

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 183, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 183, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 183, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B795
RGB	180, 183, 149
RGB Percent	71%, 72%, 58%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2824, 0.4157
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.19, 0.28
HSL	65°, 19%, 65%
HSV	65°, 19%, 72%
XYZ	41.1807, 45.7402, 35.0921
YIQ	178.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

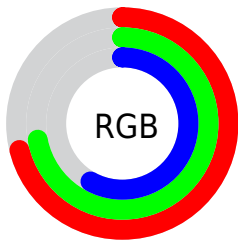
Format	Color
RYB	149, 183, 152
Decimal	11843477
CIELab	73.38, -6.90, 16.97
CIElCh	73, 18.322, 112.119
Yxy	45.7402, 0.3375, 0.3749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290033557 (0xFFB4B795)
YUV	178.2270, -14.4089, 1.5549
Hunter-Lab	67.6315, -9.6668, 16.5782

Details

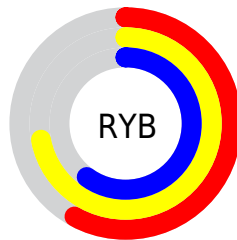
The RGB color **180, 183, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 149, 183**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 239, 203**, and **127, 130, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 183, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 183, 167**.

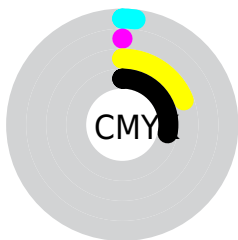
Distribution



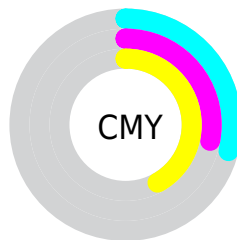
- Red (71%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 183, 149 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, 183, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 183, 149

255, 255, 255


 236, 239, 203

 255, 255, 231

 180, 183, 149

 153, 156, 123


 127, 130, 98

 102, 105, 74

 77, 81, 51


 54, 58, 30

 33, 36, 6

 1, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 180, 183, 149

 180, 183, 149

■ 178, 183, 131

■ 182, 183, 167

■ 177, 183, 112

■ 183, 183, 186

■ 175, 183, 94

■ 185, 183, 204

■ 174, 183, 76

■ 186, 183, 222

■ 172, 183, 58

■ 188, 183, 241

■ 170, 183, 39

■ 190, 183, 255

■ 169, 183, 21

■ 191, 183, 255

■ 167, 183, 3

■ 193, 183, 255

■ 167, 183, 0

■ 195, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 178, 147



180, 183, 149



161, 187, 159

Triad

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



180, 183, 149



140, 187, 206



211, 169, 185

Complementary

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



180, 183, 149



152, 149, 183

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.



198, 172, 201



180, 183, 149



156, 183, 213

Square

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



180, 183, 149



136, 190, 192



178, 177, 211



216, 169, 168

Rectangle

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



180, 183, 149



149, 189, 169



178, 177, 211



208, 170, 191

Sweetspot

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



180, 183, 149



236, 237, 223



183, 152, 149



119, 120, 111



247, 247, 247



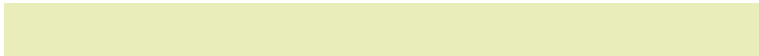
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



180, 183, 149



233, 237, 185



163, 183, 149



91, 92, 83



142, 156, 0



26, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 149, 183



190, 185, 237



169, 149, 183



83, 83, 92



14, 0, 156



2, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 183, 149 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, 183, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

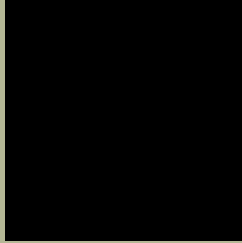
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

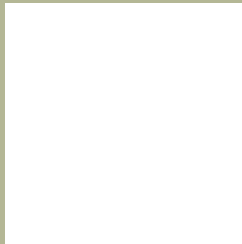
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 180, 183, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 183, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 183, 149.

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





Tritanopia
186, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 183, 149

Protanomaly
187, 181, 148

Deuteranomaly
198, 177, 150

Tritanomaly
184, 179, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 183, 149

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
179, 180, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 183, 149 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, 183, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 183, 149)  
}
```

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, 183, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 183, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 183, 149 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, 183, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 183, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 183, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 183, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 183, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 183,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 183, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 183, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
183, 149) }
```

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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