

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 139, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 139, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 139, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B48B93
RGB	180, 139, 147
RGB Percent	71%, 55%, 58%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4549, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.18, 0.29
HSL	348°, 21%, 63%
HSV	348°, 23%, 71%
XYZ	33.3215, 30.2751, 31.6912
YIQ	152.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

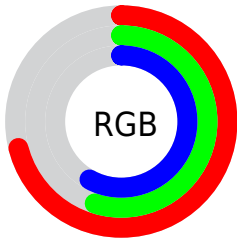
Format	Color
RYB	180, 139, 147
Decimal	11832211
CIELab	61.89, 16.82, 1.75
CIELCh	62, 16.913, 5.945
Yxy	30.2751, 0.3497, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290022291 (0xFFB48B93)
YUV	152.1710, -2.5493, 24.4060
Hunter-Lab	55.0228, 11.8085, 4.3670

Details

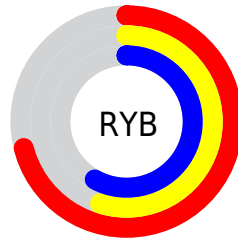
The RGB color **180, 139, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 180, 172**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 193, 201**, and **127, 89, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 121, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 157, 161**.

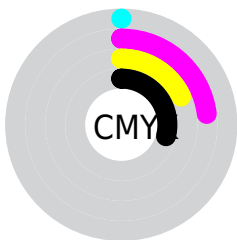
Distribution



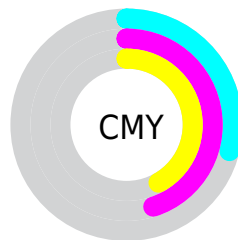
- Red (71%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 139, 147 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, 139, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 139, 147

255, 255, 255

 236, 193, 201

 255, 221, 229

 255, 249, 255


 180, 139, 147

 153, 113, 121

 127, 89, 97

 101, 65, 73

 76, 43, 50


 53, 21, 29

 34, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 180, 139, 147


 180, 121, 133


 180, 139, 147

 180, 157, 161

 180, 103, 118

 180, 175, 176

 180, 85, 104

 180, 193, 190

 180, 67, 89

 180, 211, 205

 180, 49, 75

 180, 229, 219

 180, 31, 60

 180, 247, 234

 180, 13, 46

 180, 255, 248

 180, 0, 35

 180, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 141, 162



180, 139, 147



180, 141, 133

Triad

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



180, 139, 147



141, 154, 125



119, 154, 176

Complementary

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



180, 139, 147



139, 180, 172

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.



109, 157, 167



180, 139, 147



125, 157, 137

Square

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



180, 139, 147



158, 149, 120



112, 158, 152



136, 150, 179

Rectangle

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



180, 139, 147



175, 143, 125



112, 158, 152



114, 156, 174

Sweetspot

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



180, 139, 147



235, 218, 221



172, 139, 180



117, 108, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 139, 147



235, 171, 184



180, 151, 139



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 30



26, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



180, 139, 147



235, 171, 184



139, 168, 180



89, 80, 82



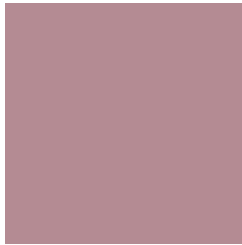
153, 0, 30



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 139, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

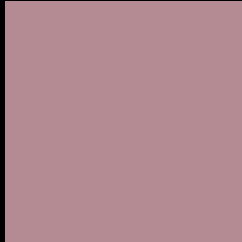
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

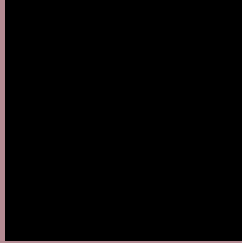
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 139, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 139, 147.

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, 139, 147

Protanopia
152, 149, 153

Deuteranopia
166, 145, 146



Tritanopia

180, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 139, 147

Protanomaly

162, 145, 151

Deuteranomaly

171, 143, 146

Tritanomaly

180, 139, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 139, 147

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

162, 147, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 139, 147 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, 139, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 139, 147)  
}
```

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, 139, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 139, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 139, 147 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, 139, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 139, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 139, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 139, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 139, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 139, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 139, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 139, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
139, 147) }
```

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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