

Converting Colors

RGB(185, 100, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(185, 100, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(185, 100, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B96492
RGB	185, 100, 146
RGB Percent	73%, 39%, 57%
CMY	0.2745, 0.6078, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.21, 0.27
HSL	328°, 38%, 56%
HSV	328°, 46%, 73%
XYZ	29.7531, 21.5040, 29.7766
YIQ	130.6590, 35.8940, 32.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

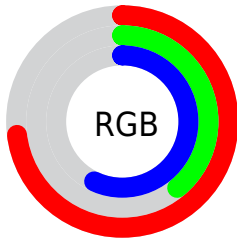
Format	Color
R_{YB}	185, 100, 146
Decimal	12149906
CIE _{Lab}	53.50, 39.94, -10.00
CIE _{LCh}	53, 41.173, 345.949
Yxy	21.5040, 0.3672, 0.2654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290339986 (0xFFB96492)
YUV	130.6590, 7.5631, 47.6571
Hunter-Lab	46.3724, 33.3761, -5.6107

Details

The RGB color **185, 100, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 185, 139**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 153, 200**, and **130, 49, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 82, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 119, 154**.

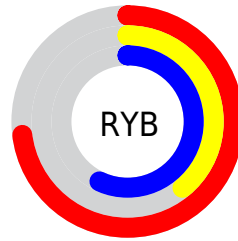
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (39%)

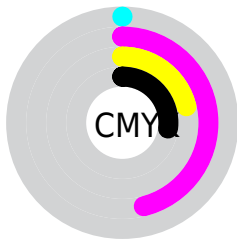
Blue (57%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (57%)

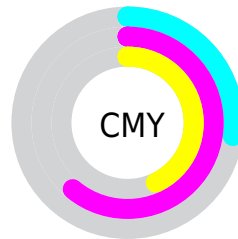


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 185, 100, 146 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 185, 100, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 185, 100, 146

255, 255, 255

 243, 153, 200

 255, 180, 228

 255, 208, 255

 255, 237, 255

 185, 100, 146

 157, 74, 120

 130, 49, 95

 103, 23, 72

 77, 0, 49

 53, 0, 29

 24, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 185, 100, 146

 185, 82, 138

 185, 100, 146


 185, 119, 154

 185, 63, 129

 185, 137, 163

 185, 45, 121

 185, 156, 171

 185, 26, 112

 185, 174, 180

 185, 8, 104

 185, 193, 188

 185, 0, 100

 185, 211, 197

 185, 229, 205

 185, 248, 214

 185, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 111, 177



185, 100, 146



195, 98, 110

Triad

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



185, 100, 146



130, 132, 57



0, 143, 178

Complementary

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



185, 100, 146



100, 185, 139

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, 146, 146



185, 100, 146



90, 140, 77

Square

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



185, 100, 146



163, 120, 58



27, 145, 109



0, 136, 196

Rectangle

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



185, 100, 146



191, 103, 88



27, 145, 109



0, 145, 168

Sweetspot

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



185, 100, 146



240, 206, 224



138, 100, 185



120, 99, 111



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



185, 100, 146



240, 108, 179



185, 100, 104



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



185, 100, 146



240, 108, 179



100, 185, 181



92, 83, 88



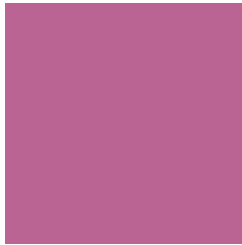
156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 185, 100, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

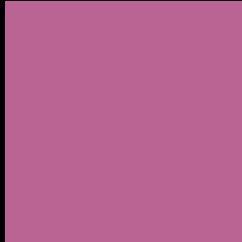
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 185, 100, 146 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 185, 100, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 100, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 100, 146.

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
185, 100, 146

Protanopia
119, 127, 164

Deuteranopia
134, 125, 142



Tritanopia
182, 106, 114

Trichromacy



Original Color
185, 100, 146

Protanomaly
143, 117, 157

Deuteranomaly
153, 116, 143

Tritanomaly
183, 104, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
185, 100, 146

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
151, 120, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 185, 100, 146 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(185, 100, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 100, 146)  
}
```

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(185, 100, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 100, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 185, 100, 146 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(185, 100, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 100, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 100, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 100, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 100, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 100,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 185, 100, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 100, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
100, 146) }
```

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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