

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 159, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 159, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 159, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD9FDF
RGB	189, 159, 223
RGB Percent	74%, 62%, 87%
CMY	0.2588, 0.3765, 0.1255
CMYK	0.15, 0.29, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	268°, 50%, 75%
HSV	268°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	46.7037, 40.9428, 75.2532
YIQ	175.2660, -2.6640, 26.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

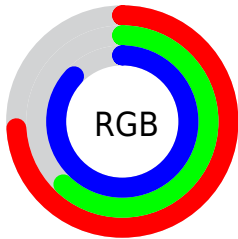
Format	Color
RYB	189, 159, 223
Decimal	12427231
CIELab	70.14, 23.28, -28.32
CIELCh	70, 36.659, 309.423
Yxy	40.9428, 0.2867, 0.2513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290617311 (0xFFBD9FDF)
YUV	175.2660, 23.5329, 12.0447
Hunter-Lab	63.9866, 18.3104, -24.9391

Details

The RGB color **189, 159, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 223, 159**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 214, 255**, and **135, 107, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 137, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 181, 223**.

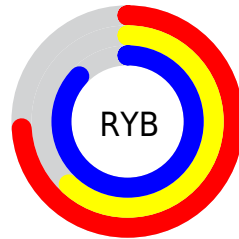
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (62%)

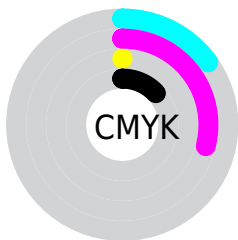
Blue (87%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (87%)

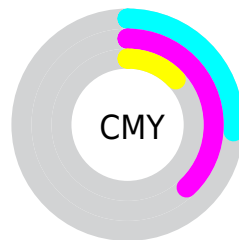


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (26%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 159, 223 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, 159, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 159, 223

 189, 159, 223

255, 255, 255

 162, 133, 195

 246, 214, 255

 135, 107, 168

 255, 242, 255

 109, 83, 141

 84, 59, 115

 59, 37, 90

 36, 16, 67

 19, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 189, 159, 223


 189, 159, 223

 177, 137, 223

 201, 181, 223

 165, 114, 223

 213, 204, 223

 153, 92, 223

 225, 226, 223

 142, 70, 223

 236, 248, 223

 130, 48, 223

 248, 255, 223

 118, 25, 223

 255, 255, 223

 106, 3, 223

 105, 0, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 171, 237



189, 159, 223



222, 149, 196

Triad

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



189, 159, 223



213, 161, 110



62, 189, 181

Complementary

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



189, 159, 223



193, 223, 159

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.



106, 188, 147



189, 159, 223



183, 173, 105

Square

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



189, 159, 223



232, 151, 131



147, 182, 119



39, 187, 213

Rectangle

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



189, 159, 223



234, 146, 173



147, 182, 119



76, 189, 170

Sweetspot

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



189, 159, 223



243, 232, 255



159, 193, 223



120, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 159, 223



209, 168, 255



221, 159, 223



106, 101, 112



82, 0, 176



23, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 159, 193



255, 168, 214



161, 223, 159



112, 101, 107



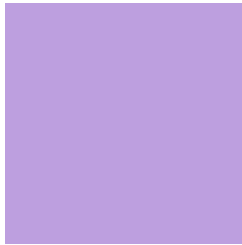
176, 0, 93



48, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 159, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

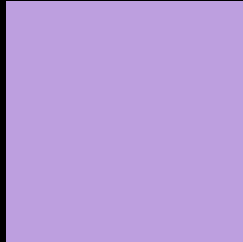
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 223 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, 159, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 159, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 159, 223.

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, 159, 223

Protanopia
154, 169, 231

Deuteranopia
162, 169, 221



Tritanopia
182, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 159, 223

Protanomaly
167, 165, 228

Deuteranomaly
172, 165, 222

Tritanomaly
185, 164, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 159, 223

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
180, 169, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 159, 223 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, 159, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 159, 223)  
}
```

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, 159, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 159, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 159, 223 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, 159, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 159, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 159, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 159, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 159, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 159,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 159, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 159, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
159, 223) }
```

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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