

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 137, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 137, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 137, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B089C4
RGB	176, 137, 196
RGB Percent	69%, 54%, 77%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4627, 0.2314
CMYK	0.10, 0.30, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	280°, 33%, 65%
HSV	280°, 30%, 77%
XYZ	36.8140, 31.1069, 56.2885
YIQ	155.3870, 4.3050, 26.6170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

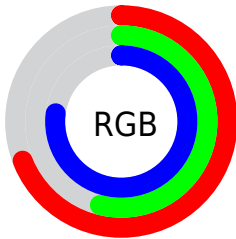
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 137, 196
Decimal	11569604
CIE _{Lab}	62.60, 25.69, -25.00
CIE _{LCh}	63, 35.845, 315.773
Yxy	31.1069, 0.2964, 0.2504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289759684 (0xFFB089C4)
YUV	155.3870, 20.0222, 18.0776
Hunter-Lab	55.7736, 20.2170, -20.7958

Details

The RGB color **176, 137, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 196, 137**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 191, 253**, and **123, 87, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 117, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 157, 196**.

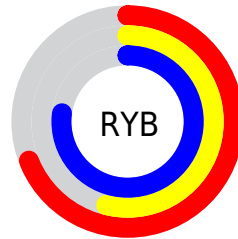
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (54%)

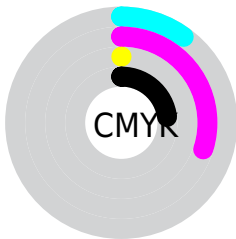
Blue (77%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (77%)

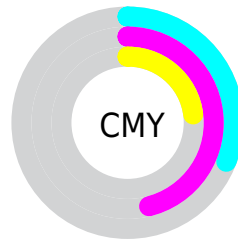


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 137, 196 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, 137, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 137, 196

255, 255, 255

 232, 191, 253

 255, 219, 255

 255, 247, 255

 176, 137, 196

 149, 111, 169


 123, 87, 142

 97, 63, 116

 73, 40, 92

 49, 18, 68

 29, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 176, 137, 196


 176, 137, 196

 169, 117, 196

 183, 157, 196

 163, 98, 196


 189, 176, 196

 156, 78, 196

 196, 196, 196

 149, 59, 196

 203, 215, 196

 143, 39, 196

 209, 235, 196

 136, 19, 196

 216, 255, 196

 130, 0, 196

 223, 255, 196

 229, 255, 196

 236, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 149, 212



176, 137, 196



204, 128, 168

Triad

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



176, 137, 196



185, 144, 90



22, 168, 168

Complementary

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



176, 137, 196



157, 196, 137

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.



78, 167, 135



176, 137, 196



155, 155, 89

Square

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



176, 137, 196



206, 133, 107



120, 163, 106



0, 166, 196

Rectangle

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



176, 137, 196



212, 126, 146



120, 163, 106



44, 168, 157

Sweetspot

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



176, 137, 196



247, 232, 255



137, 158, 196



123, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 137, 196



224, 163, 255



196, 137, 187



94, 87, 97



106, 0, 161



22, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 137, 157



255, 163, 194



137, 196, 146



97, 87, 90



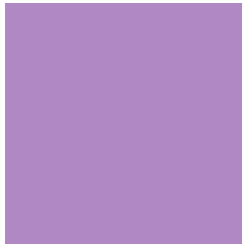
161, 0, 54



33, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 137, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

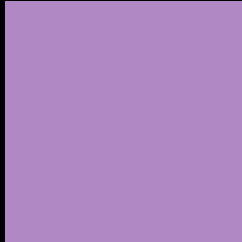
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 137, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

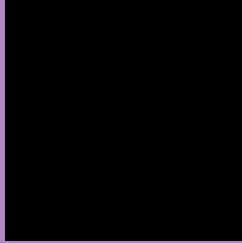
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 176, 137, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 137, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 137, 196.

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
176, 137, 196

Protanopia
136, 150, 205

Deuteranopia
144, 149, 194



Tritanopia
170, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 137, 196

Protanomaly
151, 145, 202

Deuteranomaly
156, 145, 195

Tritanomaly
172, 142, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 137, 196

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
163, 148, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 137, 196 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, 137, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 137, 196)  
}
```

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, 137, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 137, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 137, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

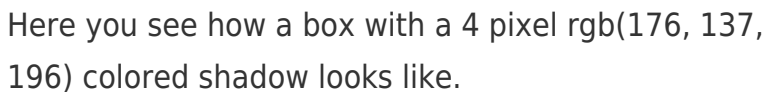
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 137, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 137, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 137, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 137, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 137, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 137, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 137, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 137, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
137, 196) }
```

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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