

# Converting Colors

RGB(180, 137, 235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(180, 137, 235) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(180, 137, 235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B489EB
RGB	180, 137, 235
RGB Percent	71%, 54%, 92%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4627, 0.0784
CMYK	0.23, 0.42, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	266°, 71%, 73%
HSV	266°, 42%, 92%
XYZ	42.7634, 33.5928, 82.8274
YIQ	161.0290, -5.8300, 39.5940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

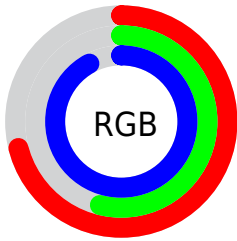
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">180, 137, 235</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11831787</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.64, 35.55, -43.54</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 56.213, 309.234</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.5928, 0.2686, 0.2110</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290021867 (0xFFB489EB)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">161.0290, 36.4677, 16.6376</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.9593, 30.2719, -44.1576</a>

# Details

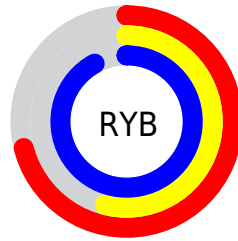
The RGB color **180, 137, 235** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **192, 235, 137**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 191, 255**, and **125, 86, 179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 114, 235**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 161, 235**.

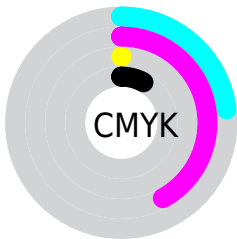
# Distribution



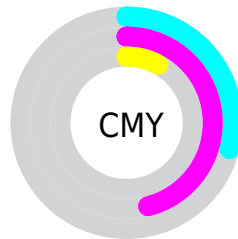
- Red (71%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 137, 235 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, 137, 235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 180, 137, 235


255, 255, 255

 237, 191, 255

 255, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 180, 137, 235

 152, 111, 207

 125, 86, 179

 98, 62, 152

 72, 39, 125

 46, 15, 100


 18, 0, 75


 0, 0, 52


 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 180, 137, 235


 180, 137, 235

 167, 114, 235

 193, 161, 235

 154, 90, 235


 206, 184, 235

 140, 66, 235

 220, 208, 235

 127, 43, 235

 233, 231, 235

 114, 19, 235

 246, 255, 235

 103, 0, 235

 255, 255, 235

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90, 157, 255



180, 137, 235



230, 118, 194

# Triad

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



180, 137, 235



213, 141, 60



0, 181, 171

# Complementary

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



180, 137, 235



192, 235, 137

# 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.



5, 179, 119



180, 137, 235



170, 159, 50

# Square

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



180, 137, 235



241, 122, 96



116, 172, 75



0, 179, 219

# Rectangle

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



180, 137, 235



246, 112, 160



116, 172, 75



0, 181, 154



# Sweetspot

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



180, 137, 235



236, 222, 255



137, 193, 235



116, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



180, 137, 235



183, 128, 255



228, 137, 235



111, 106, 117



79, 0, 181



23, 0, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



235, 137, 192



255, 128, 199



144, 235, 137



117, 106, 112



181, 0, 102

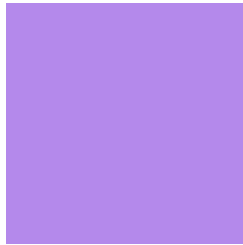


54, 0, 30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 137, 235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

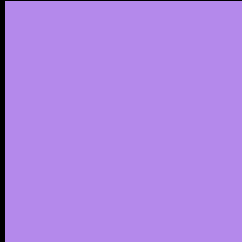
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 137, 235 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

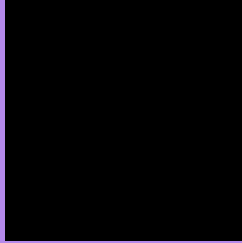
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 180, 137, 235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 137, 235.

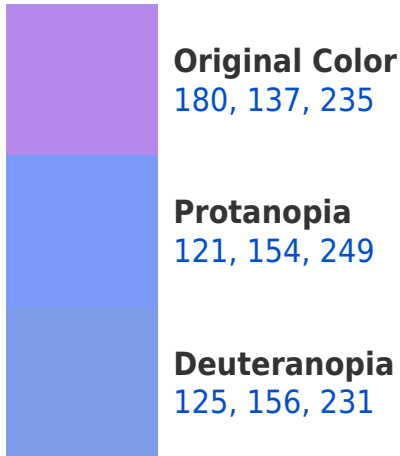


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 137, 235.

# 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**  
167, 152, 164

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

180, 137, 235



**Protanomaly**

142, 148, 244



**Deuteranomaly**

145, 149, 232



**Tritanomaly**

172, 147, 190

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

180, 137, 235



**Achromatopsia**

161, 161, 161



**Achromatomaly**

168, 152, 188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 137, 235 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, 137, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 137, 235)  
}
```

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, 137, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 137, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 137, 235 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, 137, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 137, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 137, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 137, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 137, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 137,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 137, 235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 137, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
137, 235) }
```

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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