

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 60, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 60, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 60, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE3C99
RGB	190, 60, 153
RGB Percent	75%, 24%, 60%
CMY	0.2549, 0.7647, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.19, 0.25
HSL	317°, 52%, 49%
HSV	317°, 68%, 75%
XYZ	28.6008, 16.4788, 31.8103
YIQ	109.4720, 47.6270, 56.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

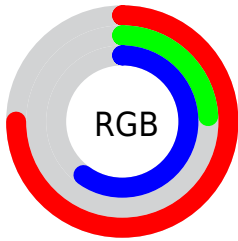
Format	Color
R_{YB}	190, 60, 153
Decimal	12467353
CIE _{Lab}	47.60, 60.93, -23.06
CIE _{LCh}	48, 65.150, 339.271
Yxy	16.4788, 0.3720, 0.2143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290657433 (0xFFBE3C99)
YUV	109.4720, 21.4593, 70.6231
Hunter-Lab	40.5941, 54.7238, -18.0449

Details

The RGB color **190, 60, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **60, 190, 97**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 117, 208**, and **133, 0, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 41, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 79, 158**.

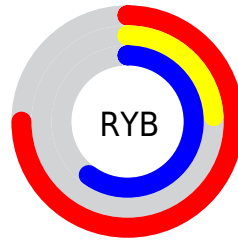
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (24%)

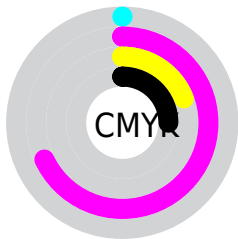
Blue (60%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (60%)

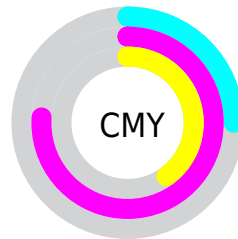


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 60, 153 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, 60, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



190, 60, 153



190, 60, 153

255, 255, 255



161, 26, 127



249, 117, 208



133, 0, 102



255, 145, 236



105, 0, 77



255, 173, 255



78, 0, 54



255, 202, 255



53, 0, 33



255, 231, 255



16, 0, 4



0, 0, 0



190, 60, 153



190, 60, 153



190, 41, 148



190, 79, 158

■ 190, 22, 142

■ 190, 98, 164

■ 190, 3, 137

■ 190, 117, 169

■ 190, 0, 136

■ 190, 136, 175

■ 190, 155, 180

■ 190, 174, 185

■ 190, 193, 191

■ 190, 212, 196

■ 190, 231, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 90, 199



190, 60, 153



209, 48, 98

Triad

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



190, 60, 153



121, 116, 0



0, 136, 182

Complementary

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



190, 60, 153



60, 190, 97

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, 137, 129



190, 60, 153



59, 128, 5

Square

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



190, 60, 153



167, 96, 0



0, 135, 71



0, 129, 216

Rectangle

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



190, 60, 153



205, 60, 63



0, 135, 71



0, 137, 165

Sweetspot

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



190, 60, 153



247, 195, 233



97, 60, 190



125, 94, 116



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 60, 153



247, 45, 190



190, 60, 88



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 113



31, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



190, 60, 153



247, 45, 190



60, 190, 162



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 113



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 60, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

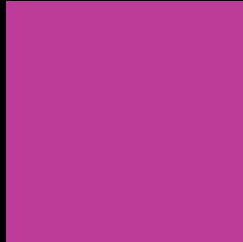
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 60, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

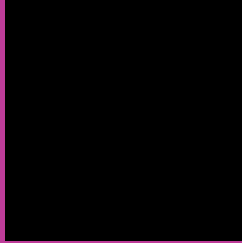
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 60, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 60, 153.

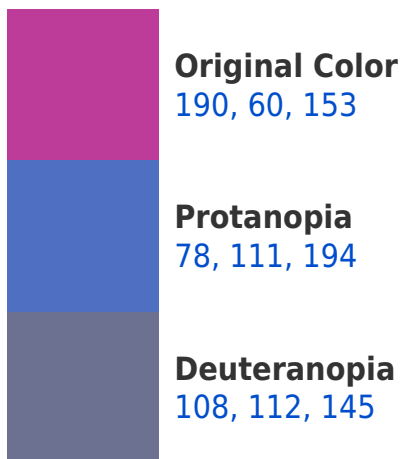


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 60, 153.

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

184, 79, 85

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 60, 153

Protanomaly
119, 92, 179

Deuteranomaly
138, 93, 148

Tritanomaly
186, 72, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 60, 153

Achromatopsia
109, 109, 109

Achromatomaly
138, 91, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 60, 153 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, 60, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 60, 153)  
}
```

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, 60, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 60, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 60, 153 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, 60, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 60, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 60, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 60, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 60, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 60,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 60, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 60, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 60,  
153) }
```

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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