

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 171, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 171, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 171, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDABC8
RGB	189, 171, 200
RGB Percent	74%, 67%, 78%
CMY	0.2588, 0.3294, 0.2157
CMYK	0.05, 0.15, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	277°, 21%, 73%
HSV	277°, 15%, 78%
XYZ	45.9745, 44.1148, 60.7355
YIQ	179.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

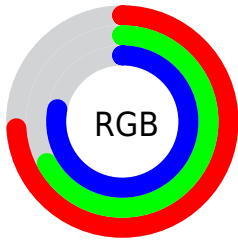
Format	Color
RYB	189, 171, 200
Decimal	12430280
CIELab	72.31, 11.87, -12.39
CIELCh	72, 17.152, 313.771
Yxy	44.1148, 0.3048, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290620360 (0xFFBDABC8)
YUV	179.6880, 10.0138, 8.1666
Hunter-Lab	66.4189, 7.3227, -7.7233

Details

The RGB color **189, 171, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 200, 171**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 226, 255**, and **136, 119, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 151, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 191, 200**.

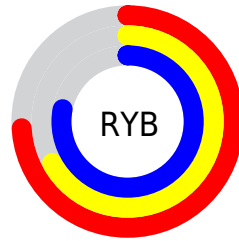
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (67%)

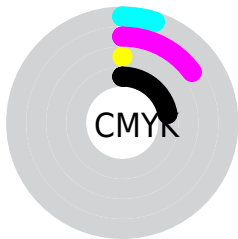
Blue (78%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (78%)

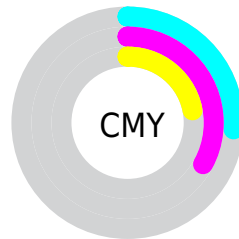


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 171, 200 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, 171, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 189, 171, 200

255, 255, 255

■ 245, 226, 255

■ 189, 171, 200

■ 162, 144, 173

■ 136, 119, 146

■ 110, 94, 120

■ 86, 70, 96

■ 62, 48, 72

■ 40, 27, 49

■ 21, 0, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 189, 171, 200

■ 189, 171, 200

181, 151, 200

197, 191, 200

174, 131, 200

204, 211, 200

166, 111, 200

212, 231, 200

159, 91, 200

219, 251, 200

151, 71, 200

227, 255, 200

143, 51, 200

235, 255, 200

136, 31, 200

242, 255, 200

128, 11, 200

250, 255, 200

124, 0, 200

255, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 176, 208



189, 171, 200



204, 167, 186

Triad

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



189, 171, 200



198, 173, 148



137, 186, 184

Complementary

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



189, 171, 200



182, 200, 171

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.



148, 186, 168



189, 171, 200



182, 179, 147

Square

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



189, 171, 200



208, 169, 156



164, 183, 154



138, 185, 198

Rectangle

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



189, 171, 200



209, 166, 176



164, 183, 154



140, 187, 179

Sweetspot

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



189, 171, 200



251, 245, 255



171, 182, 200



125, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 171, 200



239, 212, 255



200, 171, 197



96, 90, 99



101, 0, 163



22, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 171, 182



255, 212, 228



171, 200, 174



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 62



36, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 171, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

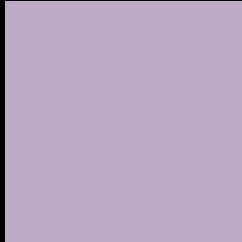
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

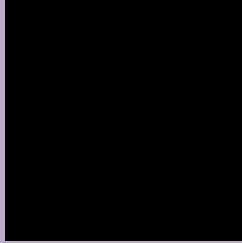
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 171, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 171, 200.

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, 171, 200

Protanopia
173, 176, 203

Deuteranopia
184, 173, 200



Tritanopia
187, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 171, 200

Protanomaly
179, 174, 202

Deuteranomaly
186, 172, 200

Tritanomaly
188, 172, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 171, 200

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
183, 177, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 171, 200 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, 171, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 171, 200)  
}
```

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, 171, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 171, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 171, 200 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, 171, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 171, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 171, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 171, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 171, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 171,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 171, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 171, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
171, 200) }
```

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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