

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 127, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 127, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 127, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B67F96
RGB	182, 127, 150
RGB Percent	71%, 50%, 59%
CMY	0.2863, 0.5020, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.18, 0.29
HSL	335°, 27%, 61%
HSV	335°, 30%, 71%
XYZ	32.3858, 27.3258, 32.4217
YIQ	146.0670, 25.3970, 18.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

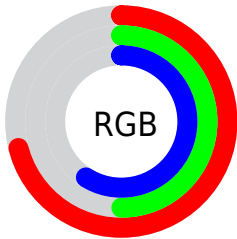
Format	Color
RYB	182, 127, 150
Decimal	11960214
CIELab	59.27, 24.77, -3.77
CIELCh	59, 25.053, 351.346
Yxy	27.3258, 0.3515, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290150294 (0xFFB67F96)
YUV	146.0670, 1.9390, 31.5132
Hunter-Lab	52.2741, 19.1078, -0.1812

Details

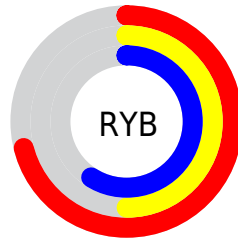
The RGB color **182, 127, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **127, 182, 159**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 180, 204**, and **128, 77, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 109, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 145, 161**.

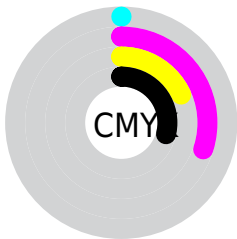
Distribution



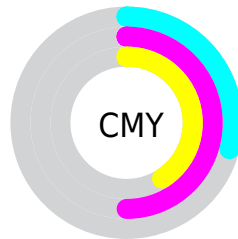
- Red (71%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 127, 150 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, 127, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 182, 127, 150

255, 255, 255

 239, 180, 204

 255, 208, 232

 255, 236, 255

 182, 127, 150

 155, 102, 124

 128, 77, 99

 102, 54, 75


 77, 31, 53


 53, 8, 32

 34, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0


 182, 127, 150

 182, 109, 139

 182, 127, 150

 182, 145, 161

 182, 91, 129

 182, 163, 171

 182, 72, 118

 182, 182, 182

 182, 54, 108

 182, 200, 192

 182, 36, 97

 182, 218, 203

 182, 18, 86

 182, 236, 214

 182, 0, 76

 182, 254, 224

 182, 255, 235

 182, 255, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 132, 170



182, 127, 150



187, 127, 128

Triad

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



182, 127, 150



142, 146, 101



80, 152, 176

Complementary

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



182, 127, 150



127, 182, 159

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.



75, 155, 158



182, 127, 150



117, 152, 115

Square

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



182, 127, 150



164, 139, 99



92, 155, 135



105, 147, 186

Rectangle

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



182, 127, 150



184, 130, 115



92, 155, 135



75, 153, 171

Sweetspot

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



182, 127, 150



237, 216, 225



158, 127, 182



120, 107, 112



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



182, 127, 150



237, 152, 187



182, 131, 127



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 65



28, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



182, 127, 150



237, 152, 187



127, 178, 182



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 65



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 127, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

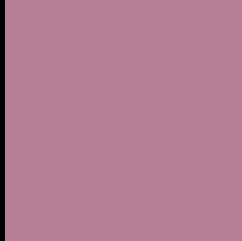
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 150 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, 127, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 127, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 127, 150.

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

182, 127, 150

Protanopia

141, 142, 159

Deuteranopia

155, 139, 148



Tritanopia
181, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

182, 127, 150

Protanomaly

156, 137, 156

Deuteranomaly

165, 135, 149

Tritanomaly

181, 128, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

182, 127, 150

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

159, 139, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 127, 150 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, 127, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 127, 150)  
}
```

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, 127, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 127, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 127, 150 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, 127, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 127, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 127, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 127, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 127, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 127,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 127, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 127, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
127, 150) }
```

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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