

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 190, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 190, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 190, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDBED9
RGB	189, 190, 217
RGB Percent	74%, 75%, 85%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2549, 0.1490
CMYK	0.13, 0.12, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	238°, 27%, 80%
HSV	238°, 13%, 85%
XYZ	51.9241, 52.6555, 73.0725
YIQ	192.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

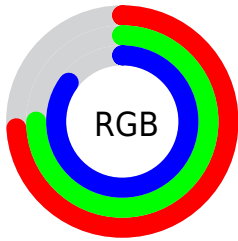
Format	Color
RYB	189, 190, 217
Decimal	12435161
CIELab	77.67, 4.98, -13.60
CIELCh	78, 14.486, 290.127
Yxy	52.6555, 0.2923, 0.2964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290625241 (0xFFBDBED9)
YUV	192.7790, 11.9410, -3.3142
Hunter-Lab	72.5641, 0.7406, -8.9105

Details

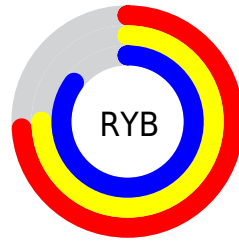
The RGB color **189, 190, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **217, 216, 189**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 246, 255**, and **136, 137, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 169, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 211, 217**.

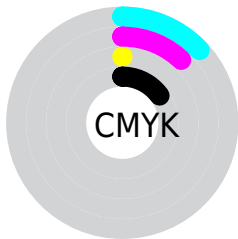
Distribution



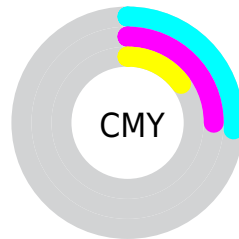
- Red (74%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 190, 217 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, 190, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 189, 190, 217

255, 255, 255

■ 245, 246, 255

■ 189, 190, 217

■ 162, 163, 189

■ 136, 137, 162

■ 110, 111, 136

■ 85, 87, 110

■ 62, 64, 86

■ 40, 42, 63


■ 18, 22, 41


■ 0, 1, 20


■ 0, 0, 0

 189, 190, 217

 189, 190, 217

 167, 169, 217


 211, 211, 217

 146, 148, 217


 232, 232, 217

 124, 127, 217

 254, 253, 217

 102, 106, 217


 255, 255, 217

 81, 85, 217

 59, 64, 217

 37, 44, 217

 15, 23, 217

 0, 8, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 194, 218



189, 190, 217



205, 186, 209

Triad

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



189, 190, 217



217, 185, 172



164, 200, 187

Complementary

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



189, 190, 217



217, 216, 189

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.



178, 198, 174



189, 190, 217



207, 189, 166

Square

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



189, 190, 217



221, 183, 183



193, 194, 167



158, 200, 201

Rectangle

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



189, 190, 217



214, 184, 201



193, 194, 167



168, 199, 182

Sweetspot

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



189, 190, 217



245, 245, 255



189, 217, 216



121, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 190, 217



217, 218, 255



202, 189, 217



99, 99, 110



0, 6, 173



0, 2, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 189, 190



255, 217, 218



204, 217, 189



110, 99, 99



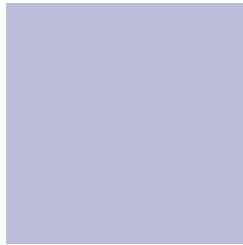
173, 0, 6



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 190, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

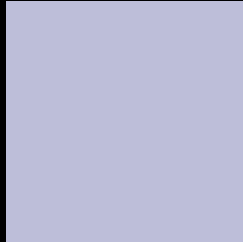
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

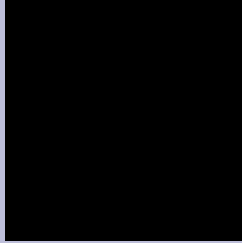
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 190, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 190, 217.

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](#).

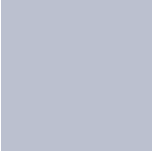
Dichromacy



Original Color
[189](#), [190](#), [217](#)

Protanopia
[188](#), [190](#), [217](#)

Deuteranopia
[198](#), [187](#), [218](#)



Tritanopia
187, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 190, 217

Protanomaly
188, 190, 217

Deuteranomaly
195, 188, 218

Tritanomaly
188, 191, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 190, 217

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
192, 192, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 190, 217 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, 190, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 190, 217)  
}
```

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, 190, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 190, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 190, 217 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, 190, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 190, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 190, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 190, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 190, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 190,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 190, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 190, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
190, 217) }
```

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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