

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 160, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 160, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 160, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4A0A3
RGB	180, 160, 163
RGB Percent	71%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3725, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	351°, 12%, 67%
HSV	351°, 11%, 71%
XYZ	38.0041, 37.4893, 39.8835
YIQ	166.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

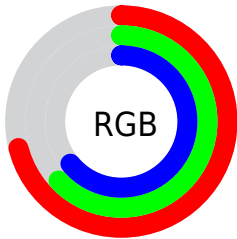
Format	Color
RYB	180, 160, 163
Decimal	11837603
CIELab	67.64, 7.83, 1.11
CIElCh	68, 7.906, 8.077
Yxy	37.4893, 0.3294, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290027683 (0xFFB4A0A3)
YUV	166.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956
Hunter-Lab	61.2285, 3.6438, 4.2392

Details

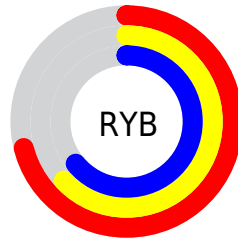
The RGB color **180, 160, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 180, 177**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 215, 218**, and **127, 109, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 142, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 178, 178**.

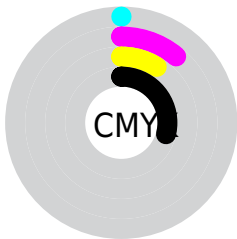
Distribution



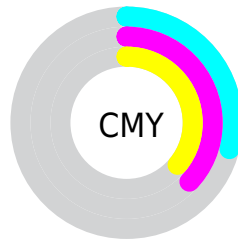
- Red (71%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 160, 163 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, 160, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 160, 163

255, 255, 255

 236, 215, 218

 255, 243, 246

 180, 160, 163

 153, 134, 137

 127, 109, 111

 102, 84, 87

 78, 61, 64


 55, 39, 42

 33, 19, 21


 0, 0, 0

 180, 160, 163


 180, 142, 148

 180, 160, 163


 180, 178, 178

 180, 124, 132

 180, 196, 194

 180, 106, 117

 180, 214, 209

 180, 88, 102

 180, 232, 224

 180, 70, 86

 180, 250, 240

 180, 52, 71

 180, 255, 255

 180, 34, 56

 180, 255, 255

 180, 16, 41

 180, 0, 27

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 161, 170



180, 160, 163



180, 161, 156

Triad

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



180, 160, 163



160, 167, 153



152, 167, 178

Complementary

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



180, 160, 163



160, 180, 177

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.



148, 169, 173



180, 160, 163



153, 169, 159

Square

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



180, 160, 163



169, 165, 151



148, 169, 166



160, 165, 179

Rectangle

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



180, 160, 163



178, 162, 153



148, 169, 166



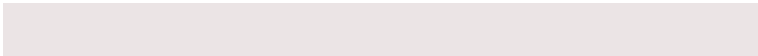
150, 168, 177

Sweetspot

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



180, 160, 163



235, 228, 229



177, 160, 180



117, 113, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 160, 163



235, 204, 209



180, 167, 160



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 23



26, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



180, 160, 163



235, 204, 209



160, 173, 180



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 23



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 160, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

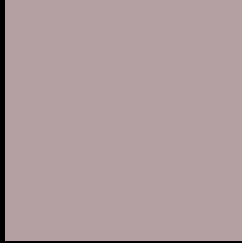
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

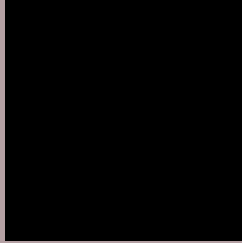
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 160, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 160, 163.

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, 160, 163

Protanopia
168, 164, 165

Deuteranopia
181, 160, 163



Tritanopia
181, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 160, 163

Protanomaly

172, 163, 164

Deuteranomaly

181, 160, 163

Tritanomaly

181, 159, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 160, 163

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

171, 164, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 160, 163 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, 160, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 160, 163)  
}
```

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, 160, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 160, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 160, 163 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, 160, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 160, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 160, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 160, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 160, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 160,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 160, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 160, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
160, 163) }
```

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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