

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 120, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 120, 150) contains.

RGB(181, 120, 150)	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(181, 120, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B57896
RGB	181, 120, 150
RGB Percent	71%, 47%, 59%
CMY	0.2902, 0.5294, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.17, 0.29
HSL	330°, 29%, 59%
HSV	330°, 34%, 71%
XYZ	31.2775, 25.4587, 32.1197
YIQ	141.6590, 26.7260, 22.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

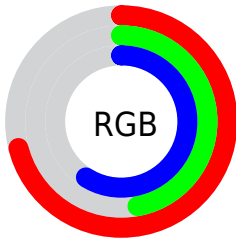
Format	Color
RYB	181, 120, 150
Decimal	11892886
CIELab	57.52, 28.30, -6.38
CIElCh	58, 29.013, 347.298
Yxy	25.4587, 0.3520, 0.2865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290082966 (0xFFB57896)
YUV	141.6590, 4.1121, 34.5021
Hunter-Lab	50.4566, 22.3512, -2.4232

Details

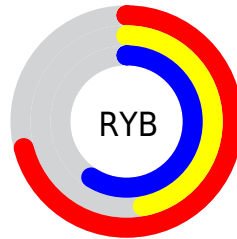
The RGB color **181, 120, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 181, 151**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 173, 204**, and **127, 70, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 102, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 138, 159**.

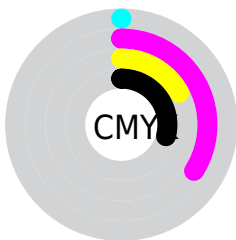
Distribution



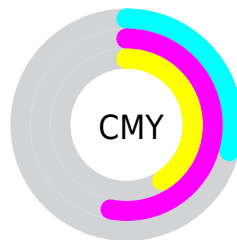
- Red (71%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 120, 150 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 181, 120, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 181, 120, 150

255, 255, 255

 238, 173, 204

 255, 201, 232


 255, 229, 255

 181, 120, 150

 154, 95, 124

 127, 70, 99

 101, 47, 75

 76, 23, 53


 52, 0, 32

 30, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0


 181, 120, 150


 181, 102, 141


 181, 120, 150


 181, 138, 159


 181, 84, 132


 181, 156, 168

 181, 66, 122


 181, 174, 178

 181, 48, 113


 181, 192, 187

 181, 29, 104

 181, 211, 196

 181, 11, 95

 181, 229, 205

 181, 0, 89

 181, 247, 214

 181, 255, 224

 181, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 126, 173



181, 120, 150



188, 119, 124

Triad

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



181, 120, 150



141, 141, 89



53, 149, 175

Complementary

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



181, 120, 150



120, 181, 151

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.



53, 152, 152



181, 120, 150



112, 148, 103

Square

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



181, 120, 150



165, 133, 89



81, 151, 126



86, 144, 187

Rectangle

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



181, 120, 150



186, 122, 109



81, 151, 126



48, 151, 168

Sweetspot

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



181, 120, 150



235, 211, 223



151, 120, 181



117, 103, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



181, 120, 150



235, 141, 187



181, 120, 120



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 75



26, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



181, 120, 150



235, 141, 187



120, 181, 181



89, 80, 85



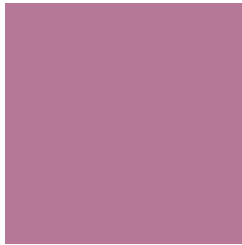
153, 0, 75



26, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 120, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

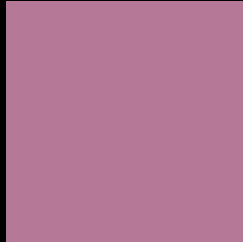
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 120, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

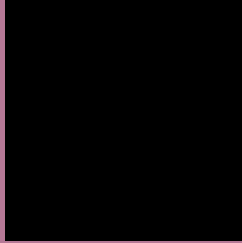
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 181, 120, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 120, 150.

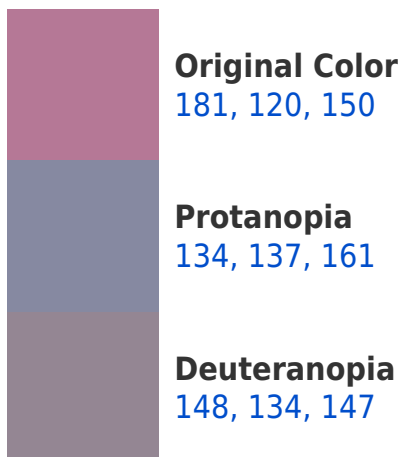



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 120, 150.

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
179, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color

181, 120, 150

Protanomaly

151, 131, 157

Deuteranomaly

160, 129, 148

Tritanomaly

180, 122, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

181, 120, 150

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

156, 134, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 120, 150 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(181, 120, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 120, 150)  
}
```

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(181, 120, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 120, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 120, 150 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(181, 120, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 120, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 120, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 120, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 120, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 120,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 120, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 120, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
120, 150) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor