

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 192, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 192, 109) contains.

RGB(180, 192, 109)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(180, 192, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4C06D
RGB	180, 192, 109
RGB Percent	71%, 75%, 43%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2471, 0.5725
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.43, 0.25
HSL	69°, 40%, 59%
HSV	69°, 43%, 75%
XYZ	40.4323, 48.5067, 21.6997
YIQ	178.9500, 19.4910, -28.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

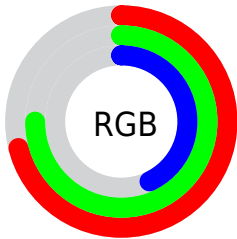
Format	Color
RYB	109, 192, 121
Decimal	11845741
CIELab	75.14, -16.82, 40.32
CIELCh	75, 43.689, 112.644
Yxy	48.5067, 0.3654, 0.4384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290035821 (0xFFB4C06D)
YUV	178.9500, -34.4853, 0.9209
Hunter-Lab	69.6468, -18.2564, 30.2798

Details

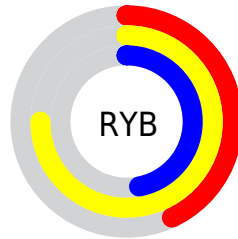
The RGB color **180, 192, 109** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **121, 109, 192**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 248, 162**, and **126, 139, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 192, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 192, 128**.

Distribution



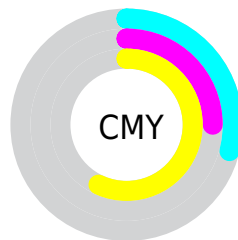
- Red (71%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 192, 109 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, 192, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 192, 109

255, 255, 255

 237, 248, 162

 255, 255, 189


 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246

 180, 192, 109

 152, 165, 84

 126, 139, 59

 100, 113, 34


 74, 89, 6

 50, 65, 0

 26, 43, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 180, 192, 109

 180, 192, 109

177, 192, 90

183, 192, 128

174, 192, 71

186, 192, 147

172, 192, 51

188, 192, 167

169, 192, 32

191, 192, 186

166, 192, 13

194, 192, 205

164, 192, 0

197, 192, 224

199, 192, 243

202, 192, 255

205, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 179, 105



180, 192, 109



133, 201, 135

Triad

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



180, 192, 109



0, 202, 248



255, 154, 197

Complementary

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



180, 192, 109



121, 109, 192

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.



226, 164, 234



180, 192, 109



104, 192, 255

Square

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



180, 192, 109



0, 206, 215



175, 178, 255



255, 155, 156

Rectangle

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



180, 192, 109



97, 205, 160



175, 178, 255



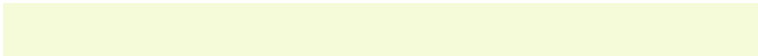
248, 156, 210

Sweetspot

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



180, 192, 109



245, 250, 217



192, 120, 109



122, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



180, 192, 109



231, 250, 120



139, 192, 109



95, 97, 87



137, 161, 0



28, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 109, 192



139, 120, 250



162, 109, 192



89, 87, 97



23, 0, 161



5, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 192, 109 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, 192, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

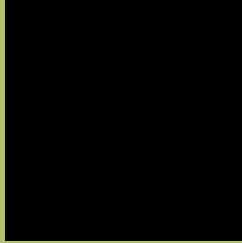
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 192, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 192, 109.

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, 192, 109

Protanopia
203, 185, 106

Deuteranopia
224, 176, 113



Tritanopia

190, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 192, 109

Protanomaly
195, 188, 107

Deuteranomaly
208, 182, 112

Tritanomaly
186, 186, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 192, 109

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
179, 184, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 192, 109 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, 192, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 192, 109)  
}
```

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, 192, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 192, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 192, 109 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, 192, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 192, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 192, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 192, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 192, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 192,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 192, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 192, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
192, 109) }
```

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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