

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 57, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 57, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 57, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE3975
RGB	190, 57, 117
RGB Percent	75%, 22%, 46%
CMY	0.2549, 0.7765, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.38, 0.25
HSL	333°, 54%, 48%
HSV	333°, 70%, 75%
XYZ	25.9092, 15.1578, 18.3898
YIQ	103.6070, 60.0080, 46.8560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

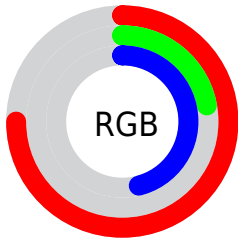
Format	Color
R_{YB}	190, 57, 117
Decimal	12466549
CIE _{Lab}	45.85, 57.60, -3.92
CIE _{LCh}	46, 57.737, 356.111
Yxy	15.1578, 0.4358, 0.2549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290656629 (0xFFBE3975)
YUV	103.6070, 6.6027, 75.7667
Hunter-Lab	38.9330, 50.6560, -0.7523

Details

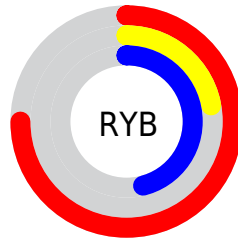
The RGB color **190, 57, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **57, 190, 130**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 114, 169**, and **132, 0, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 38, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 76, 127**.

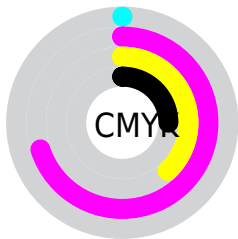
Distribution



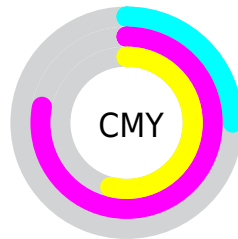
- Red (75%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 57, 117 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, 57, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



190, 57, 117



190, 57, 117

255, 255, 255



161, 23, 92



250, 114, 169



132, 0, 69



255, 141, 196



103, 0, 47



255, 170, 224



76, 0, 26



255, 198, 253



50, 0, 2



255, 227, 255



0, 0, 0



190, 57, 117



190, 57, 117



190, 38, 107



190, 76, 127



190, 19, 96



190, 95, 138

■ 190, 0, 86

■ 190, 114, 148

■ 190, 133, 159

■ 190, 152, 169

■ 190, 171, 180

■ 190, 190, 190

■ 190, 209, 200

■ 190, 228, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 75, 163



190, 57, 117



192, 63, 69

Triad

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



190, 57, 117



90, 118, 0



0, 126, 188

Complementary

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



190, 57, 117



57, 190, 130

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, 130, 150



190, 57, 117



0, 126, 51

Square

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



190, 57, 117



136, 104, 0



0, 130, 101



0, 116, 206

Rectangle

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



190, 57, 117



180, 77, 40



0, 130, 101



0, 128, 178

Sweetspot

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



190, 57, 117



247, 195, 219



128, 57, 190



125, 94, 108



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 57, 117



247, 40, 133



190, 61, 57



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 71



31, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



190, 57, 117



247, 40, 133



57, 186, 190



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 71



31, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 57, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

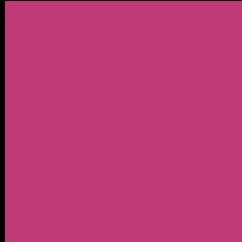
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 57, 117 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, 57, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 57, 117.

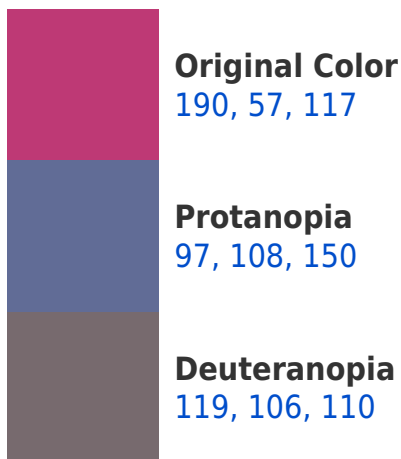


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 57, 117.

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](#).

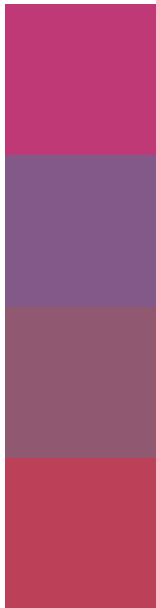
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
187, 68, 72

Trichromacy



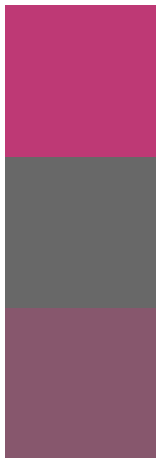
Original Color
190, 57, 117

Protanomaly
131, 89, 138

Deuteranomaly
145, 88, 113

Tritanomaly
188, 64, 88

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 57, 117

Achromatopsia
104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly
135, 87, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 57, 117 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, 57, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 57, 117)  
}
```

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, 57, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 57, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 57, 117 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, 57, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 57, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 57, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 57, 117); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 57, 117); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 57, 117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 57, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 57, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 57,  
117) }
```

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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