

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 198, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 198, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 198, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4C6B7
RGB	180, 198, 183
RGB Percent	71%, 78%, 72%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2235, 0.2824
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.08, 0.22
HSL	130°, 14%, 74%
HSV	130°, 9%, 78%
XYZ	47.5637, 53.5104, 52.6214
YIQ	190.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

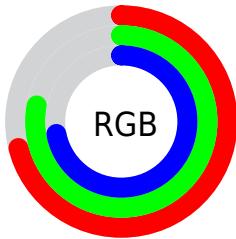
Format	Color
RYB	180, 195, 198
Decimal	11847351
CIELab	78.18, -8.97, 5.42
CIELCh	78, 10.477, 148.846
Yxy	53.5104, 0.3095, 0.3482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290037431 (0xFFB4C6B7)
YUV	190.9080, -3.8986, -9.5663
Hunter-Lab	73.1508, -11.9505, 8.5550

Details

The RGB color **180, 198, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 180, 195**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 239**, and **127, 144, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 198, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 198, 200**.

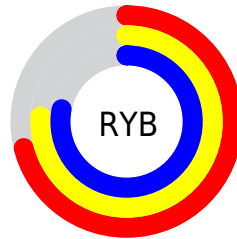
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (78%)

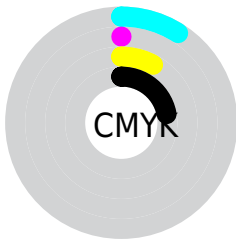
Blue (72%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (78%)

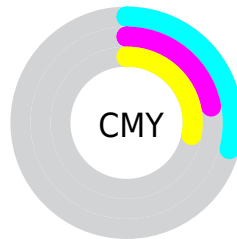


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (22%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 198, 183 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, 198, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 198, 183


255, 255, 255

 236, 255, 239

 180, 198, 183

 153, 171, 156

 127, 144, 130

 102, 119, 105

 78, 94, 81

 55, 70, 58

 33, 48, 36


 12, 27, 15


 0, 0, 0


 180, 198, 183


 180, 198, 183

 160, 198, 167


 200, 198, 200

 140, 198, 150


 220, 198, 216

 121, 198, 133


 239, 198, 233


 101, 198, 117

 255, 198, 249


 81, 198, 100

 255, 198, 255

 61, 198, 84

 41, 198, 67

 22, 198, 51

 2, 198, 34

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 196, 176



180, 198, 183



172, 199, 193

Triad

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



180, 198, 183



183, 194, 213



214, 187, 184

Complementary

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



180, 198, 183



198, 180, 195

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.



213, 187, 194



180, 198, 183



195, 191, 210

Square

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



180, 198, 183



173, 197, 210



206, 188, 204



210, 189, 177

Rectangle

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



180, 198, 183



169, 199, 199



206, 188, 204



215, 187, 187

Sweetspot

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



180, 198, 183



247, 255, 249



195, 198, 180



122, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



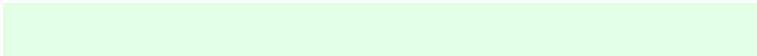
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 198, 183



227, 255, 232



180, 198, 192



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 27



0, 36, 6

Inverse Universe

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



198, 180, 195



255, 227, 250



198, 180, 186



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 136



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 198, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

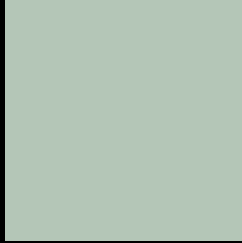
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

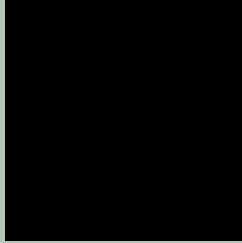
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

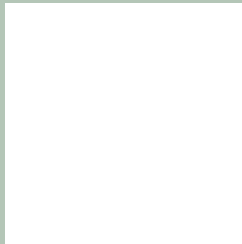
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 180, 198, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 198, 183.

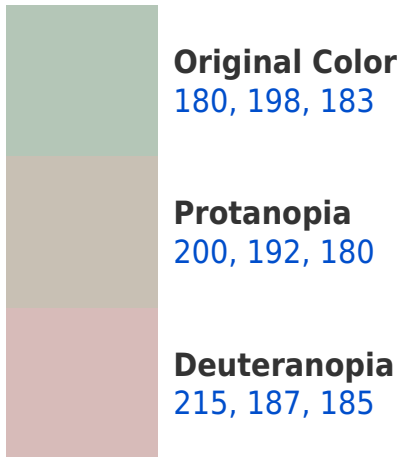


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 198, 183.

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
184, 194, 209

Trichromacy



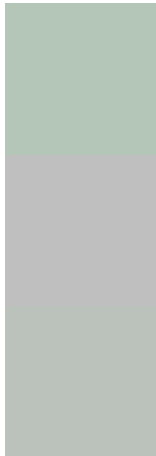
Original Color
180, 198, 183

Protanomaly
193, 194, 181

Deuteranomaly
202, 191, 184

Tritanomaly
183, 195, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 198, 183

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
187, 194, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 198, 183 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, 198, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 198, 183)  
}
```

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, 198, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 198, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 198, 183 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, 198, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 198, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 198, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 198, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 198, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 198,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 198, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 198, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
198, 183) }
```

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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