

# Converting Colors

RGB(184, 165, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(184, 165, 246) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(184, 165, 246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A5F6
RGB	184, 165, 246
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 96%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3529, 0.0353
CMYK	0.25, 0.33, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	254°, 82%, 81%
HSV	254°, 33%, 96%
XYZ	49.8569, 43.7544, 93.0065
YIQ	179.9150, -14.6770, 29.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

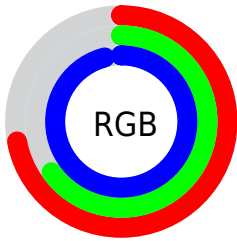
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">184, 165, 246</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12101110</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.06, 23.66, -37.93</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">72, 44.702, 301.950</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">43.7544, 0.2672, 0.2345</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290291190</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB8A5F6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">179.9150, 32.5799, 3.5825</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.1471, 18.7827, -37.0620</a>

# Details

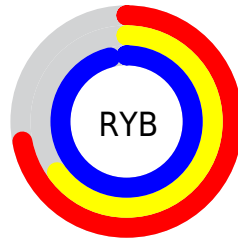
The RGB color **184, 165, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 246, 165**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 220, 255**, and **129, 113, 189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 140, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 190, 246**.

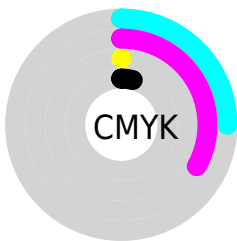
# Distribution



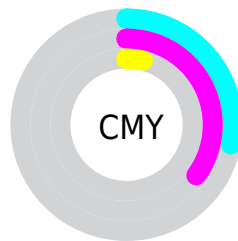
- Red (72%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 165, 246 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, 165, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 184, 165, 246

255, 255, 255


 241, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 184, 165, 246


 156, 139, 217

 129, 113, 189

 103, 88, 162

 77, 65, 136


 51, 43, 110

 24, 22, 85


 0, 0, 61

 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 16

 184, 165, 246


 184, 165, 246

 165, 140, 246

 203, 190, 246

 146, 116, 246

 222, 214, 246


 128, 91, 246

 240, 239, 246

 109, 67, 246

 255, 255, 246

 90, 42, 246

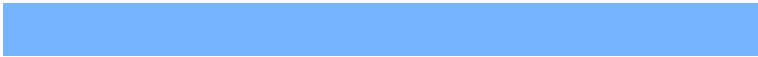
 71, 17, 246

 58, 0, 246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117, 180, 255



184, 165, 246



230, 151, 216

# Triad

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



184, 165, 246



233, 161, 105



23, 198, 178

# Complementary

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



184, 165, 246



227, 246, 165

# 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.



106, 195, 137



184, 165, 246



200, 175, 93

# Square

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



184, 165, 246



253, 148, 136



157, 187, 105



0, 197, 219

# Rectangle

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



184, 165, 246



248, 145, 189



157, 187, 105



61, 197, 164



# Sweetspot

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



184, 165, 246



235, 230, 255



165, 227, 246



116, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



184, 165, 246



177, 153, 255



224, 165, 246



113, 110, 122



44, 0, 186



14, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

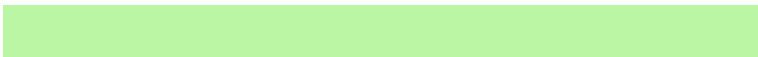
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



246, 165, 227



255, 153, 231



187, 246, 165



122, 110, 120



186, 0, 142

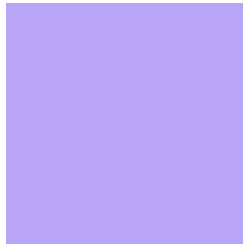


59, 0, 45



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 165, 246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

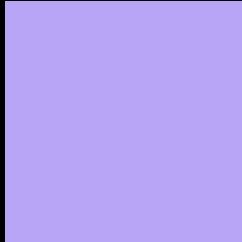
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

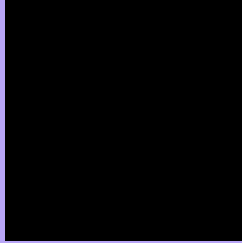
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 184, 165, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 165, 246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 165, 246.

# 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](#).

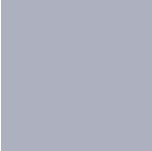
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
184, 165, 246

**Protanopia**  
151, 174, 253

**Deuteranopia**  
155, 174, 244



**Tritanopia**  
173, 176, 190

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
184, 165, 246

**Protanomaly**  
163, 171, 250

**Deuteranomaly**  
166, 171, 245

**Tritanomaly**  
177, 172, 210

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
184, 165, 246

**Achromatopsia**  
180, 180, 180

**Achromatomaly**  
181, 175, 204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 165, 246 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, 165, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 165, 246)  
}
```

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, 165, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 165, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 165, 246 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, 165, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 165, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 165, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 165, 246); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 165, 246); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 165, 246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 165, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 165, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
165, 246) }
```

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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