

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 156, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 156, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 156, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09CC7
RGB	176, 156, 199
RGB Percent	69%, 61%, 78%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3882, 0.2196
CMYK	0.12, 0.22, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	268°, 28%, 70%
HSV	268°, 22%, 78%
XYZ	40.1018, 37.1306, 59.0862
YIQ	166.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

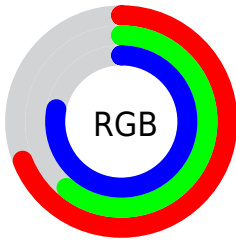
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 156, 199
Decimal	11574471
CIE Lab	67.37, 15.64, -19.38
CIE LCh	67, 24.904, 308.897
Yxy	37.1306, 0.2942, 0.2724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289764551 (0xFFB09CC7)
YUV	166.8820, 15.8342, 7.9965
Hunter-Lab	60.9349, 10.8364, -14.8368

Details

The RGB color **176, 156, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 199, 156**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 211, 255**, and **123, 105, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 136, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 176, 199**.

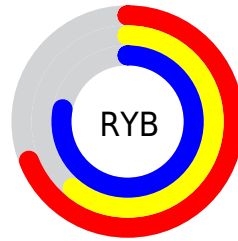
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (61%)

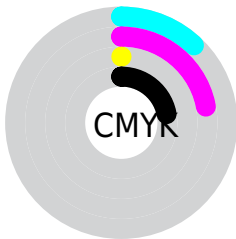
Blue (78%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (78%)

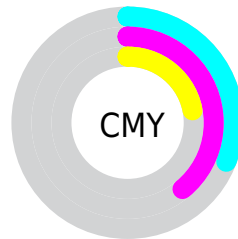


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 156, 199 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, 156, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 156, 199

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 211, 255

■ 255, 239, 255

■ 176, 156, 199

■ 149, 130, 172

■ 123, 105, 145

■ 98, 81, 119

■ 74, 57, 94

■ 50, 36, 71

■ 28, 15, 48

■ 0, 0, 27

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 176, 156, 199

■ 176, 156, 199

 165, 136, 199

 187, 176, 199

 155, 116, 199


 197, 196, 199

 144, 96, 199

 208, 216, 199

 133, 76, 199


 219, 236, 199

 123, 57, 199


 229, 255, 199

 112, 37, 199

 240, 255, 199

 101, 17, 199

 251, 255, 199

 93, 0, 199

 255, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 164, 208



176, 156, 199



198, 150, 181

Triad

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



176, 156, 199



194, 157, 123



103, 177, 170

Complementary

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



176, 156, 199



179, 199, 156

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.



123, 175, 147



176, 156, 199



174, 165, 120

Square

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



176, 156, 199



207, 151, 137



149, 171, 129



98, 175, 191

Rectangle

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



176, 156, 199



207, 148, 166



149, 171, 129



109, 177, 162

Sweetspot

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



176, 156, 199



247, 240, 255



156, 180, 199



123, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 156, 199



220, 189, 255



197, 156, 199



94, 90, 99



76, 0, 163



17, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 156, 179



255, 189, 224



158, 199, 156



99, 90, 95



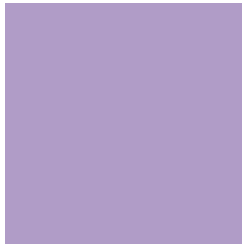
163, 0, 87



36, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 156, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

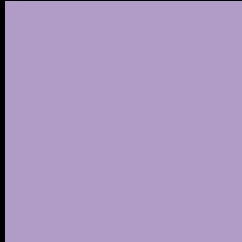
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

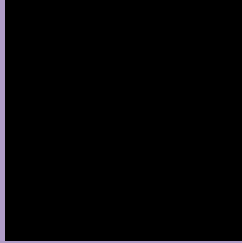
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 199.

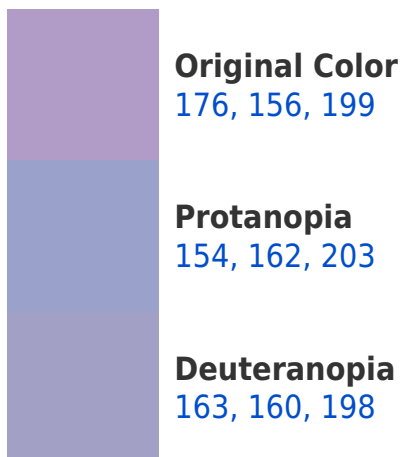



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 199.

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
172, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 156, 199

Protanomaly
162, 160, 202

Deuteranomaly
168, 159, 198

Tritanomaly
173, 159, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 156, 199

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
170, 163, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 156, 199 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, 156, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 156, 199)  
}
```

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, 156, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 156, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 156, 199 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, 156, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 156, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 156, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 156, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 156, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 156, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
156, 199) }
```

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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