

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 184, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 184, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 184, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B8A2
RGB	180, 184, 162
RGB Percent	71%, 72%, 64%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2784, 0.3647
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.12, 0.28
HSL	71°, 13%, 68%
HSV	71°, 12%, 72%
XYZ	42.4845, 46.5929, 40.9366
YIQ	180.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

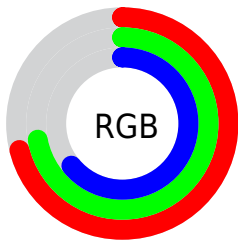
Format	Color
RYB	162, 184, 166
Decimal	11843746
CIELab	73.93, -5.33, 10.70
CIELCh	74, 11.953, 116.464
Yxy	46.5929, 0.3268, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290033826 (0xFFB4B8A2)
YUV	180.2960, -9.0199, -0.2596
Hunter-Lab	68.2590, -8.3547, 12.2236

Details

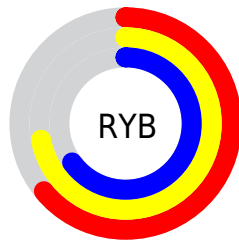
The RGB color **180, 184, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 162, 184**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 240, 217**, and **127, 131, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 184, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 184, 180**.

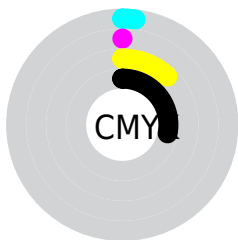
Distribution



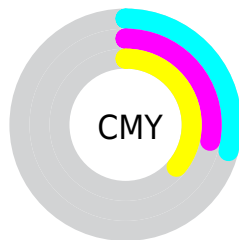
- Red (71%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 184, 162 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, 184, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 184, 162


255, 255, 255


 236, 240, 217

 255, 255, 245

 180, 184, 162

 153, 157, 136

 127, 131, 110

 102, 106, 86

 78, 82, 63


 55, 59, 41

 33, 37, 20

 8, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 180, 184, 162

 180, 184, 162

■ 177, 184, 144

■ 183, 184, 180

■ 173, 184, 125

■ 187, 184, 199

■ 170, 184, 107

■ 190, 184, 217

■ 167, 184, 88

■ 193, 184, 236

■ 163, 184, 70

■ 197, 184, 254

■ 160, 184, 52

■ 200, 184, 255

■ 157, 184, 33

■ 203, 184, 255

■ 153, 184, 15

■ 207, 184, 255

■ 151, 184, 0

■ 210, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 180, 160



180, 184, 162



168, 187, 169

Triad

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



180, 184, 162



158, 186, 200



203, 174, 183

Complementary

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



180, 184, 162



166, 162, 184

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.



195, 176, 194



180, 184, 162



169, 183, 203

Square

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



180, 184, 162



154, 188, 191



182, 179, 201



205, 175, 172

Rectangle

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



180, 184, 162



161, 188, 176



182, 179, 201



201, 175, 187

Sweetspot

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



180, 184, 162



238, 240, 230



184, 166, 162



119, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



180, 184, 162



234, 240, 206



169, 184, 162



90, 92, 83



127, 156, 0



23, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 162, 184



212, 206, 240



177, 162, 184



84, 83, 92



28, 0, 156



5, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 184, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

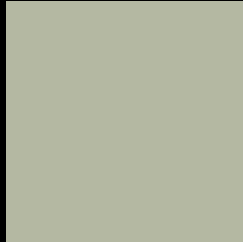
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

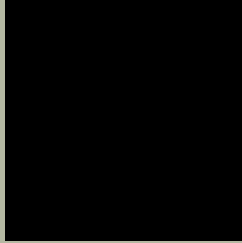
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

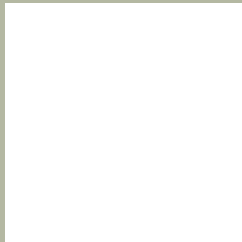
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 184, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 184, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 184, 162.

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, 184, 162

Protanopia
190, 181, 160

Deuteranopia
206, 175, 164



Tritanopia
185, 179, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 184, 162

Protanomaly

186, 182, 161

Deuteranomaly

197, 178, 163

Tritanomaly

183, 181, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 184, 162

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

180, 181, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 184, 162 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, 184, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 184, 162)  
}
```

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, 184, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 184, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 184, 162 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, 184, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 184, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 184, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 184, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 184, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 184,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 184, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 184, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
184, 162) }
```

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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