

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 120, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 120, 147) contains.

RGB(184, 120, 147)	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(184, 120, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B87893
RGB	184, 120, 147
RGB Percent	72%, 47%, 58%
CMY	0.2784, 0.5294, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.20, 0.28
HSL	335°, 31%, 60%
HSV	335°, 35%, 72%
XYZ	31.7501, 25.7299, 30.8967
YIQ	142.2140, 29.4770, 21.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

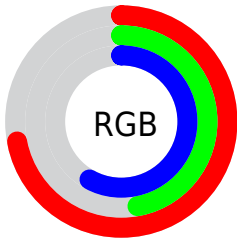
Format	Color
RYB	184, 120, 147
Decimal	12089491
CIELab	57.78, 28.91, -4.22
CIElCh	58, 29.218, 351.697
Yxy	25.7299, 0.3593, 0.2911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290279571 (0xFFB87893)
YUV	142.2140, 2.3595, 36.6463
Hunter-Lab	50.7246, 22.9605, -0.6067

Details

The RGB color **184, 120, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 184, 157**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 173, 201**, and **130, 70, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 102, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 138, 158**.

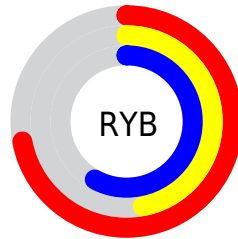
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (47%)

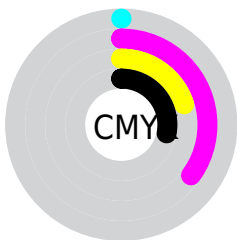
Blue (58%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

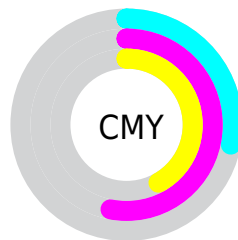


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 120, 147 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, 120, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 184, 120, 147

255, 255, 255

 241, 173, 201

 255, 201, 229

 255, 229, 255

 184, 120, 147

 156, 95, 121

 130, 70, 96


 103, 46, 73

 78, 23, 50


 54, 0, 29

 33, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 184, 120, 147

 184, 102, 136

 184, 120, 147

 184, 138, 158


 184, 83, 126

 184, 157, 168

 184, 65, 115

 184, 175, 179

 184, 46, 104

 184, 194, 190

 184, 28, 94

 184, 212, 200

 184, 10, 83

 184, 230, 211

 184, 0, 78

 184, 249, 221

 184, 255, 232

 184, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 126, 171



184, 120, 147



189, 120, 121

Triad

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



184, 120, 147



137, 143, 91



56, 150, 178

Complementary

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



184, 120, 147



120, 184, 157

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.



50, 152, 157



184, 120, 147



108, 149, 106

Square

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



184, 120, 147



163, 135, 88



77, 152, 131



92, 143, 189

Rectangle

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



184, 120, 147



185, 124, 106



77, 152, 131



49, 151, 172

Sweetspot

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



184, 120, 147



240, 216, 226



156, 120, 184



120, 105, 112



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 120, 147



240, 139, 181



184, 124, 120



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 66



28, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



184, 120, 147



240, 139, 181



120, 180, 184



92, 83, 86



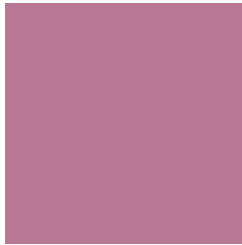
156, 0, 66



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 120, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

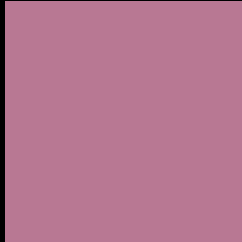
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 147 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, 120, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 120, 147.

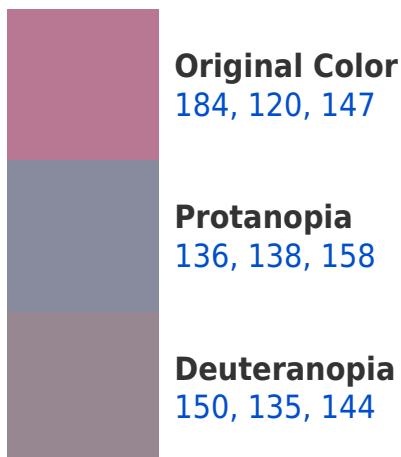


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 120, 147.

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
182, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 120, 147

Protanomaly
153, 131, 154

Deuteranomaly
162, 130, 145

Tritanomaly
183, 122, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 120, 147

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
157, 134, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 120, 147 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, 120, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 120, 147)  
}
```

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, 120, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 120, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 120, 147 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, 120, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 120, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 120, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 120, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 120, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 120,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 120, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 120, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
120, 147) }
```

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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