

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 116, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 116, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 116, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B67499
RGB	182, 116, 153
RGB Percent	71%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.2863, 0.5451, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.16, 0.29
HSL	326°, 31%, 58%
HSV	326°, 36%, 71%
XYZ	31.2866, 24.7358, 33.2625
YIQ	139.9520, 27.4590, 25.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

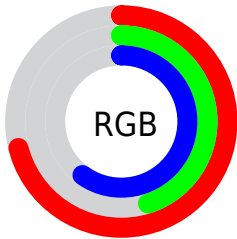
Format	Color
RYB	182, 116, 153
Decimal	11957401
CIELab	56.82, 31.36, -9.15
CIELCh	57, 32.672, 343.734
Yxy	24.7358, 0.3504, 0.2770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290147481 (0xFFB67499)
YUV	139.9520, 6.4327, 36.8761
Hunter-Lab	49.7351, 25.2516, -4.8382

Details

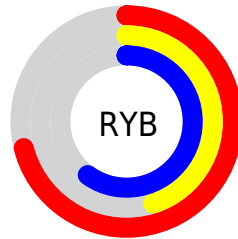
The RGB color **182, 116, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 182, 145**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 169, 207**, and **128, 66, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 98, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 134, 161**.

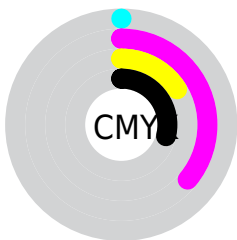
Distribution



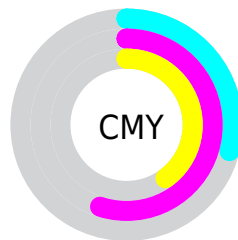
- Red (71%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 116, 153 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, 116, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 182, 116, 153

255, 255, 255

 239, 169, 207


 255, 197, 236

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 182, 116, 153

 182, 98, 145

 182, 116, 153

 155, 91, 127

 128, 66, 102

 102, 42, 78


 76, 18, 55

 52, 0, 34

 30, 0, 10


 0, 0, 0


 182, 116, 153

 182, 134, 161


 182, 80, 137

 182, 152, 169

 182, 61, 129

 182, 171, 177

 182, 43, 121

 182, 189, 185

 182, 25, 113

 182, 207, 193

 182, 7, 105

 182, 225, 201

 182, 0, 102

 182, 243, 209

 182, 255, 217

 182, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 124, 178



182, 116, 153



192, 114, 124

Triad

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



182, 116, 153



142, 139, 80



6, 149, 175

Complementary

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



182, 116, 153



116, 182, 145

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.



29, 152, 149



182, 116, 153



110, 146, 94

Square

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



182, 116, 153



168, 129, 82



74, 150, 119



66, 144, 190

Rectangle

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



182, 116, 153



190, 117, 106



74, 150, 119



0, 150, 167

Sweetspot

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



182, 116, 153



237, 211, 226



145, 116, 182



120, 104, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



182, 116, 153



237, 133, 191



182, 116, 120



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 87



28, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



182, 116, 153



237, 133, 191



116, 182, 178



92, 83, 88



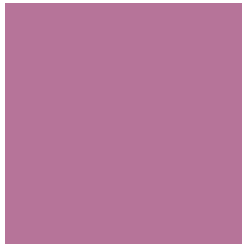
156, 0, 87



28, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 116, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

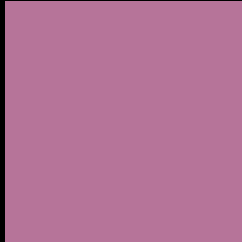
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

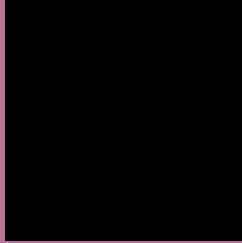
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 116, 153.

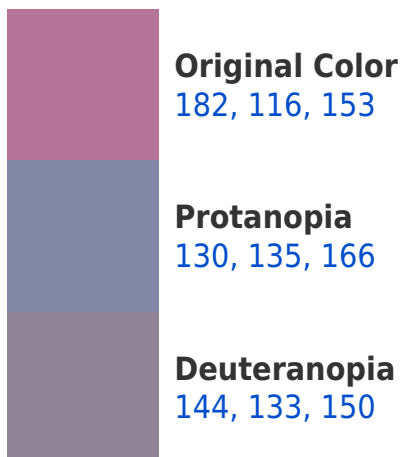


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 116, 153.

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, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
182, 116, 153

Protanomaly
149, 128, 161

Deuteranomaly
158, 127, 151

Tritanomaly
180, 119, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
182, 116, 153

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
155, 131, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 116, 153 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, 116, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 116, 153)  
}
```

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, 116, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 116, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 116, 153 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, 116, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 116, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 116, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 116, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 116, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 116,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 116, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 116, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
116, 153) }
```

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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