

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 156, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 156, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 156, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B89CD9
RGB	184, 156, 217
RGB Percent	72%, 61%, 85%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3882, 0.1490
CMYK	0.15, 0.28, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	268°, 45%, 73%
HSV	268°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	44.1800, 38.9770, 70.8404
YIQ	171.3260, -2.8930, 24.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

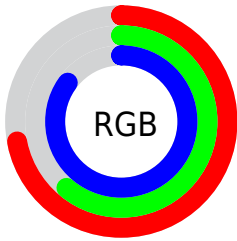
Format	Color
RYB	184, 156, 217
Decimal	12098777
CIELab	68.73, 22.08, -27.21
CIELCh	69, 35.040, 309.061
Yxy	38.9770, 0.2869, 0.2531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290288857 (0xFFB89CD9)
YUV	171.3260, 22.5173, 11.1151
Hunter-Lab	62.4316, 17.0611, -23.5736

Details

The RGB color **184, 156, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 217, 156**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 211, 255**, and **130, 105, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 134, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 178, 217**.

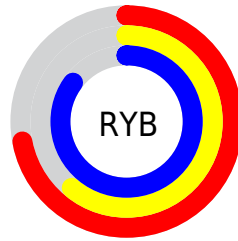
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (61%)

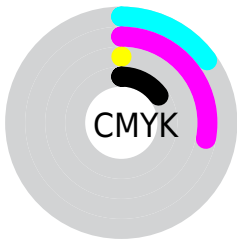
Blue (85%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (85%)

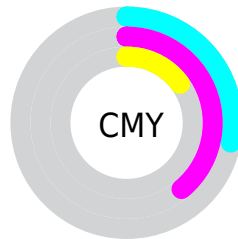


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 156, 217 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 184, 156, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184, 156, 217

255, 255, 255

■ 241, 211, 255

■ 255, 239, 255

■ 184, 156, 217

■ 157, 130, 189

■ 130, 105, 162

■ 104, 80, 136

■ 80, 57, 110


■ 55, 35, 85


■ 32, 14, 62


■ 11, 0, 40


■ 0, 1, 17


■ 0, 0, 0

 184, 156, 217

 184, 156, 217

 172, 134, 217

 196, 178, 217


 161, 113, 217

 207, 199, 217

 149, 91, 217


 219, 221, 217

 137, 69, 217

 231, 243, 217

 125, 48, 217

 243, 255, 217

 114, 26, 217

 254, 255, 217

 102, 4, 217

 255, 255, 217

 100, 0, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 167, 230



184, 156, 217



215, 146, 191

Triad

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



184, 156, 217



208, 158, 109



66, 185, 177

Complementary

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



184, 156, 217



189, 217, 156

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.



106, 183, 144



184, 156, 217



180, 169, 104

Square

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



184, 156, 217



226, 148, 129



145, 178, 117



48, 183, 207

Rectangle

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



184, 156, 217



227, 143, 170



145, 178, 117



79, 185, 166

Sweetspot

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



184, 156, 217



244, 235, 255



156, 190, 217



121, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 156, 217



208, 168, 255



214, 156, 217



104, 99, 110



80, 0, 173



21, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 156, 189



255, 168, 215



159, 217, 156



110, 99, 105



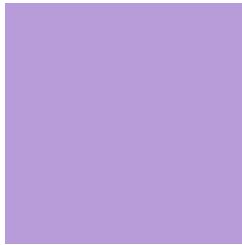
173, 0, 94



46, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 156, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

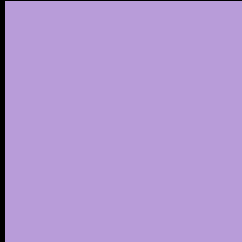
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184, 156, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

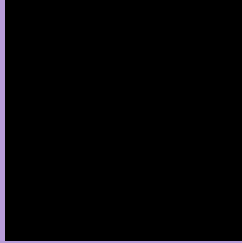
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 156, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 156, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 156, 217.

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
184, 156, 217

Protanopia
151, 166, 224

Deuteranopia
159, 165, 215



Tritanopia
177, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 156, 217

Protanomaly
163, 162, 221

Deuteranomaly
168, 162, 216

Tritanomaly
180, 161, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 156, 217

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
176, 166, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 156, 217 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(184, 156, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 156, 217)  
}
```

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(184, 156, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 156, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 156, 217 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(184, 156, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 156, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 156, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 156, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 156, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 156,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 156, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 156, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
156, 217) }
```

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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