

# Converting Colors

RGB(184, 116, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(184, 116, 159) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(184, 116, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8749F
RGB	184, 116, 159
RGB Percent	72%, 45%, 62%
CMY	0.2784, 0.5451, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.14, 0.28
HSL	322°, 32%, 59%
HSV	322°, 37%, 72%
XYZ	32.2706, 25.1843, 35.9611
YIQ	141.2340, 26.7250, 27.7890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

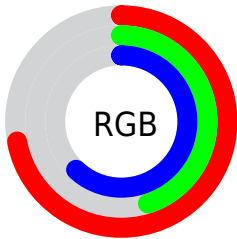
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	184, 116, 159
Decimal	12088479
CIELab	57.25, 33.06, -11.95
CIELCh	57, 35.152, 340.134
Yxy	25.1843, 0.3455, 0.2696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290278559 (0xFFB8749F)
YUV	141.2340, 8.7586, 37.5058
Hunter-Lab	50.1840, 26.9615, -7.3575

# Details

The RGB color **184, 116, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 184, 141**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 169, 214**, and **130, 66, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 98, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 134, 166**.

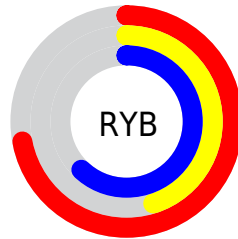
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (45%)

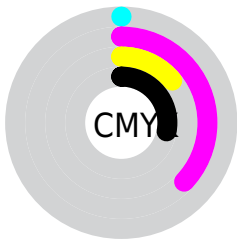
Blue (62%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (62%)

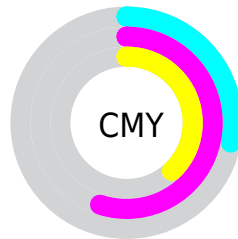


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 116, 159 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 184, 116, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 184, 116, 159

255, 255, 255

 241, 169, 214

 255, 197, 242

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 184, 116, 159

 156, 91, 133

 130, 66, 108


 103, 42, 83

 78, 17, 60


 54, 0, 38


 32, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 184, 116, 159


 184, 98, 152

 184, 116, 159

 184, 134, 166

 184, 79, 145

 184, 153, 173

 184, 61, 139

 184, 171, 179

 184, 42, 132

 184, 190, 186

 184, 24, 125

 184, 208, 193

 184, 6, 118

 184, 226, 200

 184, 0, 116

 184, 245, 206

 184, 255, 213

 184, 255, 220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154, 126, 184



184, 116, 159



196, 113, 128

# Triad

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



184, 116, 159



147, 139, 76



0, 152, 176

# Complementary

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



184, 116, 159



116, 184, 141

# 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.



9, 154, 147



184, 116, 159



113, 147, 89

# Square

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



184, 116, 159



174, 129, 80



74, 152, 116



48, 146, 195

# Rectangle

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



184, 116, 159



195, 116, 108



74, 152, 116



0, 153, 167



# Sweetspot

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



184, 116, 159



240, 213, 230



141, 116, 184



120, 104, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



184, 116, 159



240, 134, 201



184, 116, 125



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 98



28, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



184, 116, 159



240, 134, 201



116, 184, 175



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 98

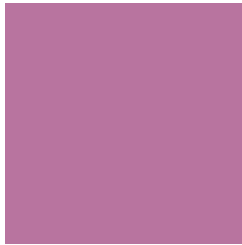


28, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 116, 159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

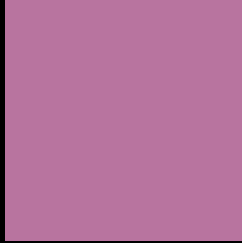
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 116, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

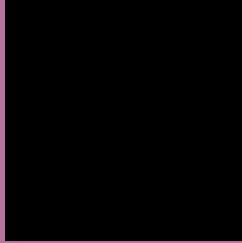
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 184, 116, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 116, 159.

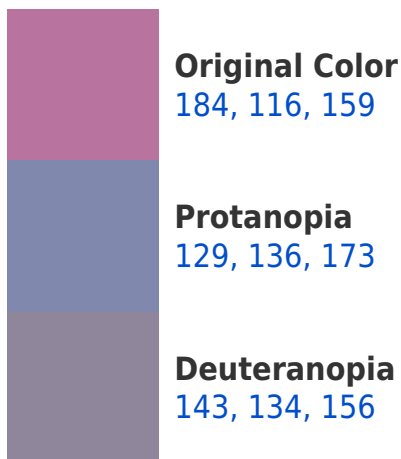


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 116, 159.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
181, 121, 131

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
184, 116, 159

**Protanomaly**  
149, 129, 168

**Deuteranomaly**  
158, 127, 157

**Tritanomaly**  
182, 119, 141

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
184, 116, 159

**Achromatopsia**  
141, 141, 141

**Achromatomaly**  
157, 132, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 116, 159 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(184, 116, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 116, 159)  
}
```

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(184, 116, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 116, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 116, 159 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(184, 116, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 116, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 116, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 116, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 116, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 116,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 116, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 116, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
116, 159) }
```

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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