

# Converting Colors

`RYB(189, 136, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(189, 136, 201) contains.

<b>RYB(189, 136, 201)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(189, 136, 201)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BD88C9
RGB	189, 136, 201
RGB Percent	74%, 53%, 79%
CMY	0.2588, 0.4667, 0.2118
CMYK	0.06, 0.32, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	289°, 38%, 66%
HSV	289°, 32%, 79%
XYZ	40.3330, 32.6442, 59.4335
YIQ	159.2570, 10.7230, 31.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

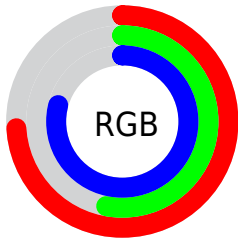
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	189, 136, 201
Decimal	12421321
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.87, 31.46, -25.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 40.646, 320.707
Yxy	32.6442, 0.3046, 0.2465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290611401 (0xFFBD88C9)
YUV	159.2570, 20.5793, 26.0846
Hunter-Lab	57.1351, 26.0211, -21.6806

# Details

The RYB color **189, 136, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 201, 189**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 190, 255**, and **135, 85, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 116, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 156, 201**.

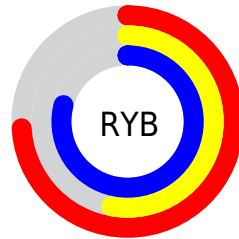
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (53%)

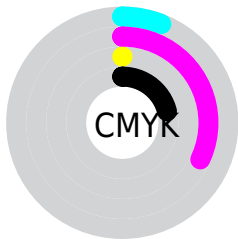
Blue (79%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (79%)

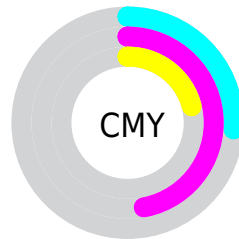


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 189, 136, 201 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 RYB color 189, 136, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 189, 136, 201


255, 255, 255

 246, 190, 255

 255, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 189, 136, 201

 161, 110, 174

 135, 85, 147

 109, 61, 121

 83, 38, 96


 59, 14, 72

 37, 0, 49


 0, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0


 189, 136, 201


 189, 136, 201


 185, 116, 201

 193, 156, 201


 182, 96, 201

 196, 176, 201


 178, 76, 201

 200, 196, 201


 174, 56, 201

 201, 216, 213


 170, 36, 201


 201, 237, 230


 167, 15, 201

 201, 255, 245

 164, 0, 201

 201, 255, 241

 201, 255, 237

 201, 255, 234

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141, 149, 222



189, 136, 201



217, 127, 168

# Triad

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



189, 136, 201



143, 187, 83



0, 88, 179

# Complementary

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



189, 136, 201



136, 201, 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.



55, 123, 173



189, 136, 201



85, 160, 93

# Square

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



189, 136, 201



213, 153, 100



107, 169, 166



0, 94, 210

# Rectangle

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



189, 136, 201



224, 126, 143



107, 169, 166



0, 89, 174



# Sweetspot

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



189, 136, 201



250, 230, 255



136, 147, 201



125, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



189, 136, 201



237, 156, 255



201, 136, 182



98, 90, 99



133, 0, 163



29, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



201, 136, 148



255, 156, 174



136, 186, 201



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 30

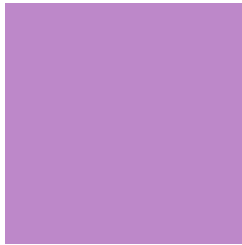


36, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 189, 136, 201 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

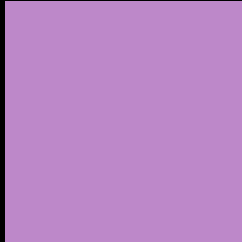
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 189, 136, 201 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

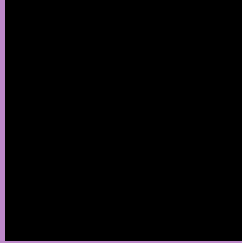
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 189, 136, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 189, 136, 201.

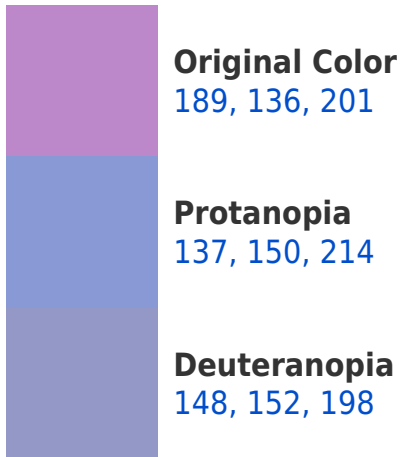



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 189, 136, 201.

# 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, 145, 156

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

189, 136, 201



**Protanomaly**

156, 147, 209



**Deuteranomaly**

163, 146, 199



**Tritanomaly**

185, 142, 172

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

189, 136, 201



**Achromatopsia**

159, 159, 159



**Achromatomaly**

170, 151, 174

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 189, 136, 201 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, 136, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 136, 201)  
}
```

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, 136, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 136, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 189, 136, 201 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, 136, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 136, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 136, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 136, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 136, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 136,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 189, 136, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 136, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
136, 201) }
```

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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