

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 169, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 169, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 169, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6A9D8
RGB	182, 169, 216
RGB Percent	71%, 66%, 85%
CMY	0.2863, 0.3373, 0.1529
CMYK	0.16, 0.22, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	257°, 38%, 75%
HSV	257°, 22%, 85%
XYZ	45.8740, 43.2789, 70.9016
YIQ	178.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

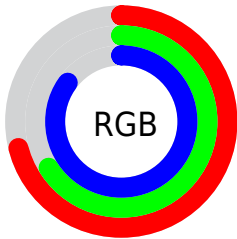
Format	Color
R _Y B	182, 169, 216
Decimal	11971032
CIE Lab	71.74, 14.00, -22.07
CIE LCh	72, 26.135, 302.387
Yxy	43.2789, 0.2866, 0.2704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290161112 (0xFFB6A9D8)
YUV	178.2450, 18.6132, 3.2931
Hunter-Lab	65.7867, 9.3440, -17.8491

Details

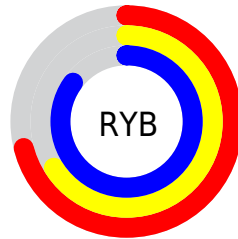
The RGB color **182, 169, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 216, 169**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 224, 255**, and **129, 117, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 147, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 191, 216**.

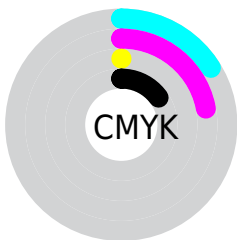
Distribution



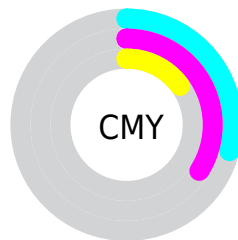
- Red (71%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 169, 216 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, 169, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 182, 169, 216

255, 255, 255


 238, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 182, 169, 216

 155, 143, 188

 129, 117, 161

 103, 92, 135

 79, 69, 109

 55, 46, 85

 32, 26, 61

 13, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 182, 169, 216

■ 182, 169, 216

■ 166, 147, 216

■ 198, 191, 216

■ 151, 126, 216

■ 213, 212, 216

■ 135, 104, 216

■ 229, 234, 216

■ 119, 83, 216

■ 245, 255, 216

■ 104, 61, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

■ 88, 39, 216

■ 73, 18, 216

■ 60, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 177, 223



182, 169, 216



208, 162, 198

Triad

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



182, 169, 216



212, 167, 134



115, 189, 177

Complementary

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



182, 169, 216



203, 216, 169

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.



138, 187, 153



182, 169, 216



191, 175, 128

Square

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



182, 169, 216



223, 160, 151



165, 182, 135



105, 188, 200

Rectangle

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



182, 169, 216



219, 159, 183



165, 182, 135



122, 189, 169

Sweetspot

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



182, 169, 216



242, 237, 255



169, 203, 216



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



182, 169, 216



207, 189, 255



205, 169, 216



99, 96, 107



47, 0, 171



12, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 169, 203



255, 189, 237



180, 216, 169



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 124



43, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 169, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

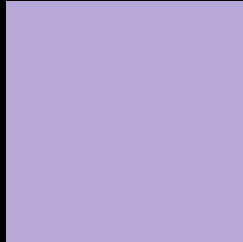
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182, 169, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

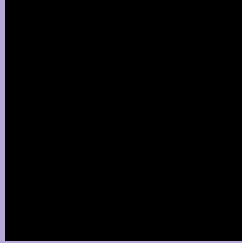
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 182, 169, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 169, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 169, 216.

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, 169, 216

Protanopia
165, 174, 220

Deuteranopia
173, 172, 215



Tritanopia
177, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
182, 169, 216

Protanomaly
171, 172, 219

Deuteranomaly
176, 171, 215

Tritanomaly
179, 172, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
182, 169, 216

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
179, 175, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 169, 216 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, 169, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 169, 216)  
}
```

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, 169, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 169, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 169, 216 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, 169, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 169, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 169, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 169, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 169, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 169,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 169, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 169, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
169, 216) }
```

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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