

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 158, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 158, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 158, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD9E9F
RGB	189, 158, 159
RGB Percent	74%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.2588, 0.3804, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.16, 0.26
HSL	358°, 19%, 68%
HSV	358°, 16%, 74%
XYZ	39.4711, 37.7757, 38.0120
YIQ	167.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

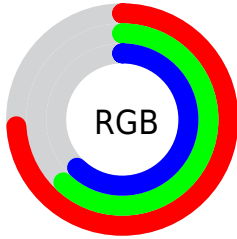
Format	Color
RYB	189, 158, 159
Decimal	12426911
CIELab	67.86, 11.59, 3.75
CIElCh	68, 12.184, 17.933
Yxy	37.7757, 0.3425, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290616991 (0xFFBD9E9F)
YUV	167.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581
Hunter-Lab	61.4620, 7.0750, 6.3547

Details

The RGB color **189, 158, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 189, 188**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 213, 214**, and **135, 107, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 139, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 177, 177**.

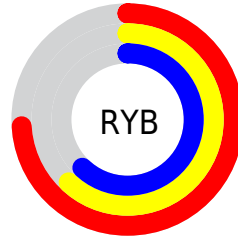
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (62%)

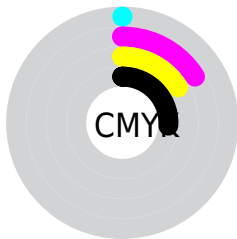
Blue (62%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

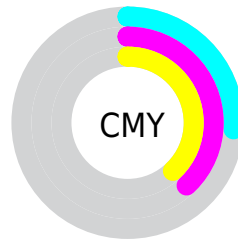


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 158, 159 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, 158, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 189, 158, 159

255, 255, 255


 246, 213, 214

 255, 241, 242


 189, 158, 159

 162, 132, 133

 135, 107, 108

 110, 82, 83

 85, 59, 60

 61, 37, 39

 39, 17, 18

 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 189, 158, 159

 189, 158, 159

 189, 139, 141

 189, 177, 177

 189, 120, 122

 189, 196, 196

 189, 101, 104

 189, 215, 214

 189, 82, 86

 189, 234, 232

 189, 63, 68

 189, 252, 250

 189, 45, 49

 189, 255, 255

 189, 26, 31

 189, 7, 13

 189, 0, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 158, 170



189, 158, 159



187, 160, 149

Triad

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



189, 158, 159



154, 170, 150



149, 168, 186

Complementary

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



189, 158, 159



158, 189, 188

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.



139, 170, 181



189, 158, 159



144, 172, 160

Square

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



189, 158, 159



167, 167, 144



138, 172, 172



162, 164, 186

Rectangle

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



189, 158, 159



182, 162, 145



138, 172, 172



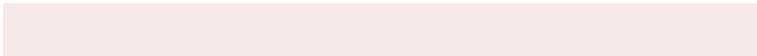
145, 169, 185

Sweetspot

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



189, 158, 159



245, 233, 233



188, 158, 189



122, 115, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 158, 159



245, 196, 197



189, 172, 158



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 5



31, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



189, 158, 159



245, 196, 197



158, 175, 189



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 5



31, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 158, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

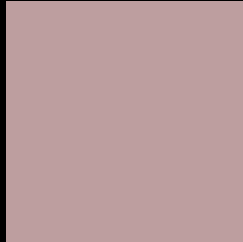
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189, 158, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

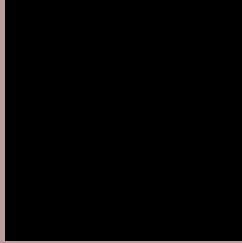
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 189, 158, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 158, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 158, 159.

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, 158, 159

Protanopia
169, 165, 163

Deuteranopia
184, 160, 159



Tritanopia
190, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

189, 158, 159

Protanomaly

176, 162, 162

Deuteranomaly

186, 159, 159

Tritanomaly

190, 157, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

189, 158, 159

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

175, 164, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 158, 159 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, 158, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 158, 159)  
}
```

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, 158, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 158, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 158, 159 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, 158, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 158, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 158, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 158, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 158, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 158,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 158, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 158, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
158, 159) }
```

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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