

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 123, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 123, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 123, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B07BA1
RGB	176, 123, 161
RGB Percent	69%, 48%, 63%
CMY	0.3098, 0.5176, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.09, 0.31
HSL	317°, 25%, 59%
HSV	317°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	31.4205, 25.9692, 37.0747
YIQ	143.1790, 19.3900, 23.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

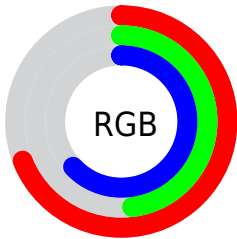
Format	Color
RYB	176, 123, 161
Decimal	11565985
CIELab	58.01, 26.72, -12.06
CIELCh	58, 29.319, 335.712
Yxy	25.9692, 0.3326, 0.2749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289756065 (0xFFB07BA1)
YUV	143.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840
Hunter-Lab	50.9600, 20.8779, -7.4630

Details

The RGB color **176, 123, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **123, 176, 138**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 176, 216**, and **123, 73, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 105, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 141, 166**.

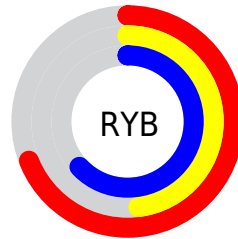
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (48%)

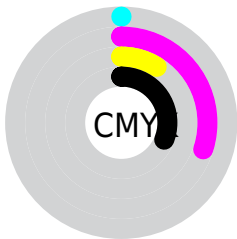
Blue (63%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (63%)

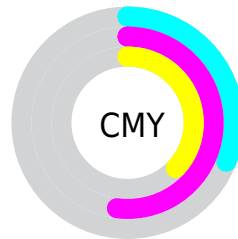


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 123, 161 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, 123, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 123, 161

255, 255, 255

 232, 176, 216

 255, 204, 244

 255, 232, 255

 176, 123, 161

 149, 98, 135

 123, 73, 109

 97, 50, 85

 72, 27, 62

 49, 4, 40


 28, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 176, 123, 161

 176, 105, 156

 176, 123, 161

 176, 141, 166

■ 176, 88, 151

■ 176, 158, 171

■ 176, 70, 146

■ 176, 176, 176

■ 176, 53, 141

■ 176, 193, 181

■ 176, 35, 136

■ 176, 211, 186

■ 176, 17, 131

■ 176, 229, 191

■ 176, 0, 126

■ 176, 246, 196

■ 176, 255, 201

■ 176, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 131, 181



176, 123, 161



189, 120, 135

Triad

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



176, 123, 161



152, 139, 88



47, 152, 168

Complementary

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



176, 123, 161



123, 176, 138

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.



63, 153, 144



176, 123, 161



124, 147, 97

Square

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



176, 123, 161



174, 131, 93



94, 152, 117



72, 148, 185

Rectangle

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



176, 123, 161



190, 121, 118



94, 152, 117



49, 153, 161

Sweetspot

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



176, 123, 161



230, 209, 224



137, 123, 176



115, 102, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 123, 161



230, 147, 206



176, 123, 135



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 110



26, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



176, 123, 161



230, 147, 206



123, 176, 164



89, 80, 87



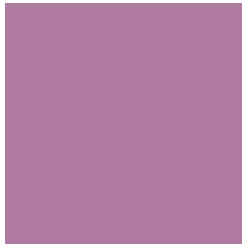
153, 0, 110



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 123, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

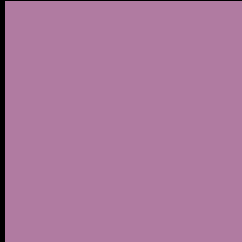
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

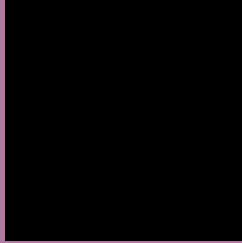
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 123, 161.

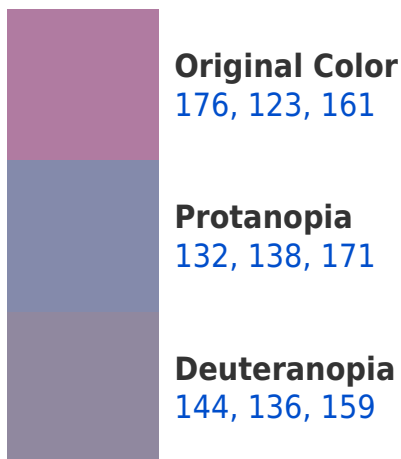


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 123, 161.

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
173, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 123, 161

Protanomaly
148, 133, 167

Deuteranomaly
156, 131, 160

Tritanomaly
174, 126, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 123, 161

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
155, 136, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 123, 161 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, 123, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 123, 161)  
}
```

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, 123, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 123, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 123, 161 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, 123, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 123, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 123, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 123, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 123, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 123,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 123, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 123, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
123, 161) }
```

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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