

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 159, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 159, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 159, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B49FC6
RGB	180, 159, 198
RGB Percent	71%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3765, 0.2235
CMYK	0.09, 0.20, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	272°, 25%, 70%
HSV	272°, 20%, 78%
XYZ	41.4136, 38.5768, 58.6894
YIQ	169.7250, -0.0030, 16.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

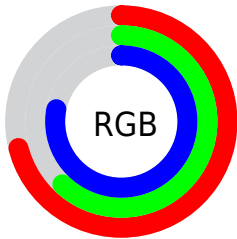
Format	Color
RYB	180, 159, 198
Decimal	11837382
CIELab	68.44, 15.08, -17.17
CIELCh	68, 22.852, 311.279
Yxy	38.5768, 0.2986, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290027462 (0xFFB49FC6)
YUV	169.7250, 13.9396, 9.0112
Hunter-Lab	62.1102, 10.3265, -12.5474

Details

The RGB color **180, 159, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 198, 159**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 214, 255**, and **127, 108, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 139, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 179, 198**.

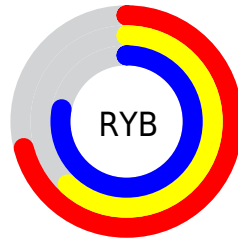
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (62%)

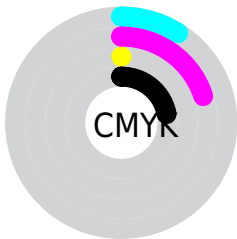
Blue (78%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (78%)

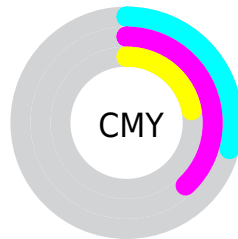


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 159, 198 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, 159, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 159, 198

 180, 159, 198

255, 255, 255

 153, 133, 171

 236, 214, 255

 127, 108, 144

 255, 242, 255

 102, 83, 118

 77, 60, 94

 54, 38, 70

 32, 18, 47

 5, 0, 27

 0, 0, 0

 180, 159, 198

 180, 159, 198

171, 139, 198

189, 179, 198

162, 119, 198

198, 199, 198

153, 100, 198

207, 218, 198

143, 80, 198

217, 238, 198

134, 60, 198

226, 255, 198

125, 40, 198

235, 255, 198

116, 20, 198

244, 255, 198

107, 1, 198

253, 255, 198

107, 0, 198

255, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 166, 207



180, 159, 198



200, 154, 181

Triad

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



180, 159, 198



194, 161, 128



111, 179, 174

Complementary

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



180, 159, 198



177, 198, 159

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.



128, 178, 153



180, 159, 198



174, 168, 126

Square

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



180, 159, 198



206, 155, 141



151, 174, 135



109, 177, 193

Rectangle

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



180, 159, 198



207, 152, 167



151, 174, 135



116, 179, 167

Sweetspot

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



180, 159, 198



248, 240, 255



159, 177, 198



123, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 159, 198



227, 194, 255



198, 159, 197



95, 90, 99



88, 0, 163



19, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 159, 177



255, 194, 222



159, 198, 160



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 75



36, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 159, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

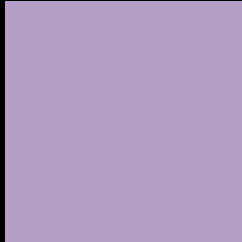
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

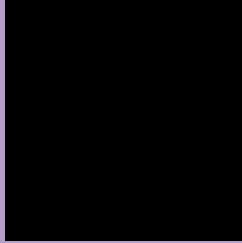
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 159, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 159, 198.

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, 159, 198

Protanopia
159, 165, 202

Deuteranopia
169, 163, 197



Tritanopia
176, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 159, 198

Protanomaly
167, 163, 201

Deuteranomaly
173, 162, 197

Tritanomaly
177, 162, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 159, 198

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
174, 166, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 159, 198 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, 159, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 159, 198)  
}
```

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, 159, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 159, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 159, 198 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, 159, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 159, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 159, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 159, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 159, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 159,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 159, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 159, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
159, 198) }
```

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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