

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 78, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 78, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 78, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B44EA6
RGB	180, 78, 166
RGB Percent	71%, 31%, 65%
CMY	0.2941, 0.6941, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.08, 0.29
HSL	308°, 40%, 51%
HSV	308°, 57%, 71%
XYZ	28.4297, 17.9053, 38.0340
YIQ	118.5300, 32.5440, 48.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

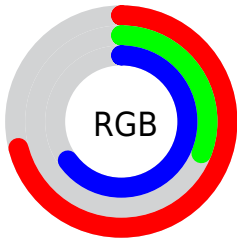
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 78, 166
Decimal	11816614
CIE _{Lab}	49.38, 52.57, -28.13
CIE _{LCh}	49, 59.623, 331.852
Yxy	17.9053, 0.3370, 0.2122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290006694 (0xFFB44EA6)
YUV	118.5300, 23.4027, 53.9092
Hunter-Lab	42.3146, 45.8774, -23.6720

Details

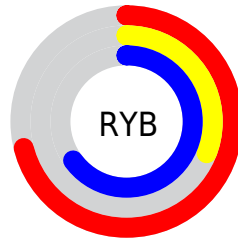
The RGB color **180, 78, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **78, 180, 92**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 132, 221**, and **124, 19, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 60, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 96, 168**.

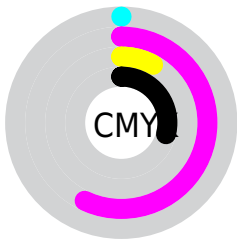
Distribution



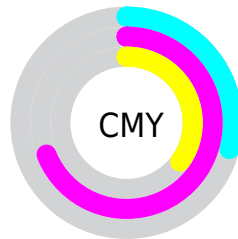
- Red (71%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 78, 166 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, 78, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 180, 78, 166

255, 255, 255


 238, 132, 221

 255, 159, 250

 255, 187, 255

 255, 216, 255


 255, 245, 255

 180, 78, 166

 152, 51, 139

 124, 19, 114


 98, 0, 89

 71, 0, 65

 49, 0, 43

 6, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 180, 78, 166

 180, 60, 164

 180, 78, 166

 180, 96, 168

180, 42, 161

180, 114, 171

180, 24, 159

180, 132, 173

180, 6, 156

180, 150, 176

180, 0, 155

180, 168, 178

180, 186, 181

180, 204, 183

180, 222, 186

180, 240, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 102, 204



180, 78, 166



205, 63, 116

Triad

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



180, 78, 166



138, 116, 0



0, 140, 170

Complementary

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



180, 78, 166



78, 180, 92

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, 140, 119



180, 78, 166



87, 130, 14

Square

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



180, 78, 166



178, 96, 21



0, 137, 67



0, 135, 206

Rectangle

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



180, 78, 166



206, 68, 83



0, 137, 67



0, 140, 154

Sweetspot

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



180, 78, 166



235, 195, 229



92, 78, 180



117, 94, 114



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 78, 166



235, 75, 213



180, 78, 115



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 132



26, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



180, 78, 166



235, 75, 213



78, 180, 143



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 132



26, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 78, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

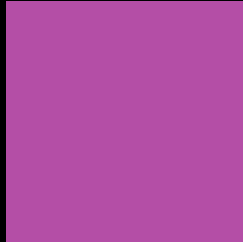
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

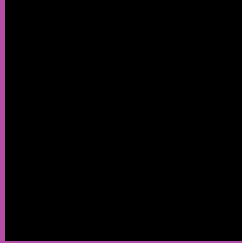
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 180, 78, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 78, 166.

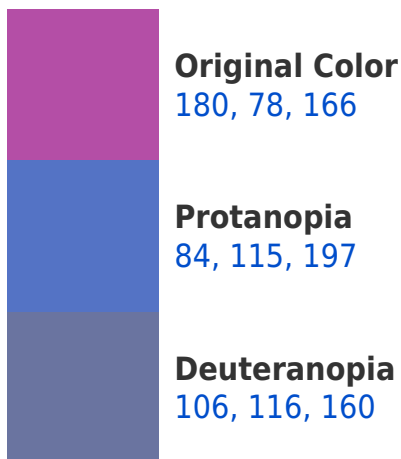


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 78, 166.

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
173, 94, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color
180, 78, 166

Protanomaly
119, 102, 186

Deuteranomaly
133, 102, 162

Tritanomaly
176, 88, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color
180, 78, 166

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
141, 104, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 78, 166 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, 78, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 78, 166)  
}
```

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, 78, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 78, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 78, 166 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, 78, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 78, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 78, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 78, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 78, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 78,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 78, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 78, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 78,  
166) }
```

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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