

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 143, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 143, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 143, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B48F9D
RGB	180, 143, 157
RGB Percent	71%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4392, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.13, 0.29
HSL	337°, 20%, 63%
HSV	337°, 21%, 71%
XYZ	34.7307, 31.7825, 36.2024
YIQ	155.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

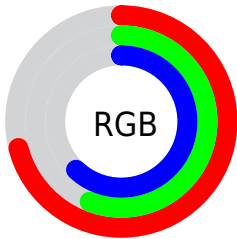
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 143, 157
Decimal	11833245
CIE _{Lab}	63.16, 16.24, -2.07
CIE _{LCh}	63, 16.373, 352.745
Yxy	31.7825, 0.3381, 0.3094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290023325 (0xFFB48F9D)
YUV	155.6590, 0.6611, 21.3471
Hunter-Lab	56.3760, 11.3076, 1.3895

Details

The RGB color **180, 143, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 180, 166**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 197, 212**, and **127, 92, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 125, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 161, 168**.

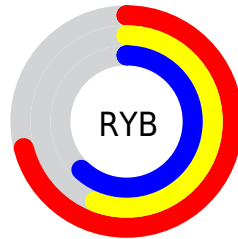
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (56%)

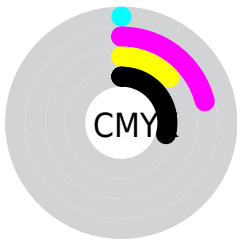
Blue (62%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

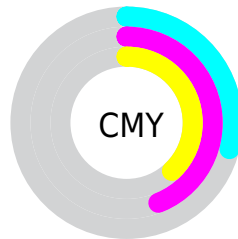


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 143, 157 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, 143, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 143, 157


255, 255, 255

 236, 197, 212


 255, 225, 240

255, 254, 255

 180, 143, 157

 153, 117, 131

 127, 92, 106

 101, 69, 82


 77, 46, 59


 54, 25, 37


 34, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0


 180, 143, 157


 180, 125, 146


 180, 143, 157


 180, 161, 168

 180, 107, 135

 180, 179, 179

 180, 89, 123

 180, 197, 191

 180, 71, 112

 180, 215, 202

 180, 53, 101

 180, 233, 213

 180, 35, 90

 180, 251, 224

 180, 17, 79

 180, 255, 235

 180, 0, 68

 180, 255, 247

 180, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 146, 171



180, 143, 157



184, 143, 142

Triad

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



180, 143, 157



152, 155, 126



118, 159, 176

Complementary

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



180, 143, 157



143, 180, 166

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.



114, 161, 164



180, 143, 157



136, 159, 135

Square

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



180, 143, 157



168, 151, 124



121, 161, 149



132, 155, 181

Rectangle

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



180, 143, 157



181, 145, 134



121, 161, 149



115, 160, 172

Sweetspot

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



180, 143, 157



235, 221, 226



166, 143, 180



117, 109, 112



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 143, 157



235, 176, 198



180, 147, 143



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 58



26, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



180, 143, 157



235, 176, 198



143, 176, 180



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 58



26, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 143, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

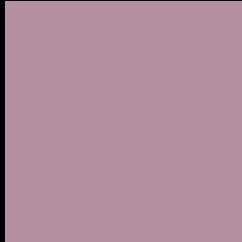
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

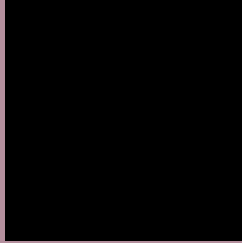
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 143, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 143, 157.

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, 143, 157

Protanopia
153, 152, 162

Deuteranopia
167, 148, 156



Tritanopia
180, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 143, 157

Protanomaly

163, 149, 160

Deuteranomaly

172, 146, 156

Tritanomaly

180, 143, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 143, 157

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

165, 151, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 143, 157)  
}
```

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, 143, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 143, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 143, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 143, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 143, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 143, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 143,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 143, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
143, 157) }
```

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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