

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 169, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 169, 196) contains.

RGB(183, 169, 196)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(183, 169, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A9C4
RGB	183, 169, 196
RGB Percent	72%, 66%, 77%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3373, 0.2314
CMYK	0.07, 0.14, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	271°, 19%, 72%
HSV	271°, 14%, 77%
XYZ	43.6802, 42.4287, 58.1119
YIQ	176.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

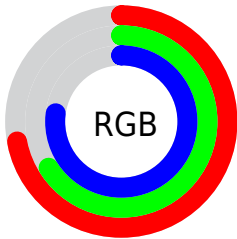
Format	Color
RYB	183, 169, 196
Decimal	12036548
CIELab	71.17, 10.14, -11.94
CIELCh	71, 15.666, 310.319
Yxy	42.4287, 0.3029, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290226628 (0xFFB7A9C4)
YUV	176.2640, 9.7298, 5.9075
Hunter-Lab	65.1373, 5.7093, -7.2991

Details

The RGB color **183, 169, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 196, 169**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 224, 253**, and **130, 117, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 149, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 189, 196**.

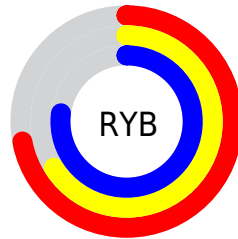
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (66%)

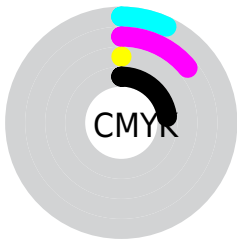
Blue (77%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (77%)

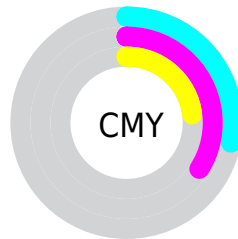


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 169, 196 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, 169, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 169, 196


255, 255, 255

 239, 224, 253

 255, 253, 255

 183, 169, 196

 156, 143, 169

 130, 117, 142

 105, 92, 117

 80, 69, 92

 57, 46, 68


 35, 26, 46

 16, 0, 26


 0, 0, 0

 183, 169, 196

 183, 169, 196

 174, 149, 196

 192, 189, 196

 164, 130, 196

 202, 208, 196

 155, 110, 196

 211, 228, 196

 145, 91, 196

 221, 247, 196

 136, 71, 196


 230, 255, 196

 126, 51, 196

 240, 255, 196

 117, 32, 196

 249, 255, 196

 108, 12, 196

 255, 255, 196

 102, 0, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 174, 202



183, 169, 196



197, 165, 184

Triad

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



183, 169, 196



194, 170, 148



139, 183, 179

Complementary

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



183, 169, 196



182, 196, 169

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.



149, 182, 164



183, 169, 196



180, 175, 146

Square

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



183, 169, 196



203, 166, 156



164, 179, 152



138, 181, 192

Rectangle

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



183, 169, 196



203, 164, 175



164, 179, 152



141, 183, 174

Sweetspot

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



183, 169, 196



250, 245, 255



169, 182, 196



124, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 169, 196



234, 212, 255



196, 169, 196



92, 87, 97



83, 0, 161



17, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 169, 182



255, 212, 233



169, 196, 169



97, 87, 92



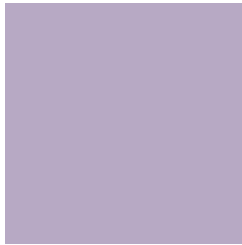
161, 0, 77



33, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 169, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

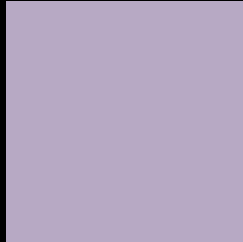
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

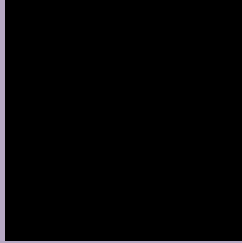
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 169, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 169, 196.

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, 169, 196

Protanopia
170, 173, 199

Deuteranopia
181, 170, 196



Tritanopia
181, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 169, 196

Protanomaly

175, 172, 198

Deuteranomaly

182, 170, 196

Tritanomaly

182, 170, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 169, 196

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

179, 173, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 169, 196 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, 169, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 169, 196)  
}
```

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, 169, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 169, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 169, 196 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, 169, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 169, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 169, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 169, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 169, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 169,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 169, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 169, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
169, 196) }
```

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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