

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 130, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 130, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 130, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B782A4
RGB	183, 130, 164
RGB Percent	72%, 51%, 64%
CMY	0.2824, 0.4902, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	322°, 27%, 61%
HSV	322°, 29%, 72%
XYZ	34.2119, 28.7129, 38.8609
YIQ	149.7230, 20.6740, 21.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

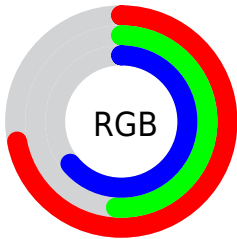
Format	Color
RYB	183, 130, 164
Decimal	12026532
CIELab	60.53, 25.81, -9.92
CIElCh	61, 27.654, 338.972
Yxy	28.7129, 0.3361, 0.2821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290216612 (0xFFB782A4)
YUV	149.7230, 7.0386, 29.1839
Hunter-Lab	53.5844, 20.1938, -5.4897

Details

The RGB color **183, 130, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **130, 183, 149**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 183, 219**, and **129, 80, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 112, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 148, 171**.

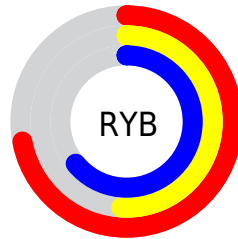
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (51%)

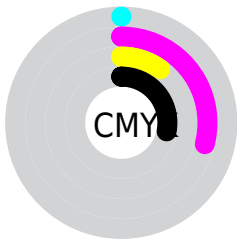
Blue (64%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (64%)

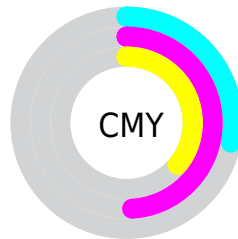


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 130, 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 183, 130, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 130, 164

255, 255, 255

 240, 183, 219

 255, 211, 247

 255, 240, 255

 183, 130, 164

 156, 104, 138

 129, 80, 112

 103, 56, 88

 79, 33, 64

 55, 10, 42

 36, 0, 22


 0, 0, 0

 183, 130, 164


 183, 112, 157


 183, 130, 164


 183, 148, 171

 183, 93, 151


 183, 167, 177

 183, 75, 144


 183, 185, 184

 183, 57, 138

 183, 203, 190

 183, 39, 131

 183, 221, 197

 183, 20, 125

 183, 240, 203

 183, 2, 118

 183, 255, 210

 183, 0, 117

 183, 255, 216

 183, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 137, 184



183, 130, 164



194, 128, 139

Triad

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



183, 130, 164



156, 147, 97



66, 158, 176

Complementary

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



183, 130, 164



130, 183, 149

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.



74, 159, 153



183, 130, 164



129, 154, 107

Square

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



183, 130, 164



178, 139, 101



100, 158, 128



89, 153, 191

Rectangle

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



183, 130, 164



194, 129, 124



100, 158, 128



66, 159, 169

Sweetspot

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



183, 130, 164



237, 216, 229



149, 130, 183



120, 107, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 130, 164



237, 154, 207



183, 130, 138



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 100



28, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



183, 130, 164



237, 154, 207



130, 183, 175



92, 83, 89



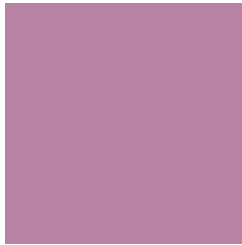
156, 0, 100



28, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 130, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

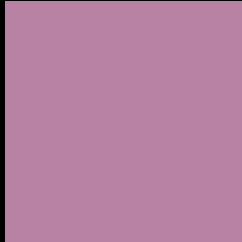
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 130, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

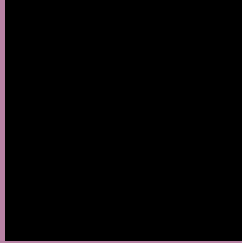
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 130, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 130, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 130, 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



Original Color
183, 130, 164

Protanopia
140, 145, 174

Deuteranopia
153, 142, 162



Tritanopia

181, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 130, 164

Protanomaly
156, 140, 170

Deuteranomaly
164, 138, 163

Tritanomaly
182, 133, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 130, 164

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
162, 143, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 130, 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(183, 130, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 130, 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(183, 130, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 130, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 130, 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(183, 130, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 130, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 130, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 130, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 130, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 130,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 130, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 130, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
130, 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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