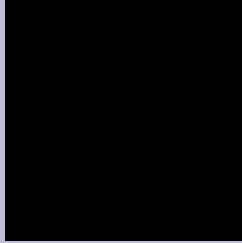
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 188, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 188, 216.

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](#).

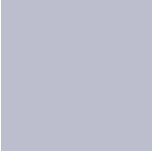
Dichromacy



Original Color
[190, 188, 216](#)

Protanopia
[186, 189, 217](#)

Deuteranopia
[197, 186, 216](#)



Tritanopia
188, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 188, 216

Protanomaly
187, 189, 217

Deuteranomaly
194, 187, 216

Tritanomaly
189, 189, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 188, 216

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
191, 191, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 188, 216 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, 188, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 188, 216)  
}
```

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, 188, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 188, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 188, 216 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, 188, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 188, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 188, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 188, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 188, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 188, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 188, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 188, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
188, 216) }
```

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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