

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 138, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 138, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 138, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B48AC1
RGB	180, 138, 193
RGB Percent	71%, 54%, 76%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4588, 0.2431
CMYK	0.07, 0.28, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	286°, 31%, 65%
HSV	286°, 28%, 76%
XYZ	37.5365, 31.7305, 54.5983
YIQ	156.8280, 7.3770, 26.0090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

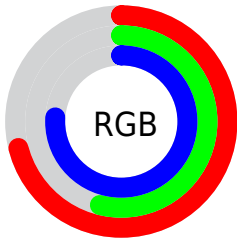
Format	Color
RYB	180, 138, 193
Decimal	11832001
CIELab	63.12, 25.81, -22.48
CIELCh	63, 34.224, 318.941
Yxy	31.7305, 0.3030, 0.2562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290022081 (0xFFB48AC1)
YUV	156.8280, 17.8328, 20.3218
Hunter-Lab	56.3298, 20.3698, -18.0366

Details

The RGB color **180, 138, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 193, 138**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 192, 250**, and **126, 87, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 119, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 157, 193**.

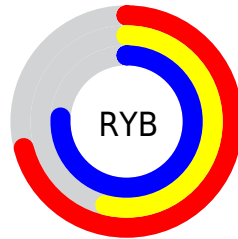
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (54%)

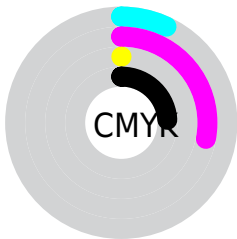
Blue (76%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (76%)

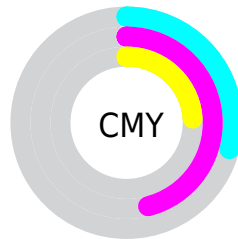


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 138, 193 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, 138, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 138, 193

255, 255, 255

 236, 192, 250


 255, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 180, 138, 193

 153, 112, 166


 126, 87, 139

 101, 64, 114

 76, 41, 89

 53, 19, 65

 32, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 180, 138, 193

 180, 138, 193

 175, 119, 193


 185, 157, 193

 171, 99, 193

 189, 177, 193

 166, 80, 193


 194, 196, 193

 162, 61, 193

 198, 215, 193

 157, 41, 193

 203, 234, 193

 153, 22, 193

 207, 254, 193

 148, 3, 193

 212, 255, 193

 147, 0, 193

 216, 255, 193

 221, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 149, 210



180, 138, 193



205, 130, 165

Triad

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



180, 138, 193



183, 147, 93



38, 169, 171

Complementary

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



180, 138, 193



151, 193, 138

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.



80, 168, 140



180, 138, 193



153, 157, 94

Square

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



180, 138, 193



204, 137, 108



119, 164, 112



38, 166, 198

Rectangle

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



180, 138, 193



212, 129, 145



119, 164, 112



51, 169, 161

Sweetspot

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



180, 138, 193



245, 227, 250



138, 152, 193



122, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



180, 138, 193



230, 165, 250



193, 138, 179



95, 87, 97



123, 0, 161



25, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 138, 151



250, 165, 185



138, 193, 152



97, 87, 90



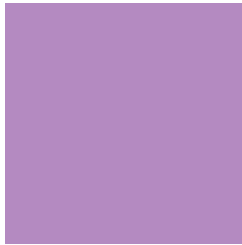
161, 0, 38



33, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 138, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

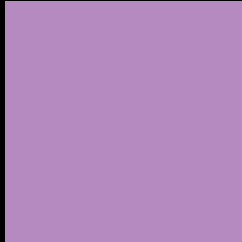
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 193 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, 138, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 138, 193.

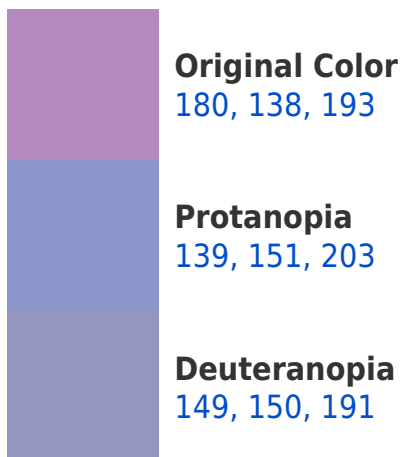



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 138, 193.

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
175, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 138, 193

Protanomaly
154, 146, 199

Deuteranomaly
160, 146, 192

Tritanomaly
177, 142, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 138, 193

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
165, 150, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 138, 193 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, 138, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 138, 193)  
}
```

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, 138, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 138, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 138, 193 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, 138, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 138, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 138, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 138, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 138, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 138,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 138, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 138, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
138, 193) }
```

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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