

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 108, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 108, 136) contains.

RGB(180, 108, 136)	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(180, 108, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B46C88
RGB	180, 108, 136
RGB Percent	71%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.2941, 0.5765, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.24, 0.29
HSL	337°, 32%, 56%
HSV	337°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	28.6289, 22.2060, 26.0698
YIQ	132.7200, 33.9240, 23.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

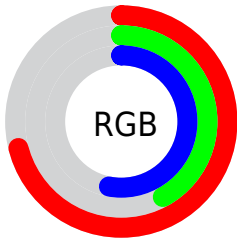
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 108, 136
Decimal	11824264
CIE _{Lab}	54.24, 32.39, -3.08
CIE _{LCh}	54, 32.531, 354.569
Yxy	22.2060, 0.3723, 0.2887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290014344 (0xFFB46C88)
YUV	132.7200, 1.6170, 41.4646
Hunter-Lab	47.1232, 25.9788, 0.1855

Details

The RGB color **180, 108, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 180, 152**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 161, 189**, and **125, 58, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 90, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 126, 147**.

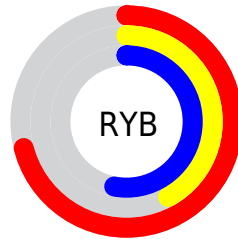
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (42%)

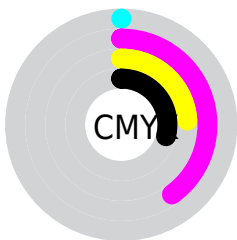
Blue (53%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (53%)

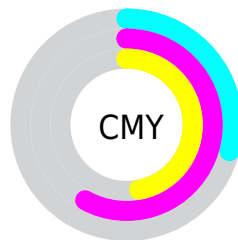


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 108, 136 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, 108, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 108, 136

255, 255, 255

 237, 161, 189

 255, 188, 217

 255, 216, 245

 255, 245, 255

 180, 108, 136

 152, 83, 111

 125, 58, 86


 99, 34, 63

 74, 8, 41


 50, 0, 21


 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 180, 108, 136

 180, 90, 125


 180, 108, 136

 180, 126, 147


 180, 72, 114

 180, 144, 158


 180, 54, 103

 180, 162, 169

 180, 36, 92

 180, 180, 180

 180, 18, 81

 180, 198, 191

 180, 0, 70

 180, 216, 202

 180, 234, 213

 180, 252, 224

 180, 255, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 114, 163



180, 108, 136



184, 109, 108

Triad

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



180, 108, 136



124, 135, 78



14, 141, 175

Complementary

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



180, 108, 136



108, 180, 152

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, 144, 152



180, 108, 136



91, 141, 96

Square

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



180, 108, 136



153, 126, 73



52, 144, 123



78, 134, 185

Rectangle

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



180, 108, 136



178, 114, 92



52, 144, 123



0, 142, 168

Sweetspot

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



180, 108, 136



235, 206, 217



151, 108, 180



117, 101, 107



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 108, 136



235, 122, 166



180, 115, 108



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 59



26, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



180, 108, 136



235, 122, 166



108, 173, 180



89, 80, 84



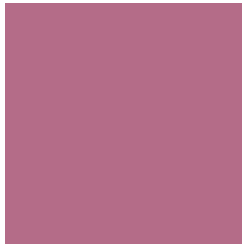
153, 0, 59



26, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 108, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

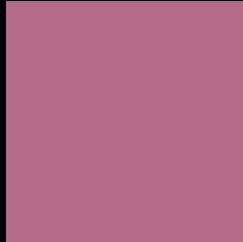
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 108, 136 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 180, 108, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 108, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 108, 136.

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
178, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 108, 136

Protanomaly
146, 121, 144

Deuteranomaly
155, 119, 134

Tritanomaly
179, 110, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 108, 136

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
150, 124, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 108, 136 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, 108, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 108, 136)  
}
```

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, 108, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 108, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 108, 136 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, 108, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 108, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 108, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 108, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 108, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 108,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 108, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 108, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
108, 136) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor