

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 166, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 166, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 166, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4A6C0
RGB	180, 166, 192
RGB Percent	71%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3490, 0.2471
CMYK	0.06, 0.14, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	272°, 17%, 70%
HSV	272°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	41.9730, 40.7815, 55.5286
YIQ	173.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

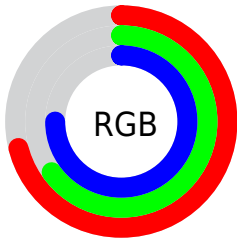
Format	Color
RYB	180, 166, 192
Decimal	11839168
CIELab	70.02, 9.97, -11.47
CIELCh	70, 15.201, 310.985
Yxy	40.7815, 0.3035, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290029248 (0xFFB4A6C0)
YUV	173.1500, 9.2930, 6.0074
Hunter-Lab	63.8604, 5.5656, -6.8522

Details

The RGB color **180, 166, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **178, 192, 166**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 221, 248**, and **127, 114, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 147, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 185, 192**.

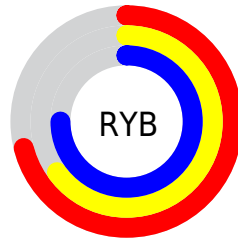
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (65%)

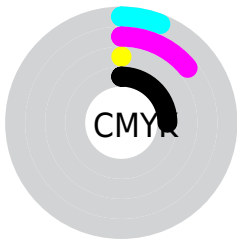
Blue (75%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (75%)

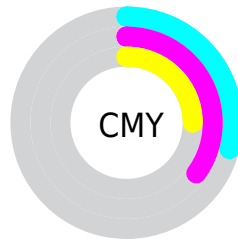


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 166, 192 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, 166, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 166, 192

255, 255, 255


 236, 221, 248

 255, 250, 255

 180, 166, 192

 153, 140, 165

 127, 114, 139

 102, 90, 113

 78, 66, 89

 55, 44, 65


 33, 23, 43

 13, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 180, 166, 192

 180, 166, 192

 171, 147, 192

 189, 185, 192

 162, 128, 192


 198, 204, 192

 153, 108, 192

 207, 224, 192

 145, 89, 192


 215, 243, 192

 136, 70, 192

 224, 255, 192

 127, 51, 192

 233, 255, 192

 118, 32, 192

 242, 255, 192

 109, 12, 192

 251, 255, 192

 103, 0, 192

 255, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 171, 198



180, 166, 192



194, 163, 180

Triad

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



180, 166, 192



190, 167, 145



137, 179, 176

Complementary

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



180, 166, 192



178, 192, 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.



146, 179, 162



180, 166, 192



177, 172, 144

Square

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



180, 166, 192



199, 163, 154



161, 176, 150



136, 178, 189

Rectangle

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



180, 166, 192



199, 162, 171



161, 176, 150



139, 179, 171

Sweetspot

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



180, 166, 192



245, 240, 250



166, 178, 192



122, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



180, 166, 192



231, 210, 250



192, 166, 191



92, 87, 97



87, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 166, 178



250, 210, 228



166, 192, 167



97, 87, 92



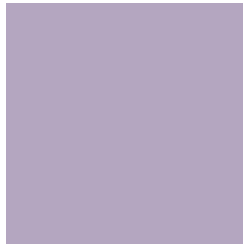
161, 0, 74



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 166, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

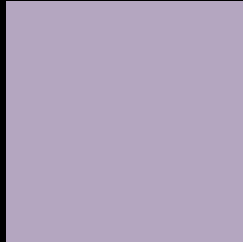
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

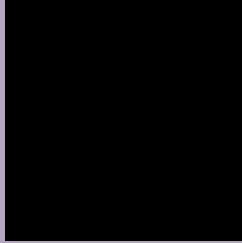
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 166, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 166, 192.

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, 166, 192

Protanopia
167, 170, 194

Deuteranopia
178, 167, 192



Tritanopia
178, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 166, 192

Protanomaly

172, 169, 193

Deuteranomaly

179, 167, 192

Tritanomaly

179, 167, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 166, 192

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

176, 170, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 166, 192 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, 166, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 166, 192)  
}
```

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, 166, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 166, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 166, 192 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, 166, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 166, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 166, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 166, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 166, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 166,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 166, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 166, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
166, 192) }
```

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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