

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 168, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 168, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 168, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A8E2
RGB	184, 168, 226
RGB Percent	72%, 66%, 89%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3412, 0.1137
CMYK	0.19, 0.26, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	257°, 50%, 77%
HSV	257°, 26%, 89%
XYZ	47.4973, 43.6866, 77.8805
YIQ	179.3960, -9.0820, 21.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

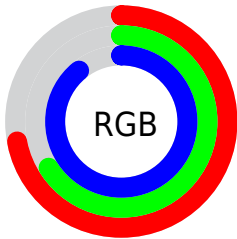
Format	Color
RYB	184, 168, 226
Decimal	12101858
CIELab	72.02, 17.39, -27.11
CIELCh	72, 32.204, 302.677
Yxy	43.6866, 0.2809, 0.2584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290291938 (0xFFB8A8E2)
YUV	179.3960, 22.9758, 4.0377
Hunter-Lab	66.0958, 12.6045, -23.5941

Details

The RGB color **184, 168, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 226, 168**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 223, 255**, and **130, 116, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 145, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 191, 226**.

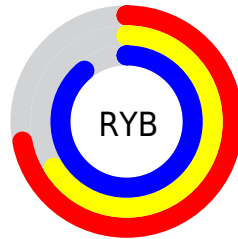
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (66%)

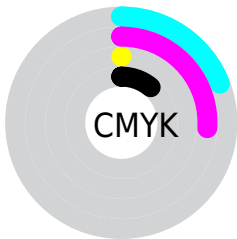
Blue (89%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (89%)

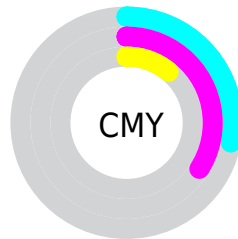


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 168, 226 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, 168, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 184, 168, 226


255, 255, 255

 241, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 184, 168, 226

 157, 142, 198

 130, 116, 170

 104, 91, 144

 79, 68, 118


 55, 45, 93

 32, 25, 69


 12, 0, 47


 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0

 184, 168, 226


 184, 168, 226

 168, 145, 226

 200, 191, 226

 151, 123, 226

 217, 213, 226

 135, 100, 226

 233, 236, 226

 119, 78, 226

 249, 255, 226

 102, 55, 226

 255, 255, 226

 86, 32, 226

 69, 10, 226

 62, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 178, 235



184, 168, 226



216, 159, 204

Triad

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



184, 168, 226



219, 166, 125



95, 193, 178

Complementary

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



184, 168, 226



210, 226, 168

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.



128, 190, 149



184, 168, 226



194, 176, 118

Square

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



184, 168, 226



234, 157, 146



163, 184, 126



79, 192, 207

Rectangle

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



184, 168, 226



229, 155, 185



163, 184, 126



106, 192, 168

Sweetspot

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



184, 168, 226



240, 235, 255



168, 211, 226



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 168, 226



198, 176, 255



212, 168, 226



104, 101, 112



49, 0, 176



13, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 168, 210



255, 176, 233



182, 226, 168



112, 101, 109



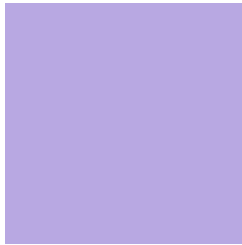
176, 0, 127



48, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 168, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

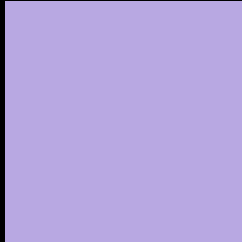
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

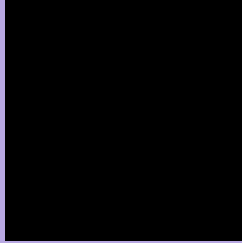
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 168, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 168, 226.

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, 168, 226

Protanopia
161, 174, 231

Deuteranopia
168, 173, 225



Tritanopia
177, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 168, 226

Protanomaly
169, 172, 229

Deuteranomaly
174, 171, 225

Tritanomaly
180, 172, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 168, 226

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
181, 175, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 168, 226 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, 168, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 168, 226)  
}
```

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, 168, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 168, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 168, 226 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, 168, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 168, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(184, 168, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 168, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 168, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 168,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 168, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 168, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
168, 226) }
```

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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