

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 142, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 142, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 142, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08EBD
RGB	176, 142, 189
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 74%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4431, 0.2588
CMYK	0.07, 0.25, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	283°, 26%, 65%
HSV	283°, 25%, 74%
XYZ	36.7628, 32.2502, 52.4314
YIQ	157.5240, 5.1770, 21.8250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

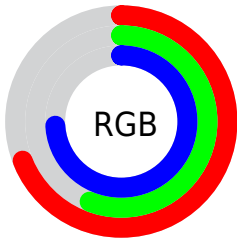
Format	Color
RYB	176, 142, 189
Decimal	11570877
CIELab	63.55, 21.42, -19.61
CIELCh	64, 29.037, 317.524
Yxy	32.2502, 0.3027, 0.2656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289760957 (0xFFB08EBD)
YUV	157.5240, 15.5177, 16.2035
Hunter-Lab	56.7893, 16.1715, -14.9877

Details

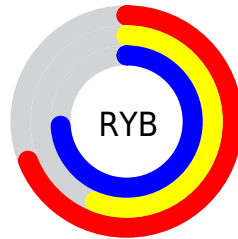
The RGB color **176, 142, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **155, 189, 142**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 196, 245**, and **123, 91, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 123, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 161, 189**.

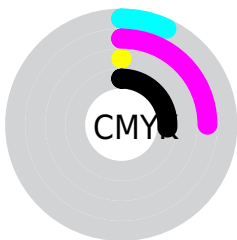
Distribution



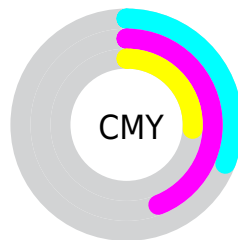
- Red (69%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 142, 189 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, 142, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 142, 189


255, 255, 255

 232, 196, 245

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 176, 142, 189

 149, 116, 162

 123, 91, 136

 98, 68, 110

 73, 45, 86

 50, 23, 62

 30, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 176, 142, 189

 176, 142, 189

■ 171, 123, 189

■ 181, 161, 189

■ 166, 104, 189

■ 186, 180, 189

■ 160, 85, 189

■ 192, 199, 189

■ 155, 66, 189

■ 197, 218, 189

■ 150, 47, 189

■ 202, 236, 189

■ 145, 29, 189

■ 207, 255, 189

■ 139, 10, 189

■ 213, 255, 189

■ 137, 0, 189

■ 218, 255, 189

■ 223, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 151, 203



176, 142, 189



198, 136, 166

Triad

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



176, 142, 189



182, 149, 104



72, 168, 169

Complementary

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



176, 142, 189



155, 189, 142

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.



97, 167, 142



176, 142, 189



156, 157, 104

Square

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



176, 142, 189



199, 140, 117



127, 164, 118



73, 165, 191

Rectangle

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



176, 142, 189



205, 134, 148



127, 164, 118



79, 168, 160

Sweetspot

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



176, 142, 189



240, 228, 245



142, 155, 189



120, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 142, 189



224, 171, 245



189, 142, 179



92, 85, 94



114, 0, 158



22, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 142, 155



245, 171, 192



142, 189, 152



94, 85, 88



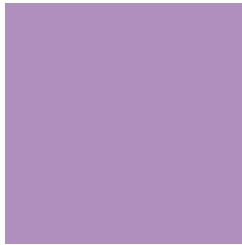
158, 0, 44



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 142, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

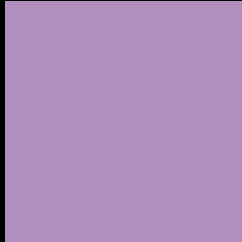
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

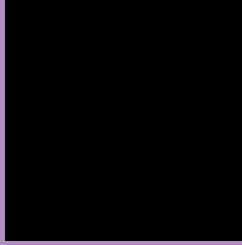
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 142, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 142, 189.

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, 142, 189

Protanopia
143, 152, 196

Deuteranopia
152, 151, 187



Tritanopia

171, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 142, 189

Protanomaly
155, 148, 193

Deuteranomaly
161, 148, 188

Tritanomaly
173, 146, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 142, 189

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
165, 152, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 142, 189 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, 142, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 142, 189)  
}
```

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, 142, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 142, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 142, 189 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, 142, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 142, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 142, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 142, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 142, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 142,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 142, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 142, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
142, 189) }
```

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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