

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 158, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 158, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 158, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B79EA4
RGB	183, 158, 164
RGB Percent	72%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3804, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	346°, 15%, 67%
HSV	346°, 14%, 72%
XYZ	38.4561, 37.2013, 40.2757
YIQ	166.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

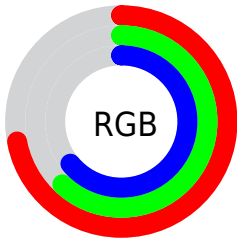
Format	Color
RYB	183, 158, 164
Decimal	12033700
CIELab	67.43, 10.21, 0.27
CIELCh	67, 10.211, 1.532
Yxy	37.2013, 0.3317, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290223780 (0xFFB79EA4)
YUV	166.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696
Hunter-Lab	60.9929, 5.8070, 3.5438

Details

The RGB color **183, 158, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 183, 177**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 213, 219**, and **130, 107, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 140, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 176, 178**.

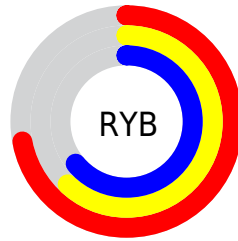
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (62%)

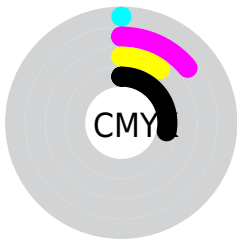
Blue (64%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

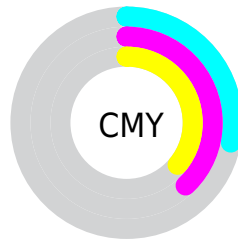


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 158, 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, 158, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 158, 164

255, 255, 255

 239, 213, 219


 255, 241, 247

 183, 158, 164

 156, 132, 138

 130, 107, 112

 105, 82, 88

 80, 59, 65

 57, 37, 43

 35, 17, 22

 0, 0, 0

 183, 158, 164


 183, 140, 150

 183, 158, 164


 183, 176, 178

 183, 121, 136

 183, 195, 192

 183, 103, 122

 183, 213, 206

 183, 85, 108

 183, 231, 220

 183, 67, 94

 183, 250, 234

 183, 48, 81

 183, 255, 247

 183, 30, 67

 183, 255, 255

 183, 12, 53

 183, 0, 44

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 159, 173



183, 158, 164



184, 159, 155

Triad

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



183, 158, 164



161, 167, 148



146, 168, 180

Complementary

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



183, 158, 164



158, 183, 177

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.



141, 169, 173



183, 158, 164



151, 169, 155

Square

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



183, 158, 164



171, 164, 146



143, 170, 164



155, 165, 182

Rectangle

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



183, 158, 164



182, 160, 150



143, 170, 164



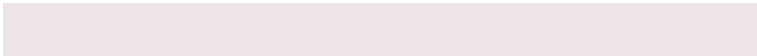
143, 168, 178

Sweetspot

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



183, 158, 164



237, 228, 230



177, 158, 183



120, 114, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 158, 164



237, 199, 208



183, 164, 158



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 37



28, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



183, 158, 164



237, 199, 208



158, 177, 183



92, 83, 85



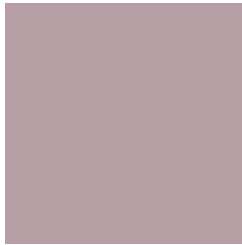
156, 0, 37



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 158, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

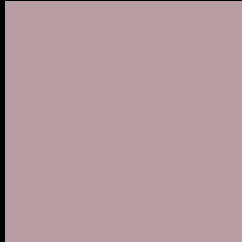
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

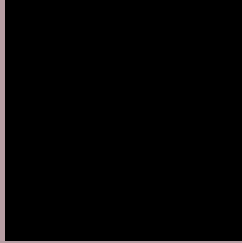
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 183, 158, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 158, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 158, 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, 158, 164

Protanopia

166, 163, 167

Deuteranopia

180, 159, 164



Tritanopia
184, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 158, 164

Protanomaly

172, 161, 166

Deuteranomaly

181, 159, 164

Tritanomaly

184, 157, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 158, 164

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

172, 163, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 158, 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, 158, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 158, 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, 158, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 158, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 158, 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, 158, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 158, 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, 158, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 158, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 158, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 158,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 158, 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, 158, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
158, 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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