

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 66, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 66, 219) contains.

RGB(184, 66, 219)	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, 66, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B842DB
RGB	184, 66, 219
RGB Percent	72%, 26%, 86%
CMY	0.2784, 0.7412, 0.1412
CMYK	0.16, 0.70, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	286°, 68%, 56%
HSV	286°, 70%, 86%
XYZ	34.5016, 19.2012, 68.9056
YIQ	118.7240, 21.2150, 72.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

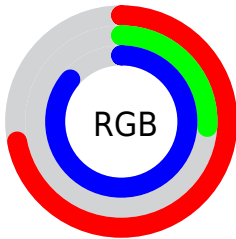
Format	Color
RYB	184, 66, 219
Decimal	12075739
CIELab	50.92, 68.22, -56.33
CIELCh	51, 88.466, 320.453
Yxy	19.2012, 0.2814, 0.1566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290265819 (0xFFB842DB)
YUV	118.7240, 49.4361, 57.2471
Hunter-Lab	43.8192, 63.8603, -62.5599

Details

The RGB color **184, 66, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **101, 219, 66**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 123, 255**, and **126, 0, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 44, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 88, 219**.

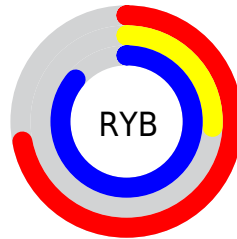
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (26%)

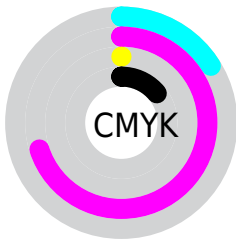
Blue (86%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (86%)

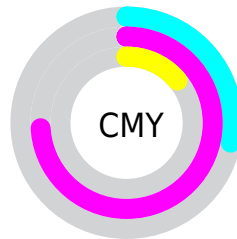


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (74%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 66, 219 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, 66, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 184, 66, 219

 184, 66, 219

255, 255, 255

 155, 33, 191

 243, 123, 255

 126, 0, 163

 255, 151, 255

 98, 0, 136

 255, 180, 255

 70, 0, 110

 255, 209, 255

 44, 0, 85

 255, 238, 255

 5, 0, 61

 0, 2, 38

 0, 1, 14


 0, 0, 0

 184, 66, 219

 184, 66, 219

 179, 44, 219

 189, 88, 219

 174, 22, 219

 194, 110, 219


 169, 0, 219

 199, 132, 219

 169, 0, 219

 204, 154, 219

 209, 176, 219

 214, 197, 219

 219, 219, 219

 224, 241, 219

 229, 255, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 113, 255



184, 66, 219



239, 0, 149

Triad

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



184, 66, 219



168, 110, 0



0, 152, 172

Complementary

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



184, 66, 219



101, 219, 66

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.



0, 150, 94



184, 66, 219



99, 133, 0

Square

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



184, 66, 219



219, 69, 0



0, 145, 0



0, 150, 238

Rectangle

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



184, 66, 219



248, 0, 99



0, 145, 0



0, 152, 147

Sweetspot

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



184, 66, 219



243, 201, 255



66, 102, 219



120, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 66, 219



206, 41, 255



219, 66, 178



107, 99, 110



134, 0, 173



35, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 66, 101



255, 41, 90



66, 219, 107



110, 99, 101



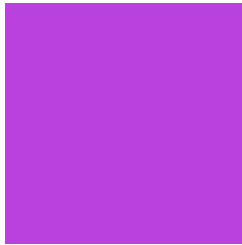
173, 0, 40



46, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 66, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

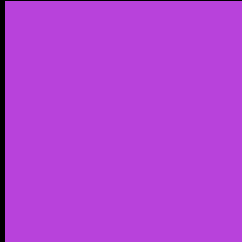
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 66, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

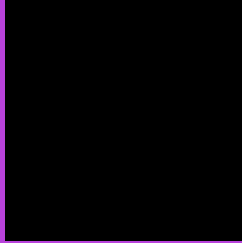
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 66, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 66, 219.

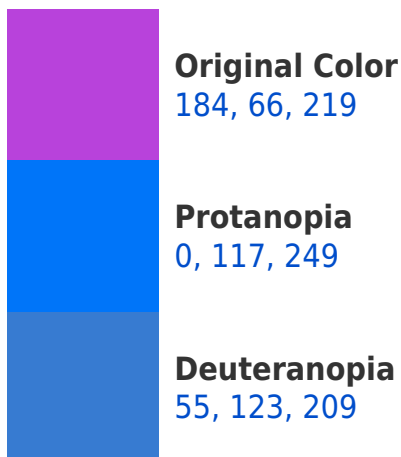



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 66, 219.

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
169, 102, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 66, 219



Protanomaly
67, 98, 238



Deuteranomaly
102, 102, 213



Tritanomaly
174, 89, 150

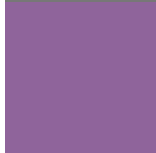
Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 66, 219



Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly
143, 100, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 66, 219 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, 66, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 66, 219)  
}
```

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, 66, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 66, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 66, 219 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, 66, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 66, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 66, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 66, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 66, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 66,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 66, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 66, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 66,  
219) }
```

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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