

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 42, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 42, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 42, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B62A9C
RGB	182, 42, 156
RGB Percent	71%, 16%, 61%
CMY	0.2863, 0.8353, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.14, 0.29
HSL	311°, 63%, 44%
HSV	311°, 77%, 71%
XYZ	26.1201, 14.0013, 32.7783
YIQ	96.8560, 46.8460, 65.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

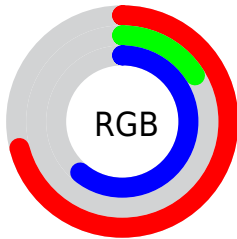
Format	Color
R_{YB}	182, 42, 156
Decimal	11938460
CIE _{Lab}	44.23, 65.44, -30.19
CIE _{LCh}	44, 72.069, 335.236
Yxy	14.0013, 0.3583, 0.1921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290128540 (0xFFB62A9C)
YUV	96.8560, 29.1580, 74.6713
Hunter-Lab	37.4183, 59.1211, -25.7450

Details

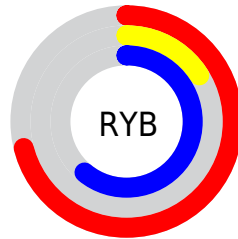
The RGB color **182, 42, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **42, 182, 68**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 103, 211**, and **125, 0, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 24, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 60, 159**.

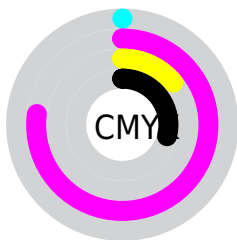
Distribution



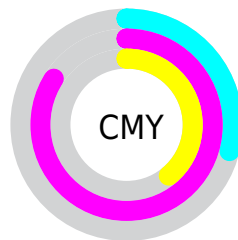
- Red (71%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 42, 156 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, 42, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



182, 42, 156



182, 42, 156

255, 255, 255



153, 0, 130



241, 103, 211



125, 0, 104



255, 131, 239



97, 0, 80



255, 160, 255



70, 0, 56



255, 189, 255



44, 0, 34



255, 218, 255



0, 0, 7



255, 247, 255



0, 0, 0



182, 42, 156



182, 42, 156



182, 24, 153



182, 60, 159

■ 182, 6, 149

■ 182, 78, 163

■ 182, 0, 148

■ 182, 97, 166

■ 182, 115, 170

■ 182, 133, 173

■ 182, 151, 176

■ 182, 169, 180

■ 182, 188, 183

■ 182, 206, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 83, 204



182, 42, 156



206, 0, 97

Triad

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



182, 42, 156



118, 106, 0



0, 129, 173

Complementary

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



182, 42, 156



42, 182, 68

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, 130, 114



182, 42, 156



52, 120, 0

Square

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



182, 42, 156



166, 82, 0



0, 127, 50



0, 124, 214

Rectangle

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



182, 42, 156



204, 29, 58



0, 127, 50



0, 130, 154

Sweetspot

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



182, 42, 156



237, 183, 227



68, 42, 182



120, 86, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



182, 42, 156



237, 19, 197



182, 42, 86



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



182, 42, 156



237, 19, 197



42, 182, 138



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 42, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

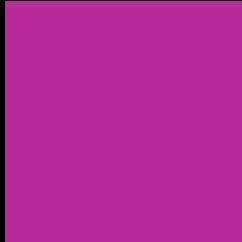
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 42, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

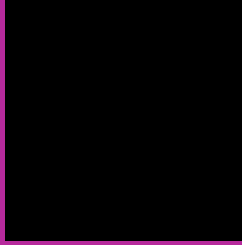
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 182, 42, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 42, 156.

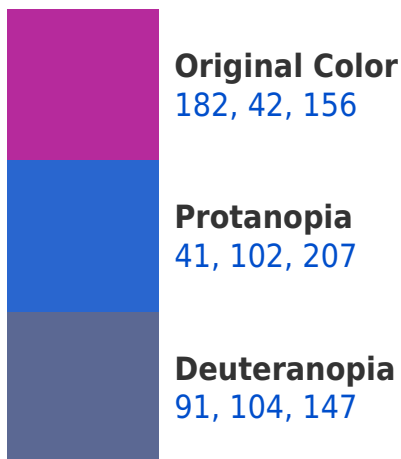


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 42, 156.

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
174, 71, 75

Trichromacy



Original Color

182, 42, 156



Protanomaly

92, 80, 188



Deuteranomaly

124, 81, 150



Tritanomaly

177, 60, 104

Monochromacy



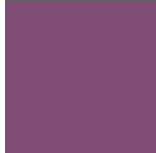
Original Color

182, 42, 156



Achromatopsia

97, 97, 97



Achromatomaly

128, 77, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 42, 156 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, 42, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 42, 156)  
}
```

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, 42, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 42, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 42, 156 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, 42, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 42, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 42, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 42, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 42, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 42,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 42, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 42, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182, 42,  
156) }
```

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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