

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 58, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 58, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 58, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B43AA8
RGB	180, 58, 168
RGB Percent	71%, 23%, 66%
CMY	0.2941, 0.7725, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.07, 0.29
HSL	306°, 51%, 47%
HSV	306°, 68%, 71%
XYZ	27.4033, 15.5566, 38.6042
YIQ	107.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

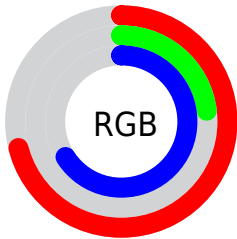
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 58, 168
Decimal	11811496
CIE _{Lab}	46.39, 61.40, -33.99
CIE _{LCh}	46, 70.182, 331.033
Yxy	15.5566, 0.3360, 0.1907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290001576 (0xFFB43AA8)
YUV	107.0180, 30.0641, 64.0052
Hunter-Lab	39.4418, 54.9948, -30.4216

Details

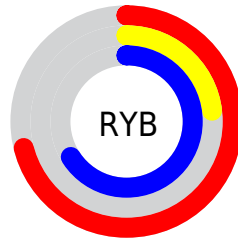
The RGB color **180, 58, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **58, 180, 70**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 115, 224**, and **124, 0, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 40, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 76, 170**.

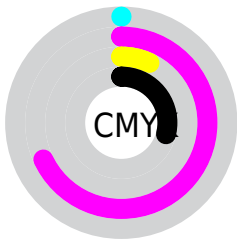
Distribution



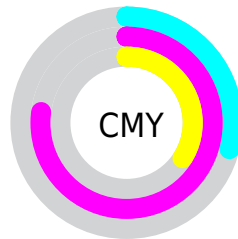
- Red (71%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 58, 168 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, 58, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 58, 168

255, 255, 255


 239, 115, 224

 255, 143, 252

 255, 171, 255

 255, 200, 255

 255, 229, 255

 180, 58, 168

 152, 24, 141

 124, 0, 115

 96, 0, 90

 69, 0, 66

 45, 0, 44


 0, 0, 22


 0, 0, 0

 180, 58, 168

 180, 40, 166


 180, 58, 168

 180, 76, 170


 180, 22, 164


 180, 94, 172


 180, 4, 163


 180, 112, 173

 180, 0, 162

 180, 130, 175

 180, 148, 177

 180, 166, 179

 180, 184, 180

 180, 202, 182

 180, 220, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 93, 212



180, 58, 168



209, 28, 111

Triad

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



180, 58, 168



132, 108, 0



0, 135, 170

Complementary

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



180, 58, 168



58, 180, 70

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.



0, 135, 110



180, 58, 168



72, 123, 0

Square

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



180, 58, 168



177, 84, 0



0, 131, 48



0, 130, 213

Rectangle

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



180, 58, 168



210, 38, 72



0, 131, 48



0, 135, 151

Sweetspot

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



180, 58, 168



235, 188, 230



68, 58, 180



117, 89, 115



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 58, 168



235, 45, 216



180, 58, 109



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 138



26, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



180, 58, 168



235, 45, 216



58, 180, 129



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 138



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 58, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

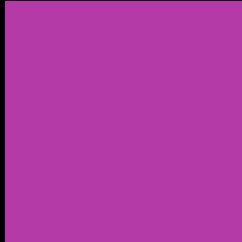
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 58, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

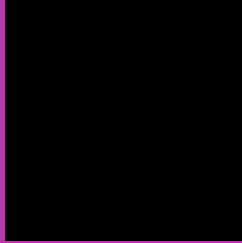
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 180, 58, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 58, 168.

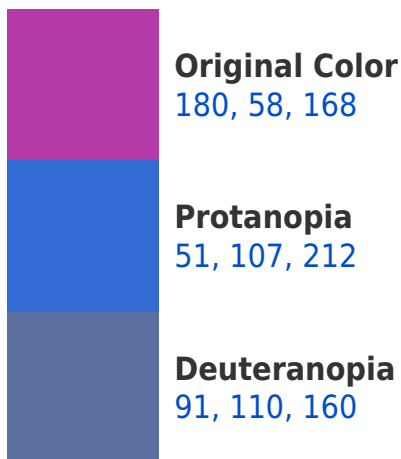


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 58, 168.

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
172, 83, 88

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 58, 168



Protanomaly

98, 89, 196



Deuteranomaly

123, 91, 163



Tritanomaly

175, 74, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 58, 168



Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107



Achromatomaly

134, 89, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 58, 168 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, 58, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 58, 168)  
}
```

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, 58, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 58, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 58, 168 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, 58, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 58, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 58, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 58, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 58, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 58,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 58, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 58, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 58,  
168) }
```

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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