

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 142, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 142, 190) contains.

RGB(176, 142, 190)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(176, 142, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08EBE
RGB	176, 142, 190
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 75%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4431, 0.2549
CMYK	0.07, 0.25, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	282°, 27%, 65%
HSV	282°, 25%, 75%
XYZ	36.8718, 32.2938, 53.0052
YIQ	157.6380, 4.8560, 22.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

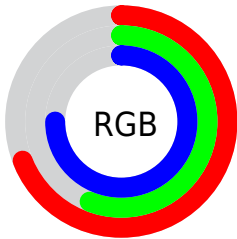
Format	Color
RYB	176, 142, 190
Decimal	11570878
CIELab	63.58, 21.62, -20.12
CIELCh	64, 29.532, 317.066
Yxy	32.2938, 0.3018, 0.2643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289760958 (0xFFB08EBE)
YUV	157.6380, 15.9545, 16.1035
Hunter-Lab	56.8276, 16.3687, -15.5225

Details

The RGB color **176, 142, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 190, 142**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 196, 246**, and **123, 91, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 123, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 161, 190**.

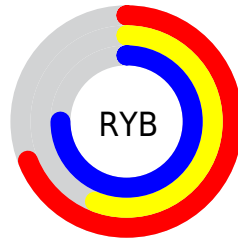
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (56%)

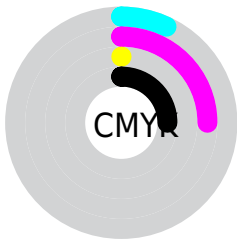
Blue (75%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (75%)

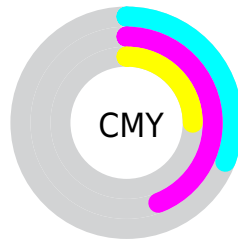


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 142, 190 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, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 142, 190

255, 255, 255

 232, 196, 246

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 176, 142, 190

 149, 116, 163

 123, 91, 137

 98, 68, 111

 73, 45, 86

 50, 23, 63

 30, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 176, 142, 190

 176, 142, 190

170, 123, 190

182, 161, 190

165, 104, 190

187, 180, 190

159, 85, 190

193, 199, 190

154, 66, 190

198, 218, 190

148, 47, 190

204, 237, 190

143, 28, 190

209, 255, 190

137, 9, 190

215, 255, 190

135, 0, 190

220, 255, 190

226, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 151, 204



176, 142, 190



199, 135, 167

Triad

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



176, 142, 190



182, 148, 103



70, 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, 142, 190



156, 190, 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.



96, 168, 141



176, 142, 190



157, 157, 103

Square

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



176, 142, 190



200, 140, 117



127, 164, 117



70, 166, 192

Rectangle

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



176, 142, 190



205, 134, 149



127, 164, 117



77, 168, 160

Sweetspot

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



176, 142, 190



242, 228, 247



142, 156, 190



121, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



176, 142, 190



226, 173, 247



190, 142, 180



92, 85, 94



112, 0, 158



22, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 142, 156



247, 173, 195



142, 190, 152



94, 85, 88



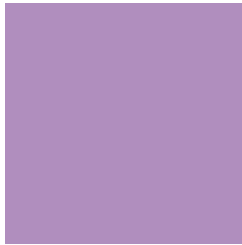
158, 0, 46



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 142, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

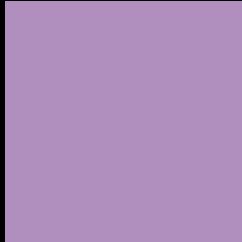
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

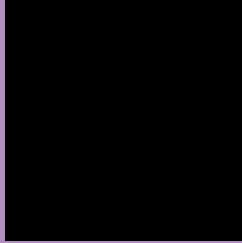
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 142, 190.

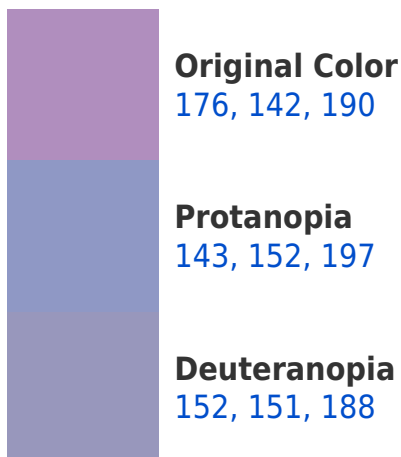


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 142, 190.

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
171, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 142, 190

Protanomaly
155, 148, 194

Deuteranomaly
161, 148, 189

Tritanomaly
173, 146, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 142, 190

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
165, 152, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 142, 190 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, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 142, 190)  
}
```

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, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 142, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 142, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 142, 190) }
```

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, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 142, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 142, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 142,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 142, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
142, 190) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor