

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 146, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 146, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 146, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B49291
RGB	180, 146, 145
RGB Percent	71%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4275, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.19, 0.29
HSL	2°, 19%, 64%
HSV	2°, 19%, 71%
XYZ	34.2121, 32.3054, 31.2205
YIQ	156.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

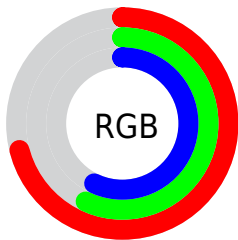
Format	Color
RYB	180, 146, 145
Decimal	11834001
CIELab	63.59, 12.59, 5.35
CIElCh	64, 13.682, 23.012
Yxy	32.3054, 0.3500, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290024081 (0xFFB49291)
YUV	156.0520, -5.4486, 21.0024
Hunter-Lab	56.8378, 7.9774, 7.2191

Details

The RGB color **180, 146, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 179, 180**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 200, 199**, and **127, 95, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 129, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 163, 163**.

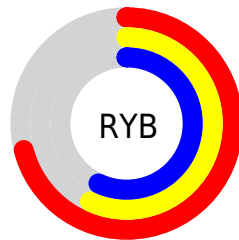
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (57%)

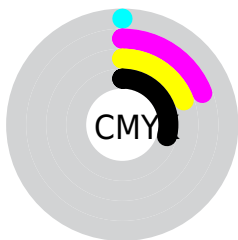
Blue (57%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)

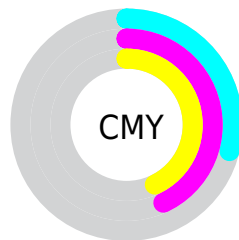


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 146, 145 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, 146, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 146, 145

255, 255, 255


 236, 200, 199

 255, 228, 227

 180, 146, 145

 153, 120, 119

 127, 95, 95

 101, 72, 71

 77, 49, 49


 53, 28, 28

 34, 3, 1

 0, 0, 0

 180, 146, 145

 180, 129, 127

 180, 146, 145

 180, 163, 163

■ 180, 111, 109

■ 180, 181, 181

■ 180, 94, 91

■ 180, 198, 199

■ 180, 76, 73

■ 180, 216, 217

■ 180, 59, 55

■ 180, 233, 235

■ 180, 41, 37

■ 180, 251, 253

■ 180, 24, 19

■ 180, 255, 255

■ 180, 6, 1

■ 180, 5, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 146, 157



180, 146, 145



176, 148, 135

Triad

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



180, 146, 145



140, 159, 139



137, 156, 178

Complementary

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



180, 146, 145



145, 179, 180

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.



126, 159, 173



180, 146, 145



128, 161, 151

Square

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



180, 146, 145



154, 156, 132



122, 161, 163



153, 152, 176

Rectangle

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



180, 146, 145



170, 151, 131



122, 161, 163



133, 157, 177

Sweetspot

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



180, 146, 145



235, 221, 221



180, 145, 179



117, 109, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 146, 145



235, 182, 181



180, 163, 145



89, 81, 80



153, 4, 0



26, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 179, 180



181, 233, 235



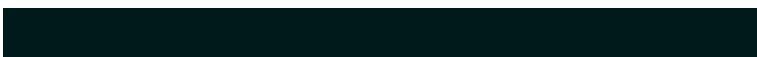
145, 162, 180



80, 89, 89



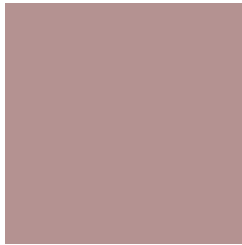
0, 149, 153



0, 25, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 146, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

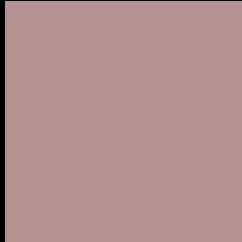
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

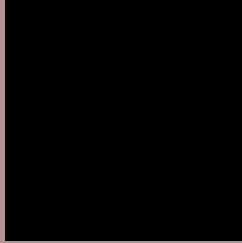
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 146, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 146, 145.

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, 146, 145

Protanopia
158, 154, 149

Deuteranopia
173, 149, 144



Tritanopia
181, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 146, 145

Protanomaly

166, 151, 148

Deuteranomaly

176, 148, 144

Tritanomaly

181, 145, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 146, 145

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

165, 152, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 146, 145 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, 146, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 146, 145)  
}
```

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, 146, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 146, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 146, 145 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, 146, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 146, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 146, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 146, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 146, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 146,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 146, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 146, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
146, 145) }
```

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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