

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 178, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 178, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 178, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7B2D8
RGB	183, 178, 216
RGB Percent	72%, 70%, 85%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3020, 0.1529
CMYK	0.15, 0.18, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	248°, 33%, 77%
HSV	248°, 18%, 85%
XYZ	47.8435, 46.8659, 71.4902
YIQ	183.8270, -9.2180, 12.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

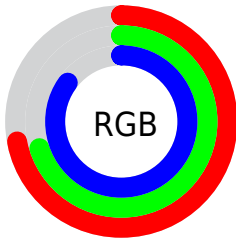
Format	Color
RYB	183, 178, 216
Decimal	12038872
CIELab	74.10, 9.36, -18.48
CIELCh	74, 20.714, 296.864
Yxy	46.8659, 0.2879, 0.2820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290228952 (0xFFB7B2D8)
YUV	183.8270, 15.8613, -0.7253
Hunter-Lab	68.4587, 4.9450, -13.9944

Details

The RGB color **183, 178, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **211, 216, 178**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 234, 255**, and **130, 125, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 156, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 200, 216**.

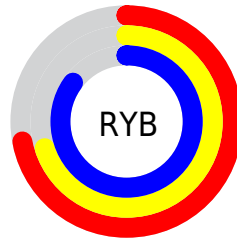
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (70%)

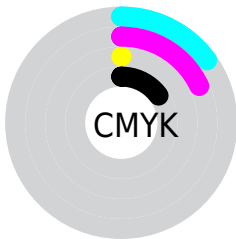
Blue (85%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (85%)

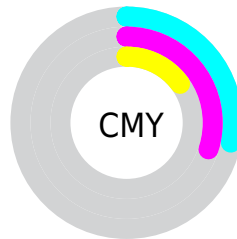


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 178, 216 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, 178, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 183, 178, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 239, 234, 255

■ 183, 178, 216

■ 156, 151, 188

■ 130, 125, 161

■ 104, 100, 135

■ 80, 77, 109

■ 56, 54, 85

■ 34, 33, 62


■ 14, 10, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

 183, 178, 216


 183, 178, 216

 164, 156, 216


 202, 200, 216

 145, 135, 216

 221, 221, 216

 127, 113, 216

 239, 243, 216


 108, 92, 216


 255, 255, 216

 89, 70, 216

 70, 48, 216

 52, 27, 216

 33, 5, 216

 28, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 184, 220



183, 178, 216



205, 172, 203

Triad

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



183, 178, 216



214, 174, 151



138, 193, 179

Complementary

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



183, 178, 216



211, 216, 178

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.



157, 191, 161



183, 178, 216



199, 180, 144

Square

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



183, 178, 216



222, 170, 166



178, 186, 148



130, 193, 199

Rectangle

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



183, 178, 216



215, 170, 191



178, 186, 148



144, 193, 173

Sweetspot

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



183, 178, 216



244, 242, 255



178, 212, 216



121, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 178, 216



208, 201, 255



201, 178, 216



98, 96, 107



22, 0, 171



6, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 178, 211



255, 201, 248



193, 216, 178



107, 96, 106



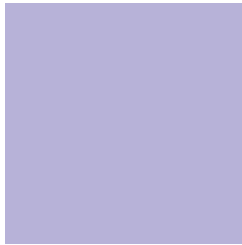
171, 0, 148



43, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 178, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

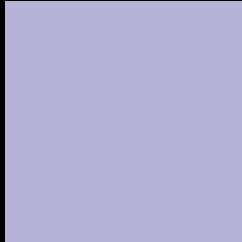
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

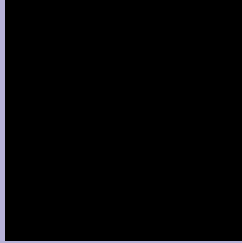
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 178, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 178, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 178, 216.

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](#).

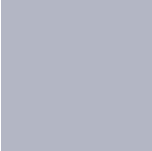
Dichromacy



Original Color
183, 178, 216

Protanopia
174, 181, 218

Deuteranopia
183, 178, 216



Tritanopia
179, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 178, 216

Protanomaly
177, 180, 217

Deuteranomaly
183, 178, 216

Tritanomaly
180, 181, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 178, 216

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
184, 182, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 178, 216 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, 178, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 178, 216)  
}
```

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, 178, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 178, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 178, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

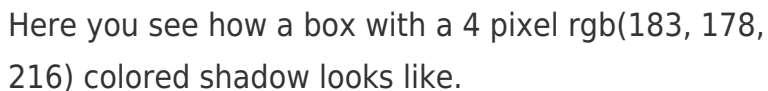
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(183, 178, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 178, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 178, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 178, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 178, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 178, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 178, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 178, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
178, 216) }
```

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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