

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 172, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 172, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 172, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5ACDF
RGB	181, 172, 223
RGB Percent	71%, 67%, 87%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3255, 0.1255
CMYK	0.19, 0.23, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	251°, 44%, 77%
HSV	251°, 23%, 87%
XYZ	47.1279, 44.6565, 75.9477
YIQ	180.5050, -11.0070, 17.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

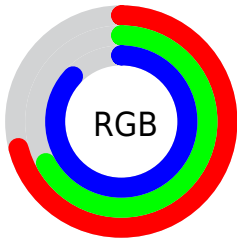
Format	Color
RYB	181, 172, 223
Decimal	11906271
CIELab	72.67, 13.57, -24.50
CIELCh	73, 28.006, 298.979
Yxy	44.6565, 0.2810, 0.2662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290096351 (0xFFB5ACDF)
YUV	180.5050, 20.9500, 0.4341
Hunter-Lab	66.8255, 8.9402, -20.6056

Details

The RGB color **181, 172, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 223, 172**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 227, 255**, and **127, 120, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 150, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 194, 223**.

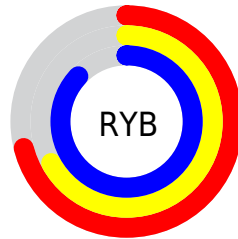
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (67%)

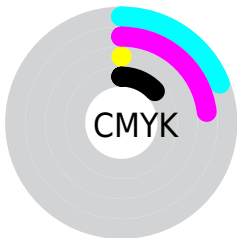
Blue (87%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (87%)

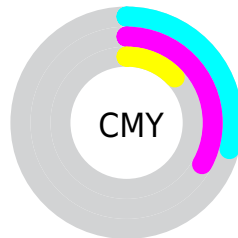


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 172, 223 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, 172, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 181, 172, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 237, 227, 255

■ 181, 172, 223

■ 154, 145, 195

■ 127, 120, 168

■ 102, 95, 141

■ 77, 71, 115

■ 53, 49, 91

■ 30, 28, 67

■ 10, 2, 45

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 181, 172, 223

■ 181, 172, 223

■ 163, 150, 223

■ 199, 194, 223

■ 144, 127, 223

■ 218, 217, 223

■ 126, 105, 223

■ 236, 239, 223

■ 108, 83, 223

■ 254, 255, 223

■ 89, 61, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

■ 71, 38, 223

■ 52, 16, 223

■ 39, 0, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 181, 229



181, 172, 223



210, 164, 205

Triad

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



181, 172, 223



219, 168, 135



114, 193, 176

Complementary

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



181, 172, 223



214, 223, 172

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.



141, 190, 151



181, 172, 223



198, 176, 127

Square

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



181, 172, 223



229, 161, 155



170, 184, 133



100, 192, 202

Rectangle

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



181, 172, 223



223, 160, 189



170, 184, 133



122, 192, 168

Sweetspot

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



181, 172, 223



240, 237, 255



172, 215, 223



119, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



181, 172, 223



198, 186, 255



206, 172, 223



103, 101, 112



31, 0, 176



9, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 172, 214



255, 186, 243



189, 223, 172



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 145



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 172, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

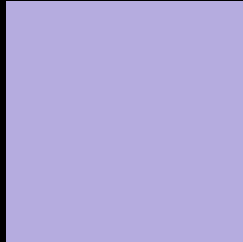
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

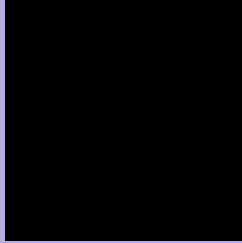
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 172, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 172, 223.

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](#).

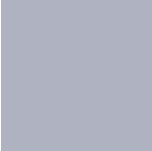
Dichromacy



Original Color
181, 172, 223

Protanopia
166, 176, 226

Deuteranopia
173, 175, 222



Tritanopia
175, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
181, 172, 223

Protanomaly
171, 175, 225

Deuteranomaly
176, 174, 222

Tritanomaly
177, 176, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
181, 172, 223

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
181, 178, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 172, 223 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, 172, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(181, 172, 223)  
}
```

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, 172, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 172, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 172, 223 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, 172, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 172, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 172, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 172, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 172, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 172,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 172, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 172, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
172, 223) }
```

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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