

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 190, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 190, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 190, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4BEB4
RGB	180, 190, 180
RGB Percent	71%, 75%, 71%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2549, 0.2941
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.05, 0.25
HSL	120°, 7%, 73%
HSV	120°, 5%, 75%
XYZ	45.4741, 49.8255, 50.4006
YIQ	185.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

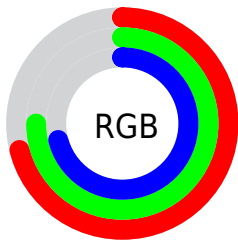
Format	Color
RYB	180, 190, 190
Decimal	11845300
CIELab	75.96, -5.33, 3.84
CIELCh	76, 6.569, 144.183
Yxy	49.8255, 0.3121, 0.3420
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290035380 (0xFFB4BEB4)
YUV	185.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480
Hunter-Lab	70.5872, -8.5333, 7.0769

Details

The RGB color **180, 190, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 180, 190**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 246, 236**, and **127, 137, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 190, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 190, 199**.

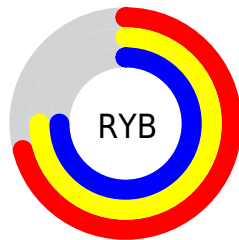
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (75%)

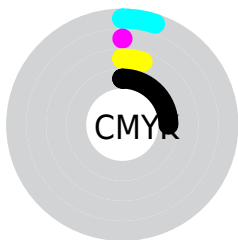
Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (75%)

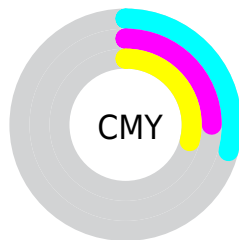


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 190, 180 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, 190, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 180, 190, 180

255, 255, 255

■ 236, 246, 236

■ 180, 190, 180

■ 153, 163, 153

■ 127, 137, 127

■ 102, 111, 102

■ 78, 87, 78

■ 55, 64, 56


■ 34, 42, 34

■ 12, 21, 12


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 180, 190, 180

■ 180, 190, 180


 161, 190, 161


 199, 190, 199

 142, 190, 142

 218, 190, 218

 123, 190, 123

 237, 190, 237

 104, 190, 104

 255, 190, 255

 85, 190, 85

 66, 190, 66

 47, 190, 47

 28, 190, 28

 9, 190, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 188, 176



180, 190, 180



175, 191, 186

Triad

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



180, 190, 180



180, 188, 199



201, 183, 183

Complementary

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



180, 190, 180



190, 180, 190

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.



199, 183, 189



180, 190, 180



187, 186, 198

Square

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



180, 190, 180



174, 190, 197



194, 184, 194



199, 185, 178

Rectangle

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



180, 190, 180



173, 191, 190



194, 184, 194



201, 183, 184

Sweetspot

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



180, 190, 180



242, 247, 242



190, 190, 180



122, 125, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



180, 190, 180



233, 247, 233



180, 190, 185



88, 94, 88



0, 158, 0



0, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 180, 190



247, 233, 247



190, 180, 185



94, 88, 94



158, 0, 158



31, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 190, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

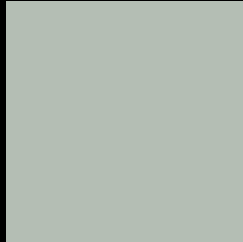
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

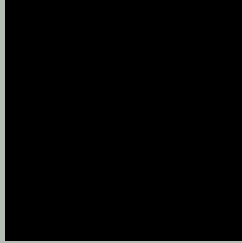
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

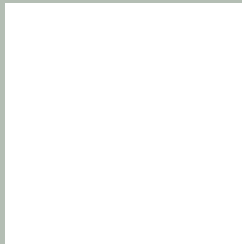
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 190, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 190, 180.



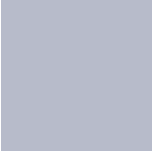
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 190, 180.

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](#).

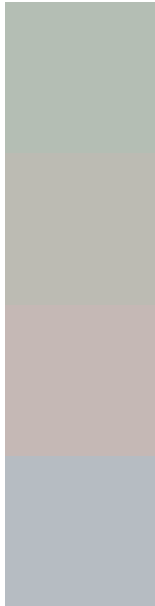
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
183, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 190, 180

Protanomaly

188, 187, 179

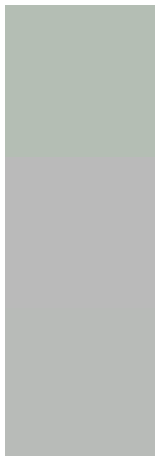
Deuteranomaly

197, 184, 181

Tritanomaly

182, 188, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 190, 180

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

184, 187, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 190, 180 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, 190, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 190, 180)  
}
```

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, 190, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 190, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 190, 180 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, 190, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 190, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 190, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 190, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 190, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 190,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 190, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 190, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
190, 180) }
```

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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