

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 113, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 113, 146) contains.

RGB(189, 113, 146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(189, 113, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD7192
RGB	189, 113, 146
RGB Percent	74%, 44%, 57%
CMY	0.2588, 0.5569, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.23, 0.26
HSL	334°, 37%, 59%
HSV	334°, 40%, 74%
XYZ	32.0797, 24.7044, 30.2718
YIQ	139.4860, 34.7030, 26.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

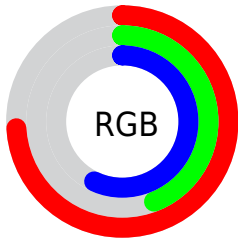
Format	Color
R_{YB}	189, 113, 146
Decimal	12415378
CIE _{Lab}	56.79, 34.39, -5.04
CIE _{LCh}	57, 34.758, 351.662
Yxy	24.7044, 0.3685, 0.2838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290605458 (0xFFBD7192)
YUV	139.4860, 3.2114, 43.4238
Hunter-Lab	49.7035, 28.2265, -1.3179

Details

The RGB color **189, 113, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 189, 156**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 166, 200**, and **134, 63, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 94, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 132, 157**.

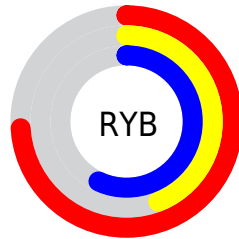
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (44%)

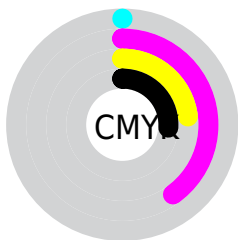
Blue (57%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (57%)

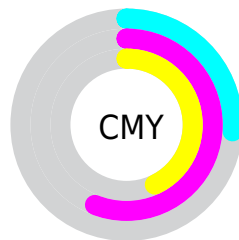


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 113, 146 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, 113, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 113, 146

255, 255, 255


 247, 166, 200

 255, 194, 228

 255, 222, 255


 255, 251, 255

 189, 113, 146

 161, 88, 120

 134, 63, 96

 107, 38, 72

 81, 12, 49

 56, 0, 29

 34, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 189, 113, 146

 189, 94, 135

 189, 113, 146

 189, 132, 157

189, 75, 125

189, 151, 167

189, 56, 114

189, 170, 178

189, 37, 103

189, 189, 189

189, 18, 93

189, 208, 199

189, 0, 82

189, 226, 210

189, 245, 221

189, 255, 232

189, 255, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 120, 174



189, 113, 146



195, 113, 115

Triad

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



189, 113, 146



134, 141, 79



0, 149, 183

Complementary

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



189, 113, 146



113, 189, 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.



0, 152, 158



189, 113, 146



98, 148, 98

Square

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



189, 113, 146



163, 132, 76



55, 152, 126



74, 142, 196

Rectangle

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



189, 113, 146



190, 118, 97



55, 152, 126



0, 150, 176

Sweetspot

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



189, 113, 146



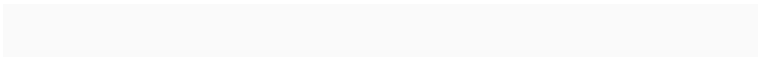
245, 215, 228



155, 113, 189



122, 105, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 113, 146



245, 127, 178



189, 117, 113



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 69



31, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



189, 113, 146



245, 127, 178



113, 185, 189



94, 85, 89



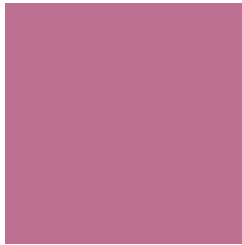
158, 0, 69



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 113, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

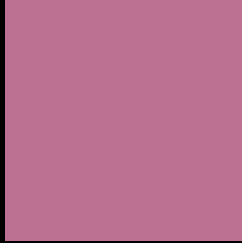
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

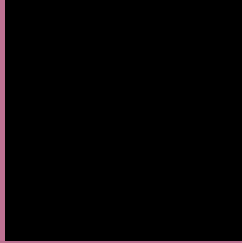
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 113, 146.

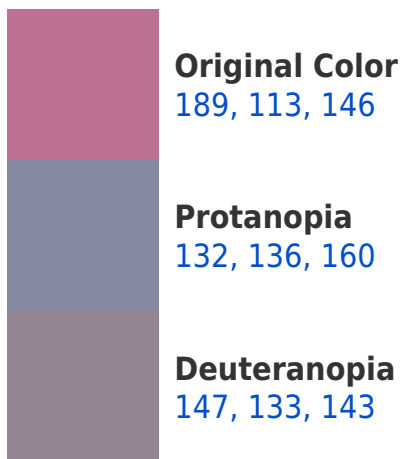


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 113, 146.

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
187, 117, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 113, 146

Protanomaly
153, 128, 155

Deuteranomaly
162, 126, 144

Tritanomaly
188, 116, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 113, 146

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
157, 130, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 113, 146 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, 113, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 113, 146)  
}
```

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, 113, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 113, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 113, 146 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, 113, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 113, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 113, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 113, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 113, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 113,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 113, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 113, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
113, 146) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor