

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 116, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 116, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 116, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B074E2
RGB	176, 116, 226
RGB Percent	69%, 45%, 89%
CMY	0.3098, 0.5451, 0.1137
CMYK	0.22, 0.49, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	273°, 65%, 67%
HSV	273°, 49%, 89%
XYZ	37.8774, 27.2119, 75.2076
YIQ	146.4800, 0.4500, 46.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

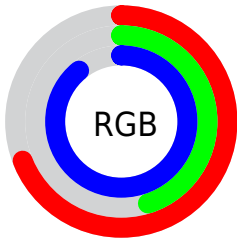
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 116, 226
Decimal	11564258
CIE Lab	59.17, 43.94, -47.19
CIE LCh	59, 64.477, 312.956
Yxy	27.2119, 0.2700, 0.1940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289754338 (0xFFB074E2)
YUV	146.4800, 39.2034, 25.8890
Hunter-Lab	52.1650, 38.3213, -48.9643

Details

The RGB color **176, 116, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 226, 116**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 169, 255**, and **121, 65, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 93, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 139, 226**.

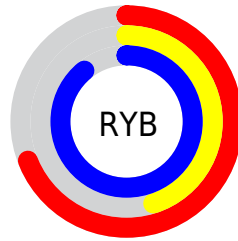
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (45%)

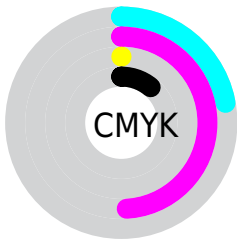
Blue (89%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (89%)

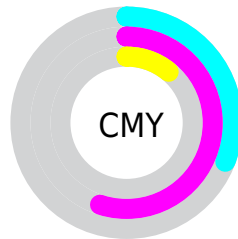


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (11%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 116, 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 176, 116, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 116, 226

255, 255, 255

 234, 169, 255

 255, 197, 255

 255, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 176, 116, 226

 148, 90, 198

 121, 65, 170

 94, 40, 143

 67, 14, 117

 40, 0, 92

 17, 0, 68


 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 176, 116, 226


 176, 116, 226

 166, 93, 226


 186, 139, 226

 155, 71, 226

 197, 161, 226

 145, 48, 226

 207, 184, 226

 135, 26, 226

 217, 206, 226

 125, 3, 226

 227, 229, 226

 123, 0, 226

 238, 252, 226

 248, 255, 226

 255, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 141, 253



176, 116, 226



228, 92, 177

Triad

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



176, 116, 226



196, 128, 19



0, 169, 166

Complementary

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



176, 116, 226



166, 226, 116

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, 167, 107



176, 116, 226



147, 147, 0

Square

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



176, 116, 226



231, 104, 67



82, 160, 52



0, 166, 219

Rectangle

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



176, 116, 226



242, 85, 139



82, 160, 52



0, 169, 147

Sweetspot

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



176, 116, 226



238, 217, 255



116, 167, 226



117, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 116, 226



188, 107, 255



226, 116, 222



107, 101, 112



96, 0, 176



26, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 116, 166



255, 107, 174



116, 226, 120



112, 101, 106



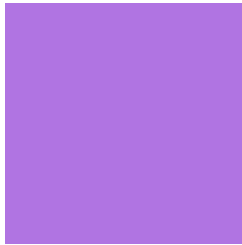
176, 0, 80



48, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 116, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

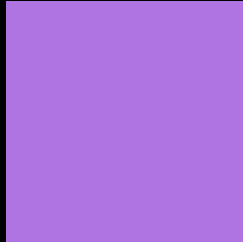
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 176, 116, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

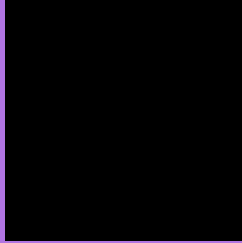
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 176, 116, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 116, 226.

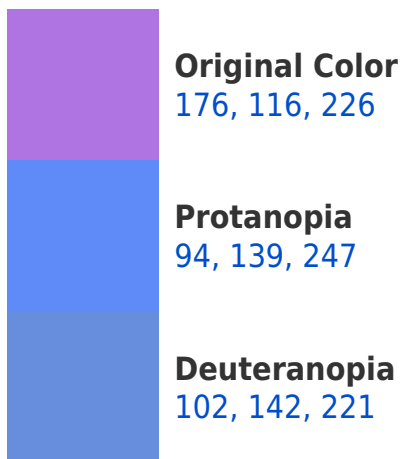


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 116, 226.

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





Tritanopia
162, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 116, 226



Protanomaly

124, 131, 239



Deuteranomaly

129, 133, 223



Tritanomaly

167, 128, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 116, 226



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

157, 135, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 116, 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(176, 116, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 116, 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(176, 116, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 116, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 116, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

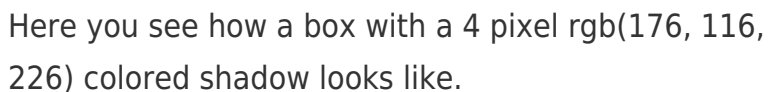
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 116, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 116, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 116, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
116, 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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