

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 138, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 138, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 138, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B78AD0
RGB	183, 138, 208
RGB Percent	72%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.2824, 0.4588, 0.1843
CMYK	0.12, 0.34, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	279°, 43%, 68%
HSV	279°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	40.0021, 32.7983, 63.8969
YIQ	159.4350, 4.3500, 31.3100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

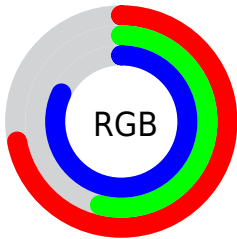
Format	Color
R _{YB}	183, 138, 208
Decimal	12028624
CIE _{Lab}	64.00, 29.89, -29.52
CIE _{LCh}	64, 42.005, 315.354
Yxy	32.7983, 0.2926, 0.2399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290218704 (0xFFB78AD0)
YUV	159.4350, 23.9425, 20.6665
Hunter-Lab	57.2698, 24.4574, -26.0620

Details

The RGB color **183, 138, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 208, 138**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 192, 255**, and **129, 87, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 117, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 159, 208**.

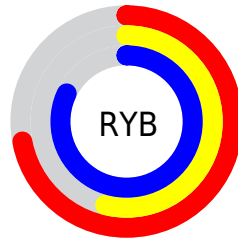
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (54%)

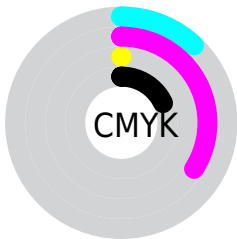
Blue (82%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (82%)

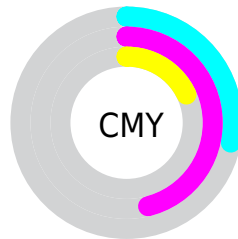


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 138, 208 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, 138, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 138, 208

 183, 138, 208

255, 255, 255

 156, 112, 180

 240, 192, 255

 129, 87, 153


 255, 220, 255

 103, 63, 127

 255, 249, 255

 78, 40, 102

 54, 17, 78

 31, 0, 54


 0, 0, 32


 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0


 183, 138, 208


 183, 138, 208

 176, 117, 208


 190, 159, 208

 168, 96, 208


 198, 180, 208

 161, 76, 208

 205, 200, 208

 153, 55, 208

 213, 221, 208

 146, 34, 208

 220, 242, 208

 138, 13, 208

 228, 255, 208

 134, 0, 208

 235, 255, 208

 242, 255, 208

 250, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 152, 227



183, 138, 208



216, 127, 175

Triad

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



183, 138, 208



194, 147, 82



0, 175, 174

Complementary

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



183, 138, 208



163, 208, 138

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.



63, 173, 135



183, 138, 208



159, 159, 81

Square

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



183, 138, 208



218, 133, 103



117, 168, 101



0, 172, 207

Rectangle

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



183, 138, 208



225, 124, 150



117, 168, 101



0, 175, 161

Sweetspot

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



183, 138, 208



246, 230, 255



138, 164, 208



122, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 138, 208



219, 153, 255



208, 138, 199



101, 94, 105



108, 0, 168



26, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 138, 163



255, 153, 189



138, 208, 147



105, 94, 98



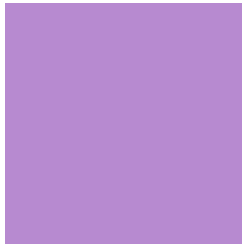
168, 0, 60



41, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 138, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

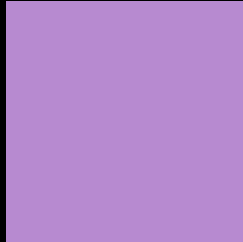
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 138, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

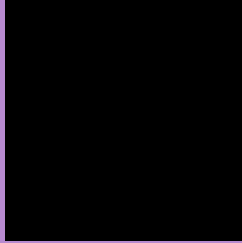
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 138, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 138, 208.

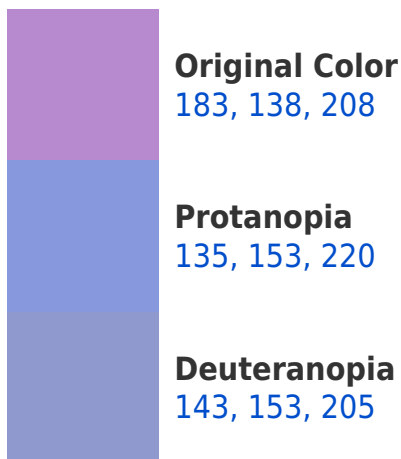


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 138, 208.

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
175, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 138, 208



Protanomaly

152, 148, 216



Deuteranomaly

158, 148, 206



Tritanomaly

178, 144, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 138, 208



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

168, 151, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 138, 208 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, 138, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 138, 208)  
}
```

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, 138, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 138, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 138, 208 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, 138, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 138, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 138, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 138, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 138, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 138,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 138, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 138, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
138, 208) }
```

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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