

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 132, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 132, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 132, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B484CE
RGB	180, 132, 206
RGB Percent	71%, 52%, 81%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4824, 0.1922
CMYK	0.13, 0.36, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	279°, 43%, 66%
HSV	279°, 36%, 81%
XYZ	38.2142, 30.6621, 62.2968
YIQ	154.7880, 4.8540, 33.1900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

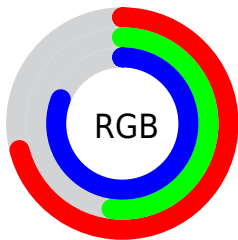
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 132, 206
Decimal	11830478
CIE _{Lab}	62.22, 31.87, -31.17
CIE _{LCh}	62, 44.581, 315.638
Yxy	30.6621, 0.2913, 0.2338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290020558 (0xFFB484CE)
YUV	154.7880, 25.2475, 22.1109
Hunter-Lab	55.3733, 26.2831, -27.9418

Details

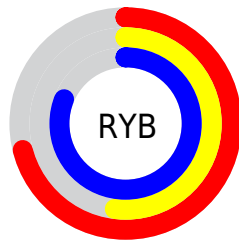
The RGB color **180, 132, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **158, 206, 132**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 186, 255**, and **126, 82, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 111, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 153, 206**.

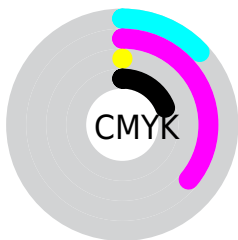
Distribution



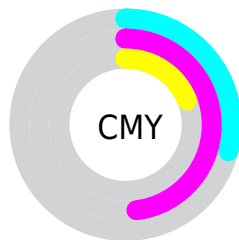
- Red (71%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)





- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 132, 206 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, 132, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 132, 206

 180, 132, 206

255, 255, 255

 153, 106, 178

 237, 186, 255

 126, 82, 151

 255, 214, 255

 100, 58, 125

 255, 242, 255

 75, 34, 100

 50, 11, 76


 30, 0, 53

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 180, 132, 206


 180, 132, 206


 173, 111, 206


 187, 153, 206

 166, 91, 206


 194, 173, 206

 158, 70, 206

 202, 194, 206

 151, 50, 206

 209, 214, 206

 144, 29, 206

 216, 235, 206

 137, 8, 206

 223, 255, 206

 134, 0, 206

 231, 255, 206

 238, 255, 206

 245, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 147, 226



180, 132, 206



214, 120, 171

Triad

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



180, 132, 206



190, 142, 73



0, 171, 170

Complementary

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



180, 132, 206



158, 206, 132

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.



45, 169, 129



180, 132, 206



154, 155, 71

Square

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



180, 132, 206



216, 127, 96



109, 164, 93



0, 168, 206

Rectangle

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



180, 132, 206



224, 117, 144



109, 164, 93



0, 171, 157

Sweetspot

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



180, 132, 206



245, 227, 255



132, 159, 206



122, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 132, 206



216, 145, 255



206, 132, 196



98, 92, 102



108, 0, 166



25, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 132, 158



255, 145, 184



132, 206, 142



102, 92, 95



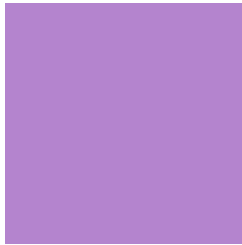
166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 132, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

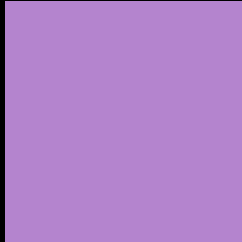
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 180, 132, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

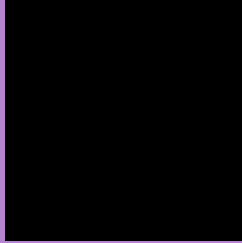
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 180, 132, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 132, 206.

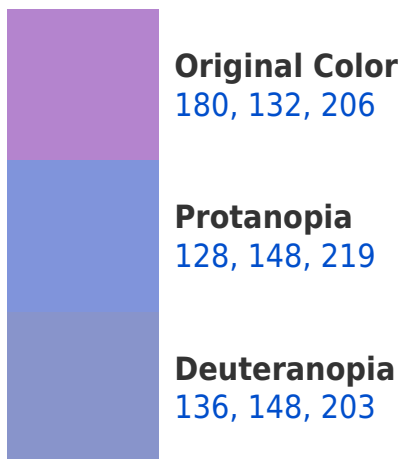



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 132, 206.

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
172, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 132, 206

Protanomaly
147, 142, 214

Deuteranomaly
152, 142, 204

Tritanomaly
175, 139, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 132, 206

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
164, 147, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 132, 206 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, 132, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 132, 206)  
}
```

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, 132, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 132, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 132, 206 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

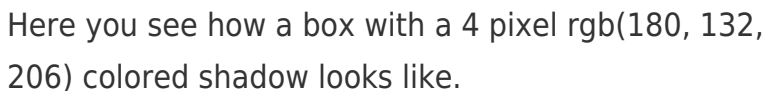
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(180, 132, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 132, 206) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 132, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 132, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 132, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 132,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 132, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 132, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
132, 206) }
```

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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