

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 60, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 60, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 60, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE3CFF
RGB	190, 60, 255
RGB Percent	75%, 24%, 100%
CMY	0.2549, 0.7647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.25, 0.76, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	280°, 100%, 62%
HSV	280°, 76%, 100%
XYZ	40.9011, 21.3989, 96.5824
YIQ	121.1000, 14.8850, 88.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

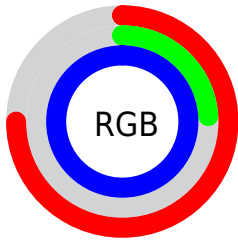
Format	Color
R _Y B	190, 60, 255
Decimal	12467455
CIE Lab	53.38, 78.42, -72.54
CIE LCh	53, 106.826, 317.231
Yxy	21.3989, 0.2574, 0.1347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290657535 (0xFFBE3CFF)
YUV	121.1000, 66.0127, 60.4253
Hunter-Lab	46.2589, 76.8725, -91.4083

Details

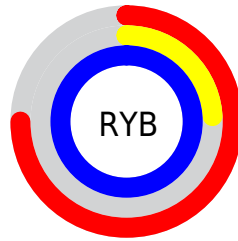
The RGB color **190, 60, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **125, 255, 60**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 120, 255**, and **130, 0, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 34, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 86, 255**.

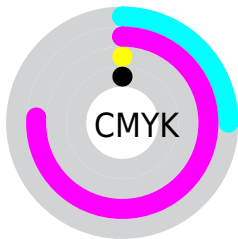
Distribution



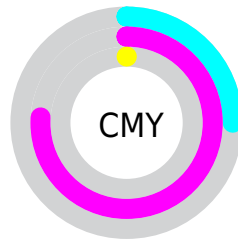
- Red (75%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 60, 255 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, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 60, 255

 190, 60, 255

255, 255, 255

 160, 19, 226

 251, 120, 255

 130, 0, 197

 255, 149, 255

 100, 0, 169

 255, 179, 255

 70, 0, 142

 255, 208, 255

 37, 0, 115

 255, 238, 255

 0, 0, 90

 0, 1, 65

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

■ 190, 60, 255

■ 190, 60, 255

■ 182, 34, 255

■ 199, 86, 255

■ 173, 9, 255

■ 207, 111, 255

■ 170, 0, 255

■ 216, 137, 255

■ 224, 162, 255

■ 233, 188, 255

■ 241, 213, 255

■ 250, 239, 255

255, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 123, 255



190, 60, 255



255, 0, 171

Triad

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



190, 60, 255



187, 109, 0



0, 163, 180

Complementary

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



190, 60, 255



125, 255, 60

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, 160, 83



190, 60, 255



105, 140, 0

Square

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



190, 60, 255



247, 43, 0



0, 154, 0



0, 162, 255

Rectangle

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



190, 60, 255



255, 0, 110



0, 154, 0



0, 162, 149

Sweetspot

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



190, 60, 255



235, 196, 255



60, 125, 255



116, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 60, 255



177, 20, 255



255, 60, 222



123, 115, 128



128, 0, 191



43, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 60, 125



255, 20, 99



60, 255, 92



128, 115, 119



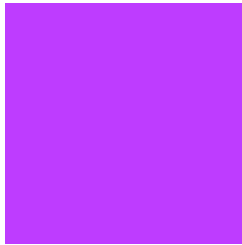
191, 0, 64



64, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 60, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

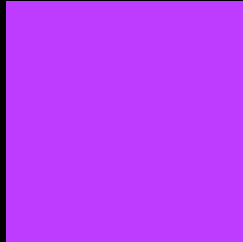
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 60, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

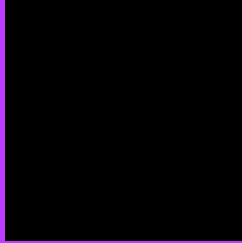
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 190, 60, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 60, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 60, 255.

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, 60, 255

Protanopia
34, 123, 255

Deuteranopia
0, 130, 228



Tritanopia
168, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 60, 255



Protanomaly

91, 100, 255



Deuteranomaly

69, 105, 238



Tritanomaly

176, 92, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 60, 255



Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121



Achromatomaly

146, 99, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 60, 255 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 60, 255)  
}
```

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, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 60, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 60, 255 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 60, 255) }
```

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, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 60, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 60, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 60,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 60, 255 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 60,  
255) }
```

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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