

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 112, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 112, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 112, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD70BA
RGB	189, 112, 186
RGB Percent	74%, 44%, 73%
CMY	0.2588, 0.5608, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.02, 0.26
HSL	302°, 37%, 59%
HSV	302°, 41%, 74%
XYZ	35.6434, 25.9523, 49.5851
YIQ	143.4590, 22.1380, 39.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

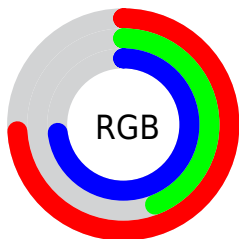
Format	Color
R _Y B	189, 112, 186
Decimal	12415162
CIE _{Lab}	57.99, 41.63, -26.30
CIE _{LCh}	58, 49.246, 327.720
Y _{xy}	25.9523, 0.3206, 0.2334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290605242 (0xFFBD70BA)
YUV	143.4590, 20.9727, 39.9395
Hunter-Lab	50.9434, 35.7393, -22.0487

Details

The RGB color **189, 112, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **112, 189, 115**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 165, 242**, and **134, 61, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 93, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 131, 187**.

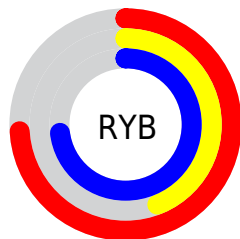
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (44%)

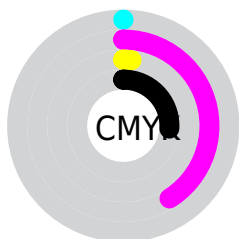
Blue (73%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (73%)

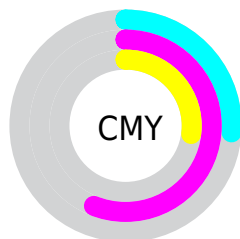


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (27%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 112, 186 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, 112, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 112, 186

255, 255, 255


 247, 165, 242

 255, 193, 255


 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 189, 112, 186

 161, 86, 159

 134, 61, 133

 108, 35, 107

 82, 5, 83

 57, 0, 59

 36, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 189, 112, 186


 189, 112, 186

 189, 93, 185


 189, 131, 187

 189, 74, 185

 189, 150, 187

 189, 55, 184

 189, 169, 188

 189, 36, 183

 189, 188, 189

 189, 17, 182

 189, 207, 190

 189, 0, 182

 189, 225, 190

 189, 244, 191

 189, 255, 192

 189, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 129, 216



189, 112, 186



215, 102, 144

Triad

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



189, 112, 186



166, 136, 49



0, 160, 178

Complementary

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



189, 112, 186



112, 189, 115

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, 135



189, 112, 186



124, 149, 59

Square

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



189, 112, 186



199, 120, 67



67, 157, 91



0, 155, 211

Rectangle

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



189, 112, 186



219, 102, 116



67, 157, 91



0, 161, 164

Sweetspot

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



189, 112, 186



245, 215, 244



115, 112, 189



122, 105, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 112, 186



245, 125, 240



189, 112, 148



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 152



31, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



189, 112, 186



245, 125, 240



112, 189, 153



94, 85, 94



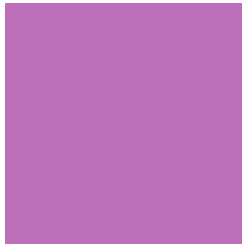
158, 0, 152



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 112, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

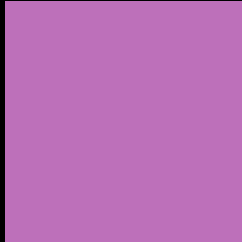
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

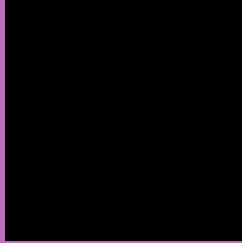
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 112, 186.

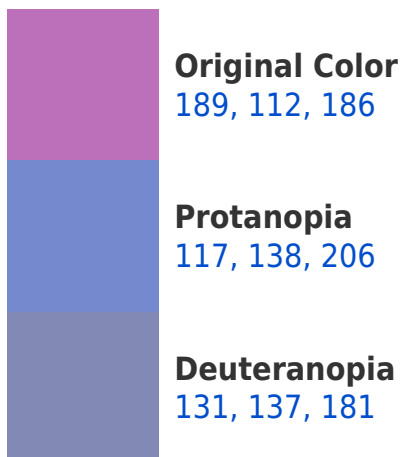


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 112, 186.

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
182, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

189, 112, 186



Protanomaly

143, 129, 199



Deuteranomaly

152, 128, 183



Tritanomaly

185, 119, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

189, 112, 186



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

160, 132, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 112, 186 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, 112, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 112, 186)  
}
```

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, 112, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 112, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 112, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

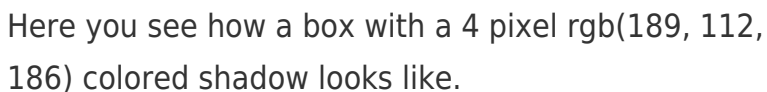
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(189, 112, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 112, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 112, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 112, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 112, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 112,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 112, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 112, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
112, 186) }
```

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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