

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 88, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 88, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 88, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B75874
RGB	183, 88, 116
RGB Percent	72%, 35%, 45%
CMY	0.2824, 0.6549, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.37, 0.28
HSL	342°, 40%, 53%
HSV	342°, 52%, 72%
XYZ	26.1705, 18.3077, 18.6774
YIQ	119.5970, 47.6320, 28.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

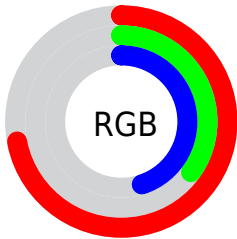
Format	Color
R_{YB}	183, 88, 116
Decimal	12015732
CIE _{Lab}	49.87, 41.37, 2.44
CIE _{LCh}	50, 41.445, 3.373
Yxy	18.3077, 0.4144, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290205812 (0xFFB75874)
YUV	119.5970, -1.7733, 55.6044
Hunter-Lab	42.7875, 34.2997, 4.0702

Details

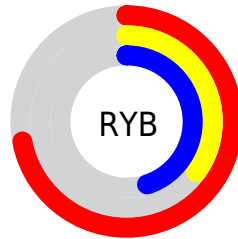
The RGB color **183, 88, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 183, 155**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 141, 168**, and **127, 36, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 70, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 106, 129**.

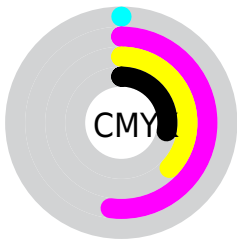
Distribution



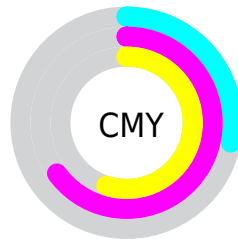
- Red (72%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 88, 116 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, 88, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



183, 88, 116



183, 88, 116

255, 255, 255



155, 62, 91



242, 141, 168



127, 36, 68



255, 168, 195



99, 4, 46



255, 196, 223



73, 0, 26



255, 224, 252



51, 0, 2



255, 253, 255



0, 0, 0



183, 88, 116



183, 88, 116



183, 70, 103



183, 106, 129



183, 51, 90




183, 125, 142


 183, 33, 77

 183, 143, 155

 183, 15, 64

 183, 161, 168

 183, 0, 54

 183, 179, 181

 183, 198, 193

 183, 216, 206

 183, 234, 219

 183, 253, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 94, 151



183, 88, 116



181, 93, 82

Triad

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



183, 88, 116



99, 128, 57



0, 130, 181

Complementary

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



183, 88, 116



88, 183, 155

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.



0, 135, 156



183, 88, 116



49, 134, 86

Square

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



183, 88, 116



135, 118, 45



0, 136, 122



60, 121, 189

Rectangle

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



183, 88, 116



171, 101, 63



0, 136, 122



0, 133, 174

Sweetspot

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



183, 88, 116



237, 199, 210



155, 88, 183



120, 97, 104



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 88, 116



237, 90, 133



183, 107, 88



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 46



28, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



183, 88, 116



237, 90, 133



88, 164, 183



92, 83, 85



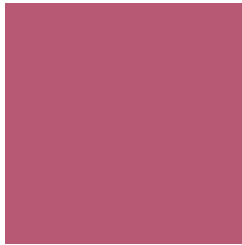
156, 0, 46



28, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 88, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

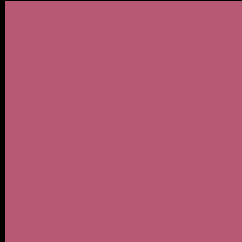
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 88, 116 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 × Fail

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

RGB 183, 88, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 88, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 88, 116.

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, 88, 116

Protanopia
117, 118, 134

Deuteranopia
133, 115, 112



Tritanopia
182, 91, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 88, 116

Protanomaly
141, 107, 127

Deuteranomaly
151, 105, 113

Tritanomaly
182, 90, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 88, 116

Achromatopsia
120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly
143, 108, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 88, 116 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, 88, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 88, 116)  
}
```

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, 88, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 88, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 88, 116 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, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 88, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 88, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 88, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 88, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 88,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 88, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 88,  
116) }
```

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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