

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 166, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 166, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 166, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A6DE
RGB	176, 166, 222
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 87%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3490, 0.1294
CMYK	0.21, 0.25, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	251°, 46%, 76%
HSV	251°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	44.7255, 41.7765, 74.8136
YIQ	175.3740, -12.0160, 19.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

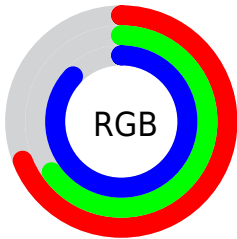
Format	Color
R _{YB}	176, 166, 222
Decimal	11577054
CIE _{Lab}	70.72, 15.13, -26.97
CIE _{LCh}	71, 30.924, 299.284
Yxy	41.7765, 0.2773, 0.2590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767134 (0xFFB0A6DE)
YUV	175.3740, 22.9866, 0.5490
Hunter-Lab	64.6347, 10.4066, -23.3829

Details

The RGB color **176, 166, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 222, 166**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 221, 255**, and **123, 114, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 144, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 188, 222**.

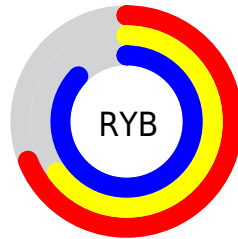
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (65%)

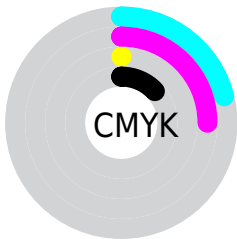
Blue (87%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (87%)

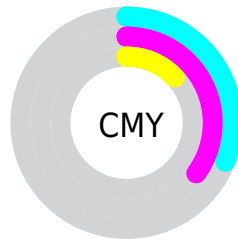


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 166, 222 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, 166, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 166, 222

255, 255, 255

 232, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255


 176, 166, 222


 149, 140, 194

 123, 114, 167

 97, 90, 140

 72, 66, 114

 48, 44, 90

 24, 23, 66

 5, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 176, 166, 222


 176, 166, 222

 158, 144, 222


 194, 188, 222

 140, 122, 222

 212, 210, 222

 121, 99, 222

 231, 233, 222

 103, 77, 222

 249, 255, 222

 85, 55, 222

 255, 255, 222

 67, 33, 222

 48, 11, 222

 40, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 176, 229



176, 166, 222



208, 157, 202

Triad

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



176, 166, 222



216, 161, 126



99, 188, 171

Complementary

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



176, 166, 222



212, 222, 166

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.



131, 186, 143



176, 166, 222



193, 171, 117

Square

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



176, 166, 222



228, 154, 147



164, 180, 123



81, 188, 200

Rectangle

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



176, 166, 222



222, 153, 184



164, 180, 123



109, 188, 162

Sweetspot

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



176, 166, 222



238, 235, 255



166, 213, 222



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 166, 222



192, 179, 255



203, 166, 222



103, 101, 112



31, 0, 176



9, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 166, 212



255, 179, 241



185, 222, 166



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 145



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 166, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

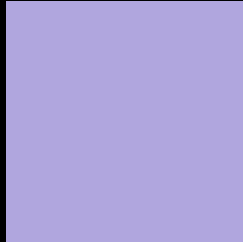
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 222 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, 166, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 222.

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, 166, 222

Protanopia
158, 171, 226

Deuteranopia
164, 170, 221



Tritanopia
169, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 166, 222

Protanomaly
165, 169, 225

Deuteranomaly
168, 169, 221

Tritanomaly
172, 170, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 166, 222

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
175, 172, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 166, 222 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, 166, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 166, 222)  
}
```

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, 166, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 166, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 166, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

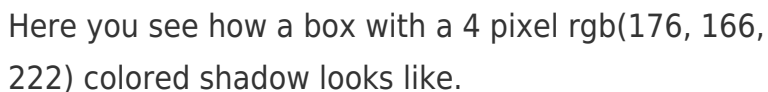
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 166, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 166, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 166, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 166, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 166, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
166, 222) }
```

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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