

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 155, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 155, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 155, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09BD4
RGB	176, 155, 212
RGB Percent	69%, 61%, 83%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3922, 0.1686
CMYK	0.17, 0.27, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	262°, 40%, 72%
HSV	262°, 27%, 83%
XYZ	41.5095, 37.4263, 67.3236
YIQ	167.7770, -5.7810, 22.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

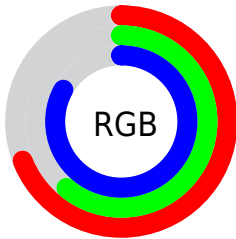
Format	Color
RYB	176, 155, 212
Decimal	11574228
CIELab	67.60, 19.02, -26.26
CIELCh	68, 32.423, 305.926
Yxy	37.4263, 0.2838, 0.2559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289764308 (0xFFB09BD4)
YUV	167.7770, 21.8019, 7.2116
Hunter-Lab	61.1770, 14.0551, -22.4231

Details

The RGB color **176, 155, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 212, 155**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 210, 255**, and **123, 104, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 134, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 176, 212**.

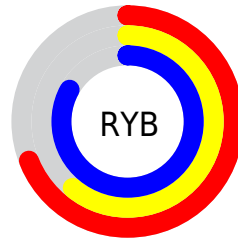
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (61%)

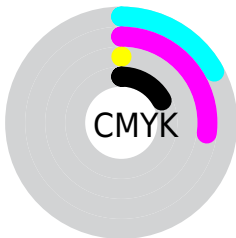
Blue (83%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (83%)

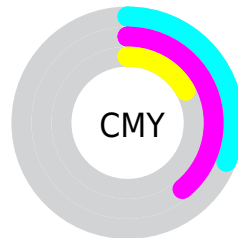


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 155, 212 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, 155, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 155, 212

255, 255, 255

 232, 210, 255

 255, 238, 255

 176, 155, 212


 149, 129, 184

 123, 104, 157

 97, 80, 131

 73, 56, 106

 49, 35, 81

 26, 14, 58


 0, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0

 176, 155, 212

 176, 155, 212

 163, 134, 212

 189, 176, 212

 149, 113, 212

 203, 197, 212

 136, 91, 212

 216, 219, 212

 122, 70, 212

 230, 240, 212


 109, 49, 212

 243, 255, 212

 96, 28, 212

 255, 255, 212

 82, 7, 212

 78, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 165, 222



176, 155, 212



207, 146, 189

Triad

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



176, 155, 212



205, 155, 112



78, 181, 170

Complementary

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



176, 155, 212



191, 212, 155

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.



113, 179, 140



176, 155, 212



179, 165, 106

Square

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



176, 155, 212



220, 146, 132



147, 173, 116



62, 179, 198

Rectangle

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



176, 155, 212



218, 143, 170



147, 173, 116



89, 180, 159

Sweetspot

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



176, 155, 212



242, 235, 255



155, 191, 212



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 155, 212



203, 173, 255



204, 155, 212



100, 96, 107



63, 0, 171



16, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 155, 191



255, 173, 225



163, 212, 155



107, 96, 103



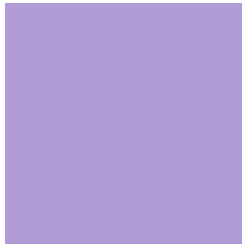
171, 0, 108



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 155, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

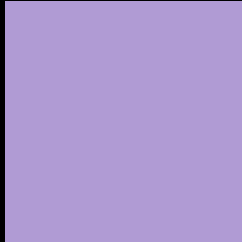
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

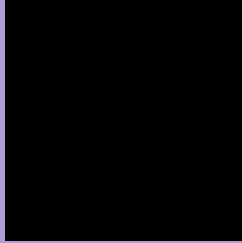
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 155, 212.

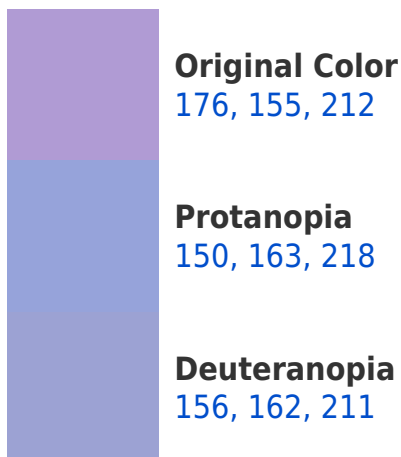



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 155, 212.

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
170, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 155, 212

Protanomaly
159, 160, 216

Deuteranomaly
163, 159, 211

Tritanomaly
172, 159, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 155, 212

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
171, 163, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 155, 212 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, 155, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 155, 212)  
}
```

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, 155, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 155, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 155, 212 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, 155, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 155, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 155, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 155, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 155, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 155,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 155, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 155, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
155, 212) }
```

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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