

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 132, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 132, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 132, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B784A7
RGB	183, 132, 167
RGB Percent	72%, 52%, 65%
CMY	0.2824, 0.4824, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.09, 0.28
HSL	319°, 26%, 62%
HSV	319°, 28%, 72%
XYZ	34.7548, 29.3598, 40.3945
YIQ	151.2390, 19.1610, 21.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

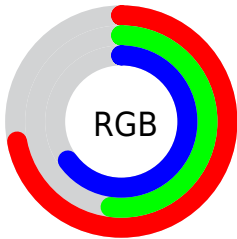
Format	Color
RYB	183, 132, 167
Decimal	12027047
CIELab	61.10, 25.22, -10.78
CIElCh	61, 27.432, 336.857
Yxy	29.3598, 0.3326, 0.2809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290217127 (0xFFB784A7)
YUV	151.2390, 7.7702, 27.8544
Hunter-Lab	54.1847, 19.6689, -6.2711

Details

The RGB color **183, 132, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**, and the color name is **opera mauve**. A complement of this color would be **132, 183, 148**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 186, 222**, and **129, 82, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 114, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 150, 173**.

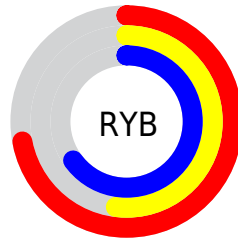
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (52%)

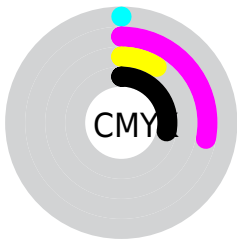
Blue (65%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (65%)

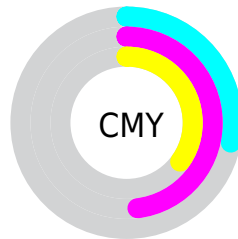


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 132, 167 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, 132, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 183, 132, 167


255, 255, 255

 240, 186, 222

 255, 213, 251

 255, 242, 255

 183, 132, 167

 156, 106, 141

 129, 82, 115

 104, 58, 90

 79, 35, 67


 55, 13, 45

 36, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 183, 132, 167

 183, 114, 161

 183, 132, 167

 183, 150, 173

183, 95, 156

183, 169, 178

183, 77, 150

183, 187, 184

183, 59, 144

183, 205, 190

183, 41, 138

183, 224, 196

183, 22, 133

183, 242, 201

183, 4, 127

183, 255, 207

183, 0, 126

183, 255, 213

183, 255, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 139, 186



183, 132, 167



195, 129, 143

Triad

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



183, 132, 167



159, 148, 99



69, 160, 176

Complementary

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



183, 132, 167



132, 183, 148

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.



78, 161, 152



183, 132, 167



132, 155, 108

Square

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



183, 132, 167



180, 140, 103



104, 159, 128



89, 155, 191

Rectangle

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



183, 132, 167



196, 131, 127



104, 159, 128



69, 160, 168

Sweetspot

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



183, 132, 167



237, 218, 231



147, 132, 183



120, 108, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 132, 167



237, 159, 213



183, 132, 142



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 107



28, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



183, 132, 167



237, 159, 213



132, 183, 173



92, 83, 89



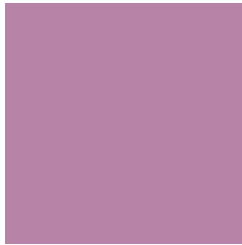
156, 0, 107



28, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 132, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

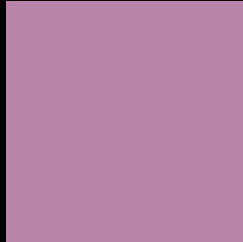
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

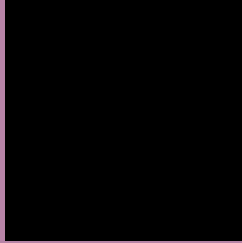
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 132, 167.

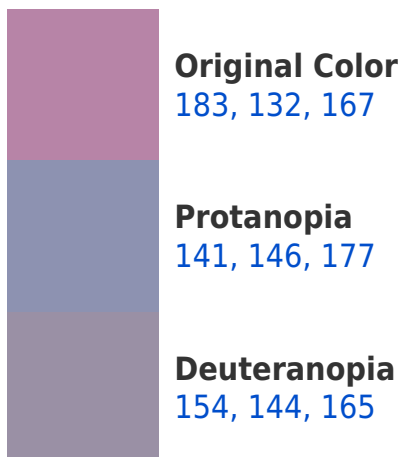



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 132, 167.

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
180, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 132, 167

Protanomaly
156, 141, 173

Deuteranomaly
165, 140, 166

Tritanomaly
181, 135, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 132, 167

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
163, 144, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 132, 167 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, 132, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 132, 167)  
}
```

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, 132, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 132, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 132, 167 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, 132, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 132, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 132, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 132, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 132, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 132, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 132, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 132, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
132, 167) }
```

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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