

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 156, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 156, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 156, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09CD3
RGB	176, 156, 211
RGB Percent	69%, 61%, 83%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3882, 0.1725
CMYK	0.17, 0.26, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	262°, 38%, 72%
HSV	262°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	41.5508, 37.7102, 66.7168
YIQ	168.2500, -5.7350, 21.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

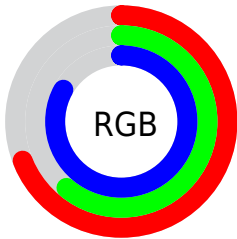
Format	Color
RYB	176, 156, 211
Decimal	11574483
CIELab	67.81, 18.24, -25.38
CIElCh	68, 31.253, 305.707
Yxy	37.7102, 0.2846, 0.2583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289764563 (0xFFB09CD3)
YUV	168.2500, 21.0758, 6.7968
Hunter-Lab	61.4086, 13.3131, -21.4291

Details

The RGB color **176, 156, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 211, 156**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 211, 255**, and **123, 105, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 135, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 177, 211**.

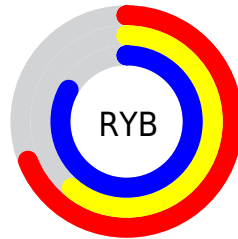
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (61%)

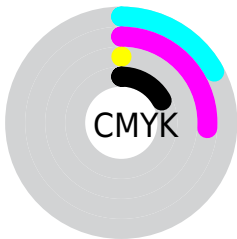
Blue (83%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (83%)

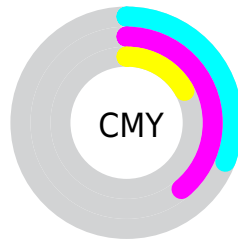


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 156, 211 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, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 156, 211

255, 255, 255

 232, 211, 255

 255, 239, 255

 176, 156, 211

 149, 130, 183

 123, 105, 156

 97, 80, 130

 73, 57, 105

 49, 36, 80

 26, 15, 57

 0, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 156, 211

■ 176, 156, 211

■ 163, 135, 211

■ 189, 177, 211

■ 149, 114, 211

■ 203, 198, 211

■ 136, 93, 211

■ 216, 219, 211

■ 122, 72, 211

■ 230, 240, 211

■ 109, 51, 211

■ 243, 255, 211

■ 95, 29, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 82, 8, 211

■ 77, 0, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 166, 221



176, 156, 211



206, 147, 189

Triad

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



176, 156, 211



204, 156, 114



84, 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, 156, 211



191, 211, 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.



116, 179, 141



176, 156, 211



179, 165, 109

Square

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



176, 156, 211



219, 147, 134



149, 173, 119



70, 179, 197

Rectangle

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



176, 156, 211



217, 144, 170



149, 173, 119



94, 180, 160

Sweetspot

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



176, 156, 211



242, 235, 255



156, 192, 211



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 156, 211



205, 176, 255



203, 156, 211



98, 94, 105



61, 0, 168



15, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 156, 191



255, 176, 226



164, 211, 156



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 107



41, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 156, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

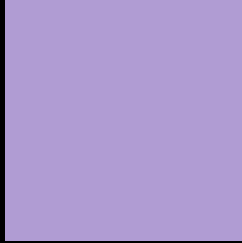
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

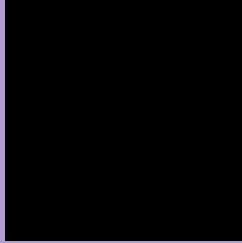
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 211.

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, 156, 211

Protanopia
151, 163, 216

Deuteranopia
158, 162, 210



Tritanopia
170, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 156, 211

Protanomaly
160, 160, 214

Deuteranomaly
165, 160, 210

Tritanomaly
172, 160, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 156, 211

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
171, 164, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 156, 211 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 156, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 156, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 156, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 156, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 156, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 156, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
156, 211) }
```

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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