

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 0, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 0, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 0, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B400DF
RGB	180, 0, 223
RGB Percent	71%, 0%, 87%
CMY	0.2941, 1.0000, 0.1255
CMYK	0.19, 1.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	288°, 100%, 44%
HSV	288°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	32.1417, 15.0310, 71.0193
YIQ	79.2420, 35.6970, 107.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

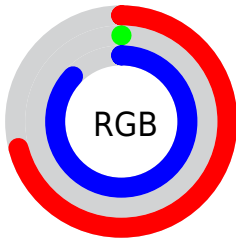
Format	Color
RYB	180, 0, 223
Decimal	11796703
CIELab	45.68, 82.50, -67.11
CIELCh	46, 106.348, 320.874
Yxy	15.0310, 0.2719, 0.1272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289986783 (0xFFB400DF)
YUV	79.2420, 70.8727, 88.3648
Hunter-Lab	38.7698, 80.1360, -81.4695

Details

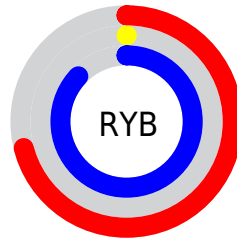
The RGB color **180, 0, 223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **43, 223, 0**, and the grayscale version is **79, 79, 79**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 89, 255**, and **121, 0, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 0, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 22, 223**.

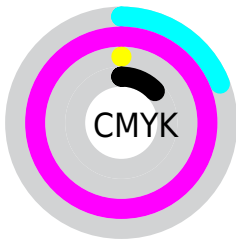
Distribution



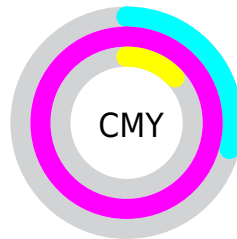
- Red (71%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)





















- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 0, 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 180, 0, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 0, 223	 180, 0, 223
 255, 255, 255	 150, 0, 194
 240, 89, 255	 121, 0, 167
 255, 120, 255	 91, 0, 139
 255, 150, 255	 61, 0, 113
 255, 179, 255	 30, 0, 88
 255, 209, 255	 0, 0, 63
 255, 239, 255	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 18
	 0, 0, 0

■ 180, 0, 223

■ 184, 22, 223

■ 189, 45, 223

■ 193, 67, 223

■ 197, 89, 223

■ 201, 112, 223

■ 206, 134, 223

■ 210, 156, 223

■ 214, 178, 223

■ 219, 201, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 99, 255



180, 0, 223



243, 0, 139

Triad

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



180, 0, 223



155, 95, 0



0, 141, 170

Complementary

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



180, 0, 223



43, 223, 0

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, 138, 77



180, 0, 223



70, 122, 0

Square

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



180, 0, 223



215, 25, 0



0, 134, 0



0, 140, 248

Rectangle

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



180, 0, 223



252, 0, 81



0, 134, 0



0, 140, 140

Sweetspot

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



180, 0, 223



240, 179, 255



0, 45, 223



119, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 0, 223



206, 0, 255



223, 0, 156



110, 101, 112



142, 0, 176



39, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 0, 43



255, 0, 49



0, 223, 67



112, 101, 103



176, 0, 34



48, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 0, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

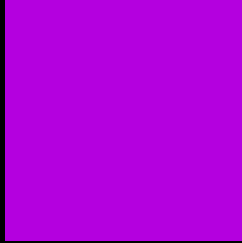
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 180, 0, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

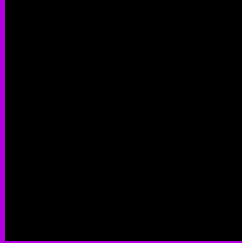
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 180, 0, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 0, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 0, 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

180, 0, 223

Protanopia

0, 106, 224

Deuteranopia

0, 112, 196



Tritanopia
162, 87, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 0, 223



Protanomaly

65, 67, 224



Deuteranomaly

65, 71, 206



Tritanomaly

169, 55, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 0, 223



Achromatopsia

79, 79, 79



Achromatomaly

116, 50, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 0, 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(180, 0, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(180, 0, 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(180, 0, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 0, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 0, 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(180, 0, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 0, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(180, 0, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 0, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 0, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 0,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 0, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 0, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 0,  
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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