

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 110, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 110, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 110, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD6ED8
RGB	189, 110, 216
RGB Percent	74%, 43%, 85%
CMY	0.2588, 0.5686, 0.1529
CMYK	0.12, 0.49, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	285°, 58%, 64%
HSV	285°, 49%, 85%
XYZ	38.9569, 26.9285, 68.1102
YIQ	145.7050, 13.0580, 49.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

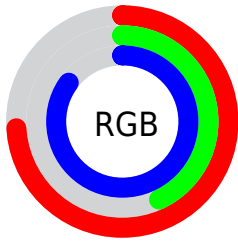
Format	Color
R_{YB}	189, 110, 216
Decimal	12414680
CIE _{Lab}	58.91, 48.53, -41.89
CIE _{LCh}	59, 64.111, 319.196
Yxy	26.9285, 0.2907, 0.2010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290604760 (0xFFBD6ED8)
YUV	145.7050, 34.6554, 37.9697
Hunter-Lab	51.8927, 43.1911, -41.4944

Details

The RGB color **189, 110, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **137, 216, 110**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 164, 255**, and **133, 58, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 88, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 132, 216**.

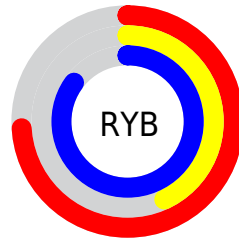
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (43%)

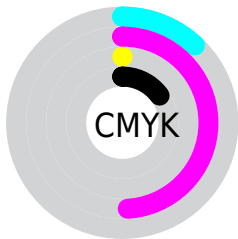
Blue (85%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (85%)

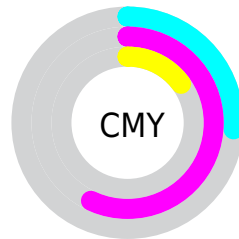


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 110, 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 189, 110, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 110, 216


255, 255, 255


 247, 164, 255

 255, 192, 255

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 189, 110, 216

 161, 84, 188

 133, 58, 161

 106, 31, 134

 80, 0, 108

 54, 0, 83

 32, 0, 60


 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0


 189, 110, 216

 189, 110, 216

 183, 88, 216

 195, 132, 216


 178, 67, 216

 200, 153, 216

 172, 45, 216

 206, 175, 216

 167, 24, 216

 211, 196, 216

 161, 2, 216

 217, 218, 216

 161, 0, 216

 222, 240, 216

 228, 255, 216

 233, 255, 216

 239, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 135, 249



189, 110, 216



232, 88, 165

Triad

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



189, 110, 216



186, 132, 9



0, 168, 177

Complementary

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



189, 110, 216



137, 216, 110

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, 167, 119



189, 110, 216



135, 150, 10

Square

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



189, 110, 216



224, 108, 57



63, 161, 63



0, 164, 226

Rectangle

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



189, 110, 216



242, 85, 127



63, 161, 63



0, 168, 158

Sweetspot

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



189, 110, 216



245, 217, 255



110, 138, 216



122, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 110, 216



217, 105, 255



216, 110, 191



104, 96, 107



127, 0, 171



32, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 110, 137



255, 105, 143



110, 216, 135



107, 96, 99



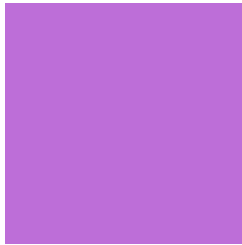
171, 0, 44



43, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 110, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

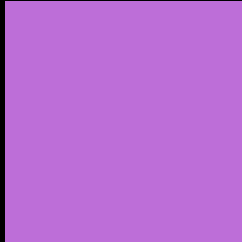
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 189, 110, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

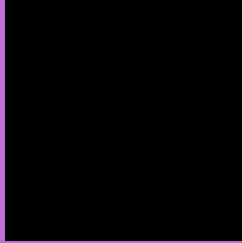
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 189, 110, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 110, 216.

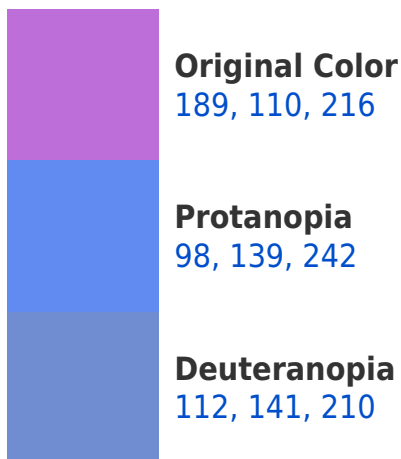


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 110, 216.

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





Tritanopia

178, 129, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

189, 110, 216



Protanomaly

131, 128, 233



Deuteranomaly

140, 130, 212



Tritanomaly

182, 122, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

189, 110, 216



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

162, 133, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 110, 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(189, 110, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 110, 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(189, 110, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 110, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 110, 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(189, 110, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 110, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 110, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 110, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 110, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 110,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 110, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 110, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
110, 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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