

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 147, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 147, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 147, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B893CE
RGB	184, 147, 206
RGB Percent	72%, 58%, 81%
CMY	0.2784, 0.4235, 0.1922
CMYK	0.11, 0.29, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	278°, 38%, 69%
HSV	278°, 29%, 81%
XYZ	41.3415, 35.5140, 63.0685
YIQ	164.7890, 3.1130, 26.1930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

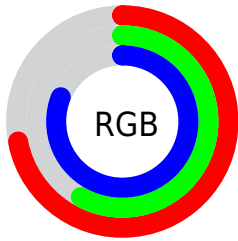
Format	Color
RYB	184, 147, 206
Decimal	12096462
CIELab	66.15, 24.76, -25.08
CIElCh	66, 35.243, 314.622
Yxy	35.5140, 0.2955, 0.2538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290286542 (0xFFB893CE)
YUV	164.7890, 20.3170, 16.8480
Hunter-Lab	59.5936, 19.5406, -21.0316

Details

The RGB color **184, 147, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **169, 206, 147**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 201, 255**, and **130, 96, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 126, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 168, 206**.

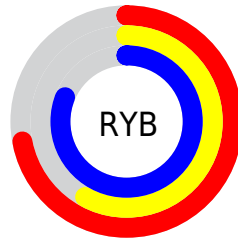
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (58%)

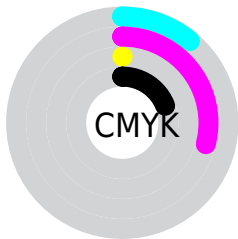
Blue (81%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (81%)

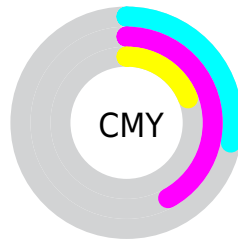


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 147, 206 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, 147, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 184, 147, 206

255, 255, 255

 241, 201, 255

 255, 229, 255

 184, 147, 206

 157, 121, 178

 130, 96, 152

 105, 72, 125

 80, 49, 100

 56, 27, 76

 33, 5, 53

 0, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

184, 147, 206

184, 147, 206

176, 126, 206

192, 168, 206

169, 106, 206

199, 188, 206

161, 85, 206

207, 209, 206

153, 65, 206

215, 229, 206

146, 44, 206

222, 250, 206

138, 23, 206

230, 255, 206

130, 3, 206

238, 255, 206

129, 0, 206

245, 255, 206

253, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 159, 222



184, 147, 206



212, 138, 178

Triad

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



184, 147, 206



196, 153, 100



48, 178, 176

Complementary

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



184, 147, 206



169, 206, 147

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.



91, 177, 143



184, 147, 206



166, 164, 99

Square

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



184, 147, 206



216, 143, 118



131, 172, 115



38, 175, 204

Rectangle

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



184, 147, 206



221, 136, 157



131, 172, 115



63, 178, 165

Sweetspot

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



184, 147, 206



246, 232, 255



147, 170, 206



122, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 147, 206



223, 168, 255



206, 147, 199



98, 92, 102



104, 0, 166



24, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 147, 169



255, 168, 201



147, 206, 154



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 62



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 147, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

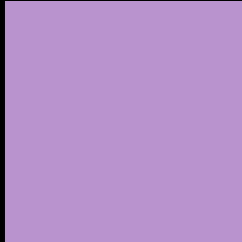
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184, 147, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

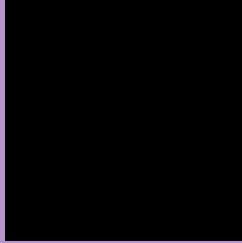
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 147, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 147, 206.

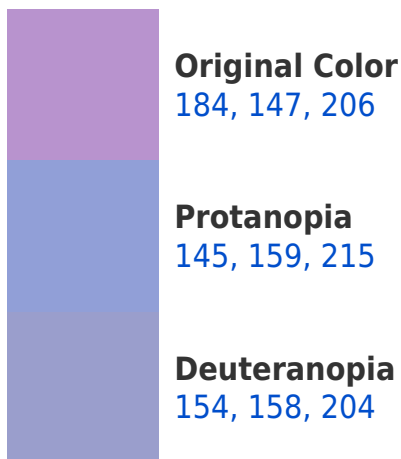


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 147, 206.

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
178, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 147, 206

Protanomaly
159, 155, 212

Deuteranomaly
165, 154, 205

Tritanomaly
180, 152, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 147, 206

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
172, 158, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 147, 206 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, 147, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 147, 206)  
}
```

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, 147, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 147, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 147, 206 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, 147, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 147, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 147, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 147, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 147, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 147,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 147, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 147, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
147, 206) }
```

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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