

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 151, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 151, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 151, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B797A2
RGB	183, 151, 162
RGB Percent	72%, 59%, 64%
CMY	0.2824, 0.4078, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.11, 0.28
HSL	339°, 18%, 65%
HSV	339°, 17%, 72%
XYZ	37.1166, 34.8091, 38.9450
YIQ	161.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

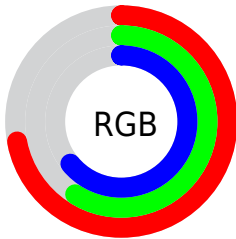
Format	Color
R_{YB}	183, 151, 162
Decimal	12031906
CIE _{Lab}	65.60, 13.74, -1.28
CIE _{LCh}	66, 13.802, 354.680
Yxy	34.8091, 0.3348, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290221986 (0xFFB797A2)
YUV	161.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731
Hunter-Lab	58.9993, 9.0462, 2.1626

Details

The RGB color **183, 151, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 183, 172**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 205, 217**, and **130, 100, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 133, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 169, 174**.

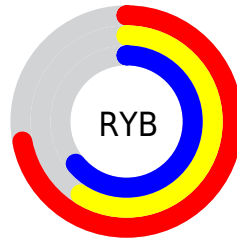
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (59%)

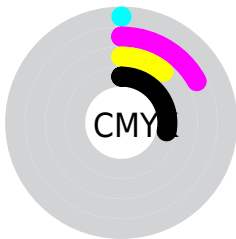
Blue (64%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (64%)

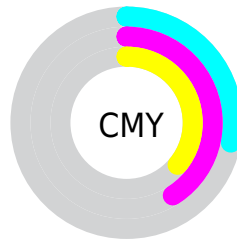


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 151, 162 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, 151, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 151, 162

255, 255, 255

 239, 205, 217

 255, 234, 245

 183, 151, 162


 156, 125, 136

 130, 100, 110

 104, 76, 86

 80, 53, 63

 57, 31, 41

 35, 10, 21

 0, 0, 0

 183, 151, 162


 183, 133, 150

 183, 151, 162

 183, 169, 174

 183, 114, 138

 183, 188, 186

 183, 96, 126

 183, 206, 198

 183, 78, 114

 183, 224, 210

 183, 59, 102

 183, 243, 222

 183, 41, 90

 183, 255, 234

 183, 23, 78

 183, 255, 246

 183, 5, 66

 183, 255, 255

 183, 0, 63

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 153, 174



183, 151, 162



186, 151, 150

Triad

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



183, 151, 162



158, 162, 137



131, 164, 179

Complementary

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



183, 151, 162



151, 183, 172

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.



127, 166, 169



183, 151, 162



144, 165, 145

Square

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



183, 151, 162



172, 158, 135



132, 166, 157



143, 161, 184

Rectangle

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



183, 151, 162



184, 153, 142



132, 166, 157



129, 165, 176

Sweetspot

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



183, 151, 162



237, 225, 229



172, 151, 183



120, 113, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 151, 162



237, 187, 204



183, 156, 151



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 53



28, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



183, 151, 162



237, 187, 204



151, 178, 183



92, 83, 86



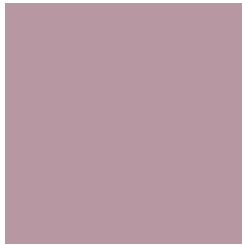
156, 0, 53



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 151, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

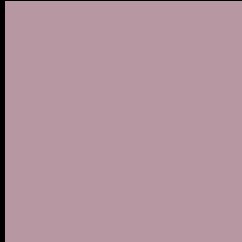
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

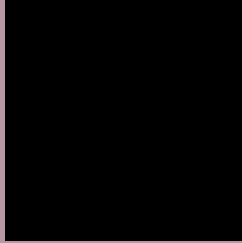
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 151, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 151, 162.

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, 151, 162

Protanopia
160, 159, 166

Deuteranopia
174, 154, 161



Tritanopia
183, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 151, 162

Protanomaly
168, 156, 165

Deuteranomaly
177, 153, 161

Tritanomaly
183, 151, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 151, 162

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
170, 158, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 151, 162 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, 151, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 151, 162)  
}
```

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, 151, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 151, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 151, 162 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, 151, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 151, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 151, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 151, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 151, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 151,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 151, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 151, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
151, 162) }
```

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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