

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 160, 237)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 160, 237) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 160, 237)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A0ED
RGB	183, 160, 237
RGB Percent	72%, 63%, 93%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3725, 0.0706
CMYK	0.23, 0.32, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	258°, 68%, 78%
HSV	258°, 32%, 93%
XYZ	47.3853, 41.3233, 85.5995
YIQ	175.6550, -11.0090, 28.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

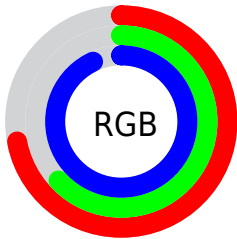
Format	Color
RYB	183, 160, 237
Decimal	12034285
CIELab	70.40, 24.04, -35.62
CIElCh	70, 42.974, 304.021
Yxy	41.3233, 0.2718, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290224365 (0xFFB7A0ED)
YUV	175.6550, 30.2431, 6.4416
Hunter-Lab	64.2832, 19.0827, -33.9523

Details

The RGB color **183, 160, 237** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **214, 237, 160**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 215, 255**, and **129, 108, 181** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 136, 237**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 184, 237**.

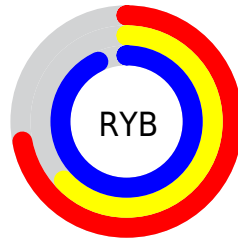
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (63%)

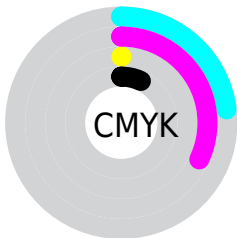
Blue (93%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (93%)

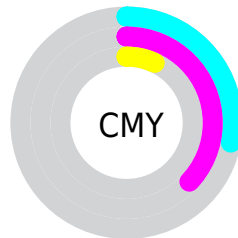


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 160, 237 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, 160, 237 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 160, 237

255, 255, 255

 240, 215, 255

 255, 243, 255

 183, 160, 237


 155, 134, 209

 129, 108, 181

 102, 84, 154

 77, 61, 128

 52, 38, 102

 26, 18, 78

 7, 0, 55

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

■ 183, 160, 237

■ 183, 160, 237

■ 166, 136, 237

■ 200, 184, 237

■ 150, 113, 237

■ 216, 207, 237

■ 133, 89, 237

■ 233, 231, 237

■ 117, 65, 237

■ 249, 255, 237

■ 100, 41, 237

■ 255, 255, 237

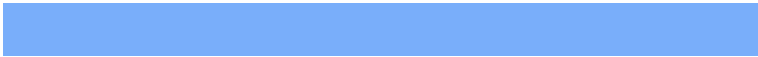
■ 83, 18, 237

■ 71, 0, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 174, 250



183, 160, 237



225, 147, 207

Triad

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



183, 160, 237



225, 158, 103



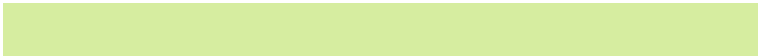
23, 193, 176

Complementary

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



183, 160, 237



214, 237, 160

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.



102, 190, 137



183, 160, 237



192, 172, 93

Square

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



183, 160, 237



244, 146, 130



151, 183, 106



0, 191, 215

Rectangle

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



183, 160, 237



241, 141, 182



151, 183, 106



58, 192, 163

Sweetspot

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



183, 160, 237



237, 230, 255



160, 215, 237



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 160, 237



185, 156, 255



220, 160, 237



109, 106, 117



54, 0, 181



16, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



237, 160, 214



255, 156, 225



177, 237, 160



117, 106, 114



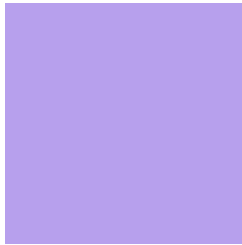
181, 0, 127



54, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 160, 237 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

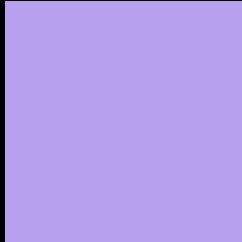
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 237 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

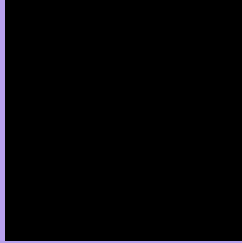
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 237 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 160, 237.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 160, 237.

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, 160, 237

Protanopia
149, 170, 245

Deuteranopia
153, 170, 235



Tritanopia
173, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 160, 237

Protanomaly
161, 166, 242

Deuteranomaly
164, 166, 236

Tritanomaly
177, 166, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 160, 237

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
179, 170, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 160, 237 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, 160, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 160, 237)  
}
```

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, 160, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 160, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 160, 237 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, 160, 237) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 160, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 160, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 160, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 160, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 160,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 160, 237 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 160, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
160, 237) }
```

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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