

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 140, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 140, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 140, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B58C92
RGB	181, 140, 146
RGB Percent	71%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.2902, 0.4510, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.19, 0.29
HSL	351°, 22%, 63%
HSV	351°, 23%, 71%
XYZ	33.6224, 30.6552, 31.3391
YIQ	152.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

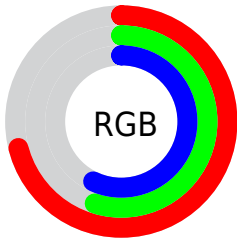
Format	Color
RYB	181, 140, 146
Decimal	11898002
CIELab	62.22, 16.48, 2.80
CIELCh	62, 16.718, 9.656
Yxy	30.6552, 0.3516, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290088082 (0xFFB58C92)
YUV	152.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060
Hunter-Lab	55.3672, 11.5039, 5.1975

Details

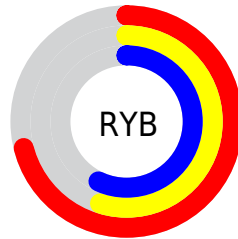
The RGB color **181, 140, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 181, 175**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 194, 200**, and **127, 90, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 122, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 158, 161**.

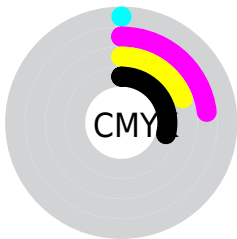
Distribution



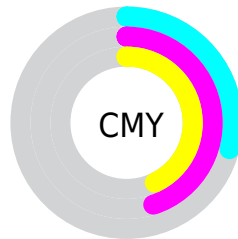
- Red (71%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 140, 146 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, 140, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 181, 140, 146


255, 255, 255

 237, 194, 200

 255, 222, 228

 255, 250, 255

 181, 140, 146

 154, 114, 120

 127, 90, 96

 102, 66, 72

 77, 43, 50


 53, 22, 29


 35, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0


 181, 140, 146


 181, 122, 131


 181, 140, 146


 181, 158, 161

 181, 104, 115

 181, 176, 177

 181, 86, 100


 181, 194, 192

 181, 68, 84

 181, 212, 208


 181, 50, 69

 181, 231, 223

 181, 31, 53

 181, 249, 239

 181, 13, 38

 181, 255, 254

 181, 0, 26

 181, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 141, 161



181, 140, 146



180, 142, 132

Triad

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



181, 140, 146



140, 155, 127



122, 155, 178

Complementary

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



181, 140, 146



140, 181, 175

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.



111, 158, 169



181, 140, 146



124, 158, 140

Square

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



181, 140, 146



157, 151, 121



113, 159, 155



140, 150, 179

Rectangle

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



181, 140, 146



175, 144, 125



113, 159, 155



117, 156, 175

Sweetspot

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



181, 140, 146



235, 218, 221



175, 140, 181



117, 108, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



181, 140, 146



235, 171, 181



181, 154, 140



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 22



26, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



181, 140, 146



235, 171, 181



140, 167, 181



89, 80, 82



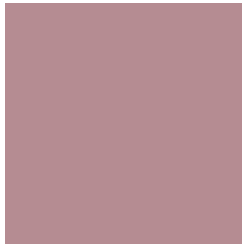
153, 0, 22



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 140, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

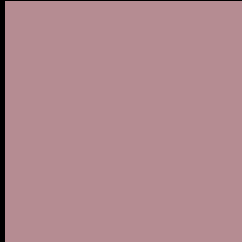
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 181, 140, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

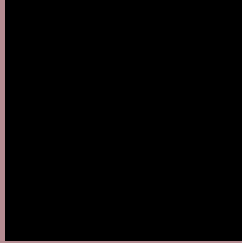
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 181, 140, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 140, 146.

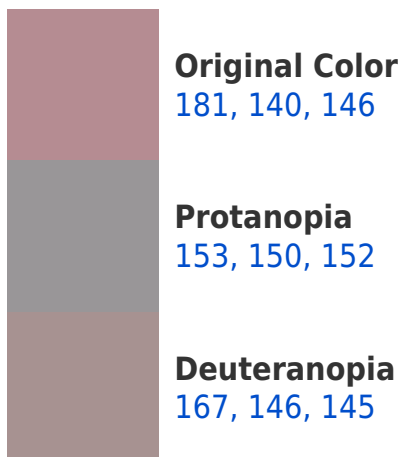


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 140, 146.

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
181, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

181, 140, 146

Protanomaly

163, 146, 150

Deuteranomaly

172, 144, 145

Tritanomaly

181, 139, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

181, 140, 146

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

163, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 140, 146 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, 140, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 140, 146)  
}
```

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, 140, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 140, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 140, 146 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, 140, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 140, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 140, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 140, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 140, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 140,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 140, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 140, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
140, 146) }
```

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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