

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 154, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 154, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 154, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B79A9C
RGB	183, 154, 156
RGB Percent	72%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3961, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.15, 0.28
HSL	356°, 17%, 66%
HSV	356°, 16%, 72%
XYZ	37.0848, 35.5788, 36.3653
YIQ	162.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

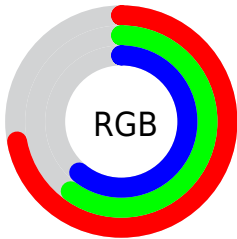
Format	Color
RYB	183, 154, 156
Decimal	12032668
CIELab	66.20, 11.06, 2.96
CIELCh	66, 11.453, 14.958
Yxy	35.5788, 0.3401, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290222748 (0xFFB79A9C)
YUV	162.8990, -3.4012, 17.6286
Hunter-Lab	59.6480, 6.5945, 5.6065

Details

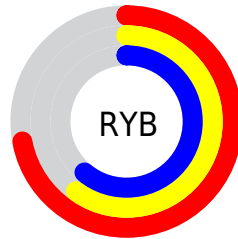
The RGB color **183, 154, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 183, 181**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 208, 210**, and **130, 103, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 136, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 172, 173**.

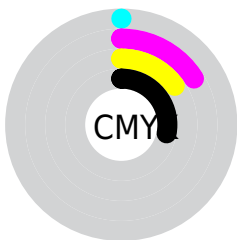
Distribution



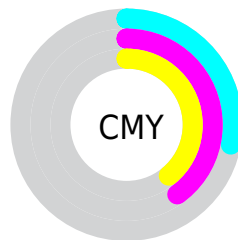
- Red (72%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 154, 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 183, 154, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 154, 156


255, 255, 255

 239, 208, 210


 255, 237, 239

 183, 154, 156

 156, 128, 130

 130, 103, 105

 104, 79, 81

 80, 56, 58

 56, 34, 36

 35, 13, 15

 0, 0, 0

 183, 154, 156


 183, 136, 139

 183, 154, 156

 183, 172, 173

 183, 117, 122

 183, 191, 190

 183, 99, 105

 183, 209, 207

 183, 81, 88

 183, 227, 224

 183, 62, 71

 183, 246, 241

 183, 44, 54

 183, 255, 255

 183, 26, 37

 183, 8, 20

 183, 0, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 154, 166



183, 154, 156



181, 156, 147

Triad

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



183, 154, 156



152, 165, 146



144, 163, 180

Complementary

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



183, 154, 156



154, 183, 181

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.



136, 166, 175



183, 154, 156



141, 167, 155

Square

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



183, 154, 156



164, 162, 141



135, 167, 166



156, 160, 181

Rectangle

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



183, 154, 156



177, 157, 143



135, 167, 166



141, 164, 179

Sweetspot

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



183, 154, 156



237, 225, 226



181, 154, 183



120, 113, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 154, 156



237, 192, 195



183, 166, 154



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 11



28, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



183, 154, 156



237, 192, 195



154, 171, 183



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 11



28, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 154, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

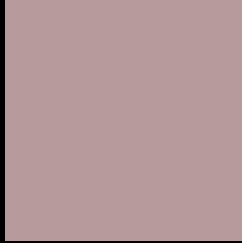
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

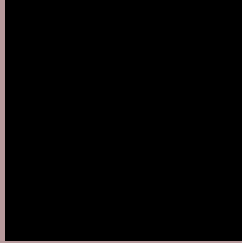
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 154, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 154, 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



Original Color


183, 154, 156

Protanopia

164, 160, 160

Deuteranopia

179, 156, 156



Tritanopia
184, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 154, 156

Protanomaly

171, 158, 159

Deuteranomaly

180, 155, 156

Tritanomaly

184, 153, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 154, 156

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

170, 160, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 154, 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(183, 154, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 154, 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(183, 154, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 154, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 154, 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(183, 154, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 154, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 154, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 154, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 154, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 154,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 154, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 154, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
154, 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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