

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 143, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 143, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 143, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B58F8F
RGB	181, 143, 143
RGB Percent	71%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.2902, 0.4392, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.21, 0.29
HSL	0°, 20%, 64%
HSV	0°, 21%, 71%
XYZ	33.8364, 31.4518, 30.2740
YIQ	154.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

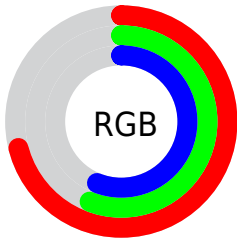
Format	Color
R _Y B	181, 143, 143
Decimal	11898767
CIE Lab	62.89, 14.33, 5.48
CIE LCh	63, 15.345, 20.905
Yxy	31.4518, 0.3541, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290088847 (0xFFB58F8F)
YUV	154.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615
Hunter-Lab	56.0819, 9.5527, 7.2516

Details

The RGB color **181, 143, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 181, 181**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 197, 197**, and **127, 93, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 125, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 161, 161**.

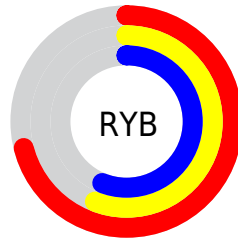
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (56%)

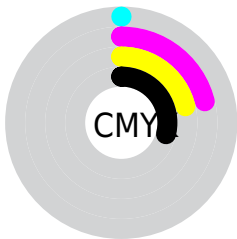
Blue (56%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

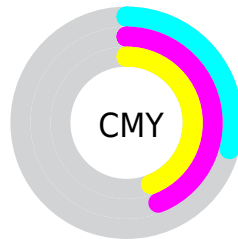


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 143, 143 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, 143, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 181, 143, 143


255, 255, 255

 237, 197, 197

 255, 225, 225

255, 254, 253

 181, 143, 143

 154, 117, 117

 127, 93, 93

 102, 69, 69

 77, 46, 47


 54, 25, 26


 34, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 181, 143, 143


 181, 125, 125


 181, 143, 143

 181, 161, 161

 181, 107, 107


 181, 179, 179


 181, 89, 89


 181, 197, 197

 181, 71, 71

 181, 215, 215

 181, 53, 53

 181, 234, 234

 181, 34, 34

 181, 252, 252

 181, 16, 16

 181, 255, 255

 181, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 143, 157



181, 143, 143



177, 146, 132

Triad

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



181, 143, 143



137, 158, 135



132, 155, 179

Complementary

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



181, 143, 143



143, 181, 181

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.



119, 158, 173



181, 143, 143



123, 160, 147

Square

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



181, 143, 143



153, 154, 127



116, 160, 161



149, 150, 177

Rectangle

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



181, 143, 143



171, 148, 127



116, 160, 161



127, 156, 177

Sweetspot

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



181, 143, 143



235, 221, 221



181, 143, 181



117, 109, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



181, 143, 143



235, 176, 176



181, 162, 143



89, 80, 80



153, 0, 0



26, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 181, 181



176, 235, 235



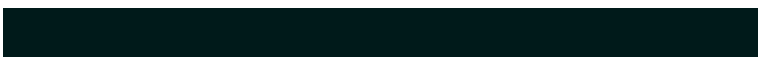
143, 162, 181



80, 89, 89



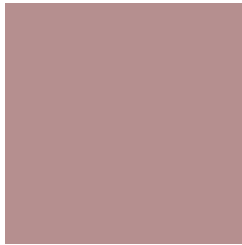
0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 143, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

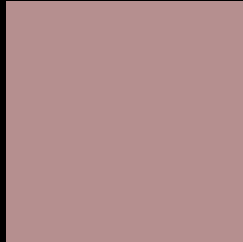
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 143 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, 143, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 143, 143.

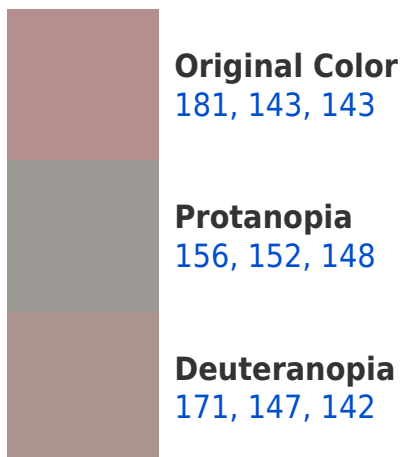


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 143, 143.

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
182, 142, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

181, 143, 143

Protanomaly

165, 149, 146

Deuteranomaly

175, 146, 142

Tritanomaly

182, 142, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

181, 143, 143

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

164, 150, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 143, 143 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, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 143, 143)  
}
```

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, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 143, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 143, 143 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, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 143, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 143, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 143, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 143, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
143, 143) }
```

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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