

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 162, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 162, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 162, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A2F8
RGB	176, 162, 248
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 97%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3647, 0.0275
CMYK	0.29, 0.35, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	250°, 86%, 80%
HSV	250°, 35%, 97%
XYZ	47.7681, 41.8481, 94.3668
YIQ	175.9900, -19.2620, 29.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

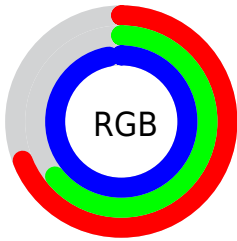
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 162, 248
Decimal	11576056
CIE Lab	70.77, 23.54, -41.09
CIE LCh	71, 47.353, 299.807
Yxy	41.8481, 0.2596, 0.2275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766136 (0xFFB0A2F8)
YUV	175.9900, 35.5009, 0.0088
Hunter-Lab	64.6901, 18.5993, -41.2063

Details

The RGB color **176, 162, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **234, 248, 162**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 217, 255**, and **121, 110, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 137, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 187, 248**.

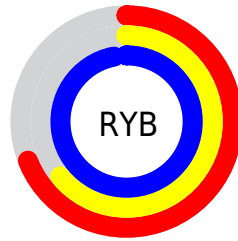
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

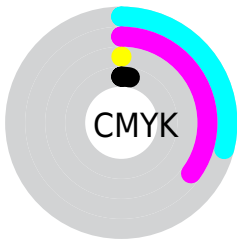
Blue (97%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (97%)

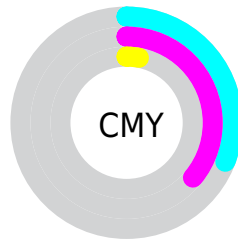


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 162, 248 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, 162, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 162, 248


255, 255, 255

 233, 217, 255

 255, 245, 255

 176, 162, 248

 148, 136, 219

 121, 110, 191

 95, 86, 164

 68, 63, 137

 41, 41, 111

 7, 20, 86


 0, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40


 0, 1, 18

 176, 162, 248

 176, 162, 248

 155, 137, 248


 197, 187, 248

 134, 112, 248

 218, 212, 248


 114, 88, 248


 238, 236, 248

 93, 63, 248

 255, 255, 248

 72, 38, 248

 51, 13, 248

 40, 0, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 178, 255



176, 162, 248



226, 146, 217

Triad

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



176, 162, 248



234, 155, 99



0, 195, 171

Complementary

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



176, 162, 248



234, 248, 162

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.



102, 191, 128



176, 162, 248



200, 171, 85

Square

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



176, 162, 248



253, 142, 133



156, 183, 96



0, 194, 215

Rectangle

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



176, 162, 248



246, 139, 190



156, 183, 96



49, 194, 156

Sweetspot

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



176, 162, 248



234, 230, 255



162, 235, 248



115, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 162, 248



165, 148, 255



218, 162, 248



114, 112, 125



31, 0, 189



10, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

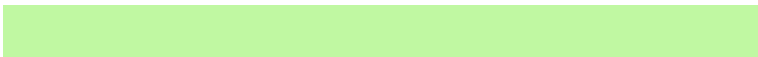
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



248, 162, 234



255, 148, 238



192, 248, 162



125, 112, 123



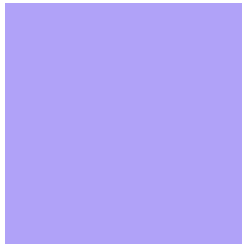
189, 0, 158



61, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 162, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

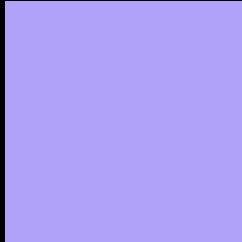
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 248 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

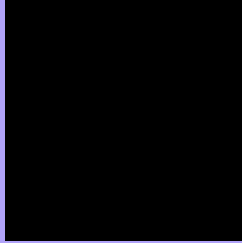
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 162, 248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 162, 248.

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, 162, 248

Protanopia
145, 170, 255

Deuteranopia
146, 171, 246



Tritanopia
164, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 162, 248

Protanomaly
156, 167, 252

Deuteranomaly
157, 168, 247

Tritanomaly
168, 170, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 162, 248

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
176, 171, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 162, 248 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, 162, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 162, 248)  
}
```

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, 162, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 162, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 162, 248 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

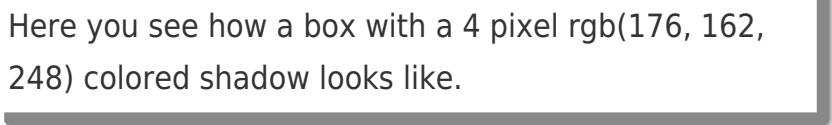
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 162, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 162, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 162, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 162, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162,  
248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 162, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 162, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
162, 248) }
```

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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