

Converting Colors

`RYB(180, 147, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(180, 147, 149) contains.

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Color

R_YB(180, 147, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B49395
RGB	180, 147, 149
RGB Percent	71%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.2941, 0.4235, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.17, 0.29
HSL	356°, 18%, 64%
HSV	356°, 18%, 71%
XYZ	34.6809, 32.7407, 32.9255
YIQ	157.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

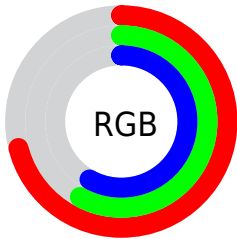
Format	Color
R_{YB}	180, 147, 149
Decimal	11834261
CIE _{Lab}	63.95, 12.68, 3.60
CIE _{LCh}	64, 13.179, 15.870
Yxy	32.7407, 0.3456, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290024341 (0xFFB49395)
YUV	157.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877
Hunter-Lab	57.2195, 8.0555, 5.9367

Details

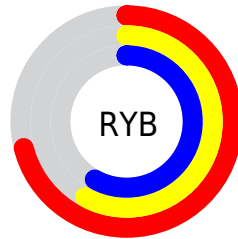
The RYB color **180, 147, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 164, 180**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 201, 203**, and **127, 96, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 129, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 165, 166**.

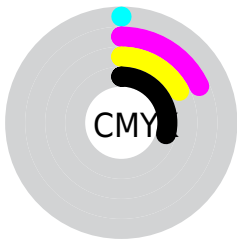
Distribution



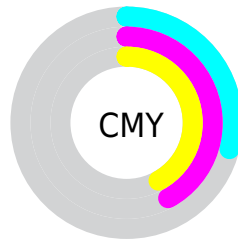
- Red (71%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 180, 147, 149 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 RYB color 180, 147, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 147, 149

255, 255, 255


 236, 201, 203

 255, 229, 231

 180, 147, 149

 153, 121, 123

 127, 96, 98

 101, 72, 75

 77, 50, 52


 53, 28, 31

 34, 4, 6

 0, 0, 0


 180, 147, 149

 180, 129, 132


 180, 147, 149

 180, 165, 166

 180, 111, 115

 180, 182, 183

 180, 93, 98

 180, 191, 201

 180, 75, 81

 180, 200, 219

 180, 57, 64

 180, 209, 237

 180, 39, 48

 180, 219, 255

 180, 21, 31

 180, 218, 255

 180, 3, 14

 180, 0, 11

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 147, 161



180, 147, 149



178, 152, 139

Triad

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



180, 147, 149



138, 159, 153



136, 150, 177

Complementary

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



180, 147, 149



147, 164, 180

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.



126, 146, 171



180, 147, 149



132, 150, 161

Square

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



180, 147, 149



134, 158, 132



125, 144, 162



150, 153, 177

Rectangle

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



180, 147, 149



173, 164, 134



125, 144, 162



132, 149, 176

Sweetspot

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



180, 147, 149



235, 221, 221



178, 147, 180



117, 109, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



180, 147, 149



235, 183, 186



180, 171, 147



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 9



26, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



180, 147, 149



235, 183, 186



147, 159, 180



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 9



26, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 180, 147, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

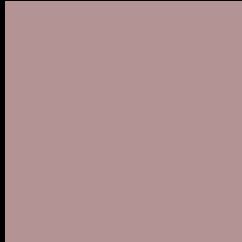
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 180, 147, 149 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](#).

RYB 180, 147, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 180, 147, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 180, 147, 149.

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
180, 147, 149

Protanopia
158, 154, 153

Deuteranopia
173, 150, 148



Tritanopia
181, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 147, 149

Protanomaly

166, 151, 152

Deuteranomaly

176, 149, 148

Tritanomaly

181, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

180, 147, 149

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

165, 153, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 180, 147, 149 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(180, 147, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 147, 149)  
}
```

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(180, 147, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 147, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 180, 147, 149 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(180, 147, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 147, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 147, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 147, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 147, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 147,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 180, 147, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 147, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
147, 149) }
```

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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