

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 141, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 141, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 141, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08DB1
RGB	176, 141, 177
RGB Percent	69%, 55%, 69%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4471, 0.3059
CMYK	0.01, 0.20, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	298°, 19%, 62%
HSV	298°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	35.3652, 31.4542, 45.8023
YIQ	155.5690, 9.3040, 18.6160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

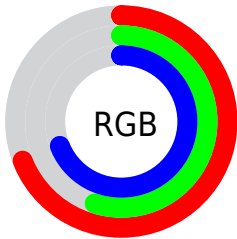
Format	Color
RYB	176, 141, 177
Decimal	11570609
CIELab	62.89, 19.58, -13.84
CIELCh	63, 23.981, 324.753
Yxy	31.4542, 0.3140, 0.2793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289760689 (0xFFB08DB1)
YUV	155.5690, 10.5655, 17.9180
Hunter-Lab	56.0840, 14.4106, -9.1617

Details

The RGB color **176, 141, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 177, 141**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 195, 233**, and **123, 91, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 123, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 159, 177**.

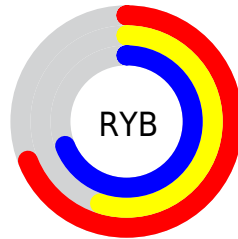
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (55%)

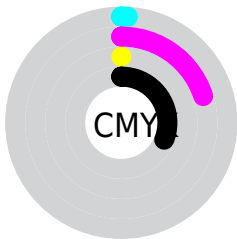
Blue (69%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (69%)

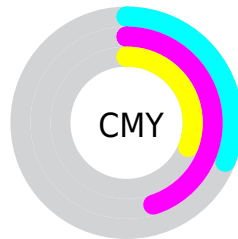


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 141, 177 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, 141, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 141, 177

255, 255, 255

 232, 195, 233

 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255


 176, 141, 177


 149, 115, 150

 123, 91, 124

 98, 67, 99

 74, 44, 75

 51, 23, 53

 31, 0, 32


 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 176, 141, 177

 176, 141, 177

 176, 123, 177

 176, 159, 177

 175, 106, 177

 177, 176, 177

 175, 88, 177


 177, 194, 177

 174, 70, 177


 178, 212, 177

 174, 53, 177

 178, 230, 177

 173, 35, 177

 179, 247, 177

 173, 17, 177

 179, 255, 177

 172, 0, 177

 180, 255, 177

 180, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 148, 191



176, 141, 177



192, 137, 157

Triad

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



176, 141, 177



171, 149, 110



89, 164, 169

Complementary

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



176, 141, 177



142, 177, 141

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.



102, 164, 148



176, 141, 177



149, 156, 113

Square

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



176, 141, 177



188, 142, 118



125, 161, 127



96, 161, 186

Rectangle

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



176, 141, 177



195, 137, 142



125, 161, 127



91, 164, 162

Sweetspot

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



176, 141, 177



229, 216, 230



141, 142, 177



115, 107, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 141, 177



228, 174, 230



177, 141, 160



89, 80, 89



149, 0, 153



25, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 141, 142



230, 174, 176



141, 177, 158



89, 80, 81



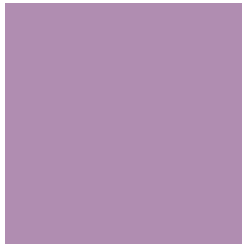
153, 0, 4



26, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 141, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

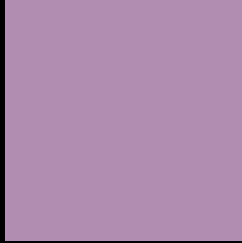
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

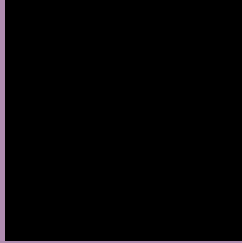
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 141, 177.

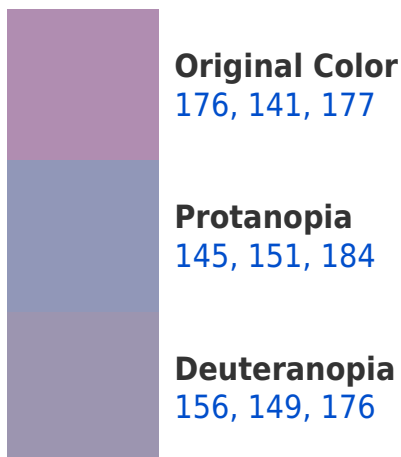


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 141, 177.

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, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 141, 177

Protanomaly
156, 147, 181

Deuteranomaly
163, 146, 176

Tritanomaly
174, 144, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 141, 177

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
163, 151, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 141, 177 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, 141, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 141, 177)  
}
```

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, 141, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 141, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 141, 177 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, 141, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 141, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 141, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 141, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 141, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 141, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
141, 177) }
```

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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