

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 109, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 109, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 109, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B66DA4
RGB	182, 109, 164
RGB Percent	71%, 43%, 64%
CMY	0.2863, 0.5725, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.10, 0.29
HSL	315°, 33%, 57%
HSV	315°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	31.4609, 23.5627, 38.0118
YIQ	137.0970, 25.8530, 32.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

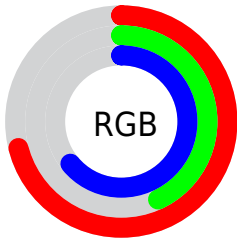
Format	Color
R _Y B	182, 109, 164
Decimal	11955620
CIE Lab	55.65, 37.05, -17.30
CIE LCh	56, 40.885, 334.973
Yxy	23.5627, 0.3382, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290145700 (0xFFB66DA4)
YUV	137.0970, 13.2632, 39.3799
Hunter-Lab	48.5414, 30.7427, -12.4498

Details

The RGB color **182, 109, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **109, 182, 127**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 162, 219**, and **128, 59, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 91, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 127, 168**.

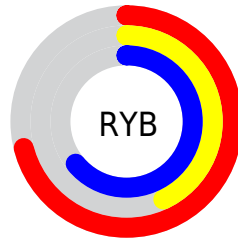
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (43%)

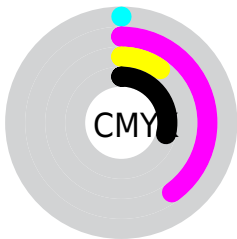
Blue (64%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (64%)

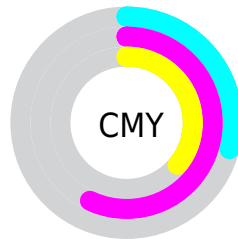


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 109, 164 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 182, 109, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 182, 109, 164


255, 255, 255

 239, 162, 219

 255, 190, 248


 255, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 182, 109, 164

 154, 84, 138

 128, 59, 112

 101, 34, 88

 76, 6, 64

 52, 0, 42

 27, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 182, 109, 164

 182, 91, 160


 182, 109, 164

 182, 127, 168


 182, 73, 155

 182, 145, 173

 182, 54, 151

 182, 164, 177

 182, 36, 146

 182, 182, 182

 182, 18, 142

 182, 200, 186

 182, 0, 137

 182, 218, 191

 182, 236, 195

 182, 255, 200

 182, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 122, 192



182, 109, 164



199, 104, 129

Triad

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



182, 109, 164



149, 133, 60



0, 150, 173

Complementary

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



182, 109, 164



109, 182, 127

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, 151, 138



182, 109, 164



112, 143, 73

Square

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



182, 109, 164



179, 121, 69



64, 149, 102



0, 145, 197

Rectangle

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



182, 109, 164



200, 106, 105



64, 149, 102



0, 151, 162

Sweetspot

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



182, 109, 164



237, 209, 230



126, 109, 182



120, 103, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



182, 109, 164



237, 123, 209



182, 109, 128



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 117



28, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



182, 109, 164



237, 123, 209



109, 182, 163



92, 83, 90



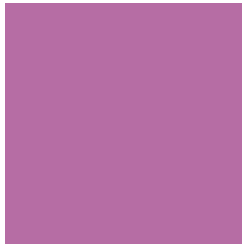
156, 0, 117



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 109, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

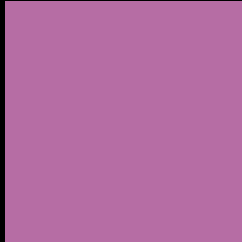
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 182, 109, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

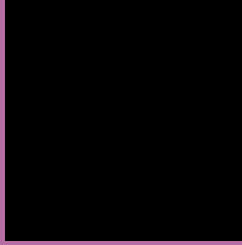
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 182, 109, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 109, 164.

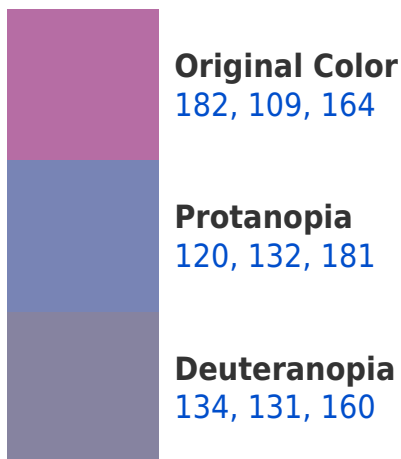


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 109, 164.

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
177, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

182, 109, 164



Protanomaly

143, 124, 175



Deuteranomaly

151, 123, 161



Tritanomaly

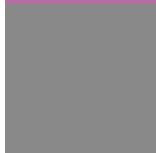
179, 114, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

182, 109, 164



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

153, 127, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 109, 164 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(182, 109, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 109, 164)  
}
```

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(182, 109, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 109, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 109, 164 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(182, 109, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 109, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 109, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 109, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 109, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 109,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 109, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 109, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
109, 164) }
```

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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