

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 87, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 87, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 87, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B857A6
RGB	184, 87, 166
RGB Percent	72%, 34%, 65%
CMY	0.2784, 0.6588, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	311°, 41%, 53%
HSV	311°, 53%, 72%
XYZ	30.0583, 19.7599, 38.3062
YIQ	125.0090, 32.4530, 45.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

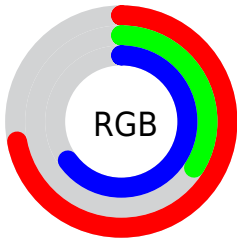
Format	Color
R_{YB}	184, 87, 166
Decimal	12081062
CIE _{Lab}	51.56, 49.43, -24.70
CIE _{LCh}	52, 55.253, 333.449
Yxy	19.7599, 0.3411, 0.2242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290271142 (0xFFB857A6)
YUV	125.0090, 20.2086, 51.7351
Hunter-Lab	44.4521, 42.9096, -19.9761

Details

The RGB color **184, 87, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **87, 184, 105**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 141, 221**, and **128, 32, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 69, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 105, 169**.

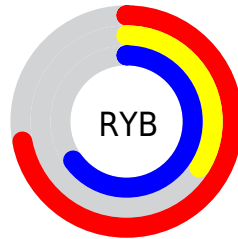
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (34%)

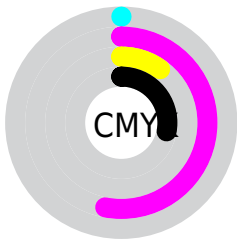
Blue (65%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (65%)

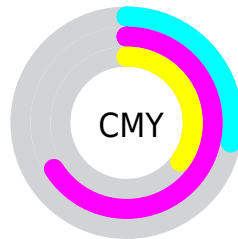


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 87, 166 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, 87, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184, 87, 166



184, 87, 166

255, 255, 255



156, 60, 139



242, 141, 221



128, 32, 114



255, 168, 250



102, 0, 89



255, 196, 255



75, 0, 65



255, 225, 255



52, 0, 43

255, 254, 255



20, 0, 21



0, 0, 0



184, 87, 166



184, 87, 166



184, 69, 163



184, 105, 169

 184, 50, 159

 184, 124, 173

 184, 32, 156

 184, 142, 176

 184, 13, 152

 184, 161, 180

 184, 0, 150

 184, 179, 183

 184, 197, 186

 184, 216, 190

 184, 234, 193

 184, 253, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 108, 202



184, 87, 166



207, 76, 119

Triad

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



184, 87, 166



142, 122, 10



0, 144, 174

Complementary

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



184, 87, 166



87, 184, 105

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, 145, 127



184, 87, 166



93, 135, 36

Square

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



184, 87, 166



179, 105, 35



0, 142, 78



0, 139, 207

Rectangle

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



184, 87, 166



207, 80, 88



0, 142, 78



0, 145, 159

Sweetspot

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



184, 87, 166



240, 201, 233



105, 87, 184



120, 97, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 87, 166



240, 89, 212



184, 87, 118



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



184, 87, 166



240, 89, 212



87, 184, 153



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 87, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

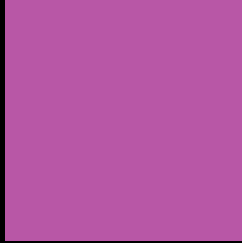
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

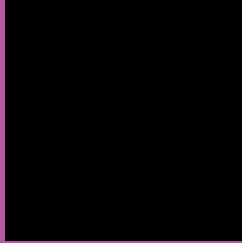
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 87, 166.

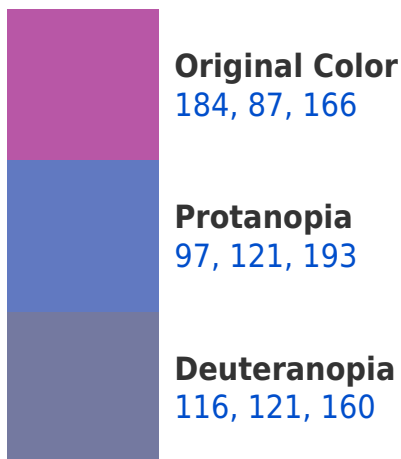



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 87, 166.

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, 101, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 87, 166



Protanomaly

129, 109, 183



Deuteranomaly

141, 109, 162



Tritanomaly

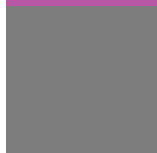
180, 96, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 87, 166



Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly

146, 111, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 87, 166 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, 87, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 87, 166)  
}
```

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, 87, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 87, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 87, 166 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, 87, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 87, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 87, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 87, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 87, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 87,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 87, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 87, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 87,  
166) }
```

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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