

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 119, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 119, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 119, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD77A1
RGB	189, 119, 161
RGB Percent	74%, 47%, 63%
CMY	0.2588, 0.5333, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.15, 0.26
HSL	324°, 35%, 60%
HSV	324°, 37%, 74%
XYZ	34.0161, 26.5857, 37.0569
YIQ	144.7180, 28.2380, 27.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

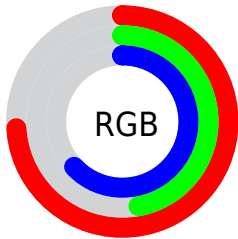
Format	Color
RYB	189, 119, 161
Decimal	12416929
CIELab	58.59, 33.49, -11.04
CIELCh	59, 35.260, 341.762
Yxy	26.5857, 0.3483, 0.2722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290607009 (0xFFBD77A1)
YUV	144.7180, 8.0270, 38.8353
Hunter-Lab	51.5613, 27.5281, -6.5186

Details

The RGB color **189, 119, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **119, 189, 147**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 172, 216**, and **134, 69, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 100, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 138, 169**.

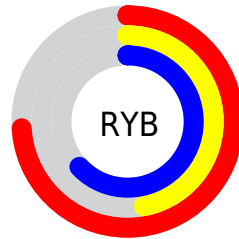
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (47%)

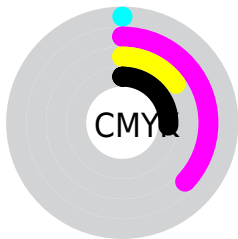
Blue (63%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (63%)

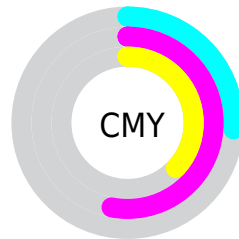


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 119, 161 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, 119, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 119, 161


255, 255, 255

 246, 172, 216

 255, 200, 244

 255, 228, 255

 189, 119, 161

 161, 93, 135

 134, 69, 109

 108, 44, 85

 82, 20, 62


 58, 0, 40

 37, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 189, 119, 161

 189, 100, 153

 189, 119, 161

 189, 138, 169

 189, 81, 146

 189, 157, 176

 189, 62, 138

 189, 176, 184

 189, 43, 131

 189, 195, 191

 189, 25, 123

 189, 214, 199

 189, 6, 116

 189, 232, 206

 189, 0, 113

 189, 251, 214

 189, 255, 221

 189, 255, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 128, 187



189, 119, 161



201, 117, 130

Triad

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



189, 119, 161



149, 143, 79



0, 155, 181

Complementary

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



189, 119, 161



119, 189, 147

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.



12, 157, 152



189, 119, 161



115, 151, 94

Square

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



189, 119, 161



177, 132, 82



75, 156, 121



56, 149, 199

Rectangle

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



189, 119, 161



199, 120, 110



75, 156, 121



0, 156, 172

Sweetspot

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



189, 119, 161



245, 218, 234



147, 119, 189



122, 106, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 119, 161



245, 137, 202



189, 119, 126



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 95



31, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



189, 119, 161



245, 137, 202



119, 189, 182



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 95



31, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 119, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

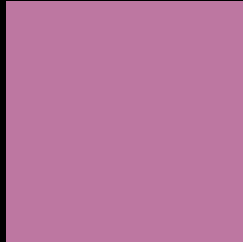
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

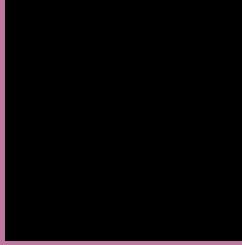
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 119, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 119, 161.

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
189, 119, 161

Protanopia
133, 140, 175

Deuteranopia
147, 138, 158



Tritanopia
186, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 119, 161

Protanomaly
153, 132, 170

Deuteranomaly
162, 131, 159

Tritanomaly
187, 122, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 119, 161

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
161, 136, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 119, 161 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, 119, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 119, 161)  
}
```

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, 119, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 119, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 119, 161 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, 119, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 119, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 119, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 119, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 119, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 119,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 119, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 119, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
119, 161) }
```

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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