

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 72, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 72, 152) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| RGB(189, 72, 152) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

RGB(189, 72, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | BD4898 |
| RGB | 189, 72, 152 |
| RGB Percent | 74%, 28%, 60% |
| CMY | 0.2588, 0.7176, 0.4039 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.62, 0.20, 0.26 |
| HSL | 319°, 47%, 51% |
| HSV | 319°, 62%, 74% |
| XYZ | 28.9711, 17.7205, 31.5992 |
| YIQ | 116.1030, 44.0520, 49.6840 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

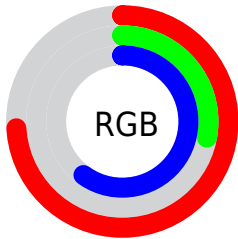
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 189, 72, 152 |
| Decimal | 12404888 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 49.16, 55.65, -20.08 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 49, 59.164, 340.162 |
| Yxy | 17.7205, 0.3700, 0.2263 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290594968 (0xFFBD4898) |
| YUV | 116.1030, 17.6972, 63.9307 |
| Hunter-Lab | 42.0958, 49.1795, -15.0390 |

Details

The RGB color **189, 72, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **72, 189, 109**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 127, 206**, and **132, 1, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 53, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 91, 158**.

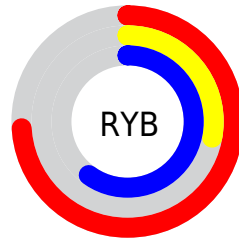
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (28%)

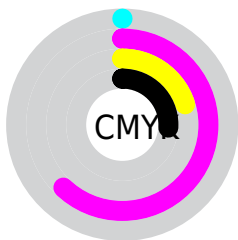
Blue (60%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (60%)

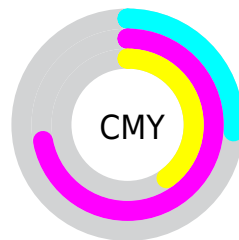


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)


Magenta (72%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 72, 152 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, 72, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 189, 72, 152

255, 255, 255

 248, 127, 206

 255, 155, 235

 255, 183, 255

 255, 212, 255

 255, 241, 255

 189, 72, 152

 160, 43, 126

 132, 1, 101

 105, 0, 77


 78, 0, 54


 54, 0, 33

 19, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 189, 72, 152

 189, 53, 146

 189, 72, 152

 189, 91, 158


 189, 34, 140


 189, 110, 164

 189, 15, 134

 189, 129, 170

 189, 0, 129

 189, 148, 176

 189, 167, 182

 189, 185, 188

 189, 204, 194

 189, 223, 200

 189, 242, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 95, 194



189, 72, 152



206, 64, 102

Triad

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



189, 72, 152



125, 120, 0



0, 138, 181

Complementary

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



189, 72, 152



72, 189, 109

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.



0, 140, 133



189, 72, 152



69, 131, 31

Square

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



189, 72, 152



167, 102, 5



0, 138, 81



0, 131, 211

Rectangle

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



189, 72, 152



202, 73, 70



0, 138, 81



0, 139, 166

Sweetspot

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



189, 72, 152



245, 198, 230



107, 72, 189



122, 94, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



189, 72, 152



245, 64, 188



189, 72, 95



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 108



31, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



189, 72, 152



245, 64, 188



72, 189, 166



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 108



31, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 72, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

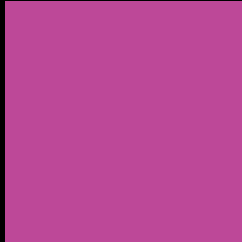
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 72, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

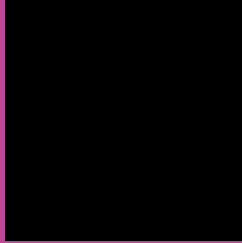
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 72, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 72, 152.

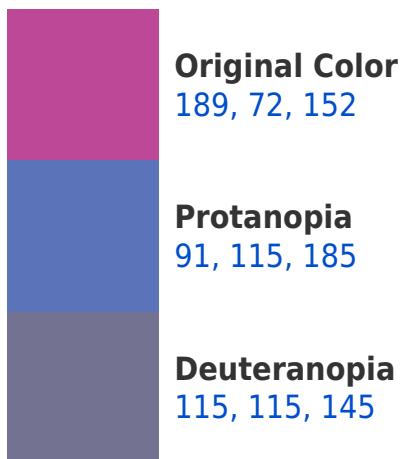


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 72, 152.

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](#).

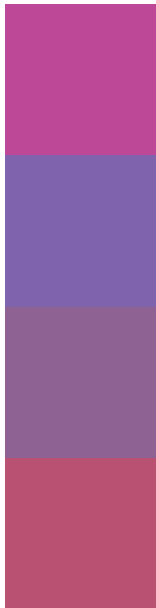
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
183, 87, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 72, 152

Protanomaly
127, 99, 173

Deuteranomaly
142, 99, 148

Tritanomaly
185, 82, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 72, 152

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
143, 100, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 72, 152 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, 72, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 72, 152)  
}
```

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, 72, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 72, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 72, 152 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, 72, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 72, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 72, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 72, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 72, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 72, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 72, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 72, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 72,  
152) }
```

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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