

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 167, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 167, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 167, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A7C2
RGB	176, 167, 194
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 76%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3451, 0.2392
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	260°, 18%, 71%
HSV	260°, 14%, 76%
XYZ	41.4608, 40.7626, 56.7217
YIQ	172.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

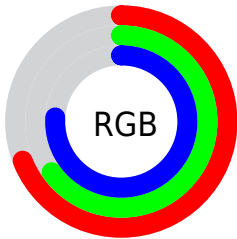
Format	Color
RYB	176, 167, 194
Decimal	11577282
CIELab	70.01, 8.47, -12.63
CIELCh	70, 15.212, 303.843
Yxy	40.7626, 0.2984, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767362 (0xFFB0A7C2)
YUV	172.7690, 10.4669, 2.8336
Hunter-Lab	63.8456, 4.1867, -7.9825

Details

The RGB color **176, 167, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 194, 167**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 222, 251**, and **123, 115, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 148, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 186, 194**.

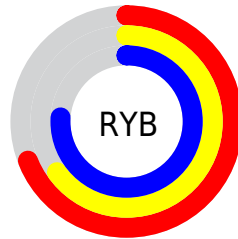
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (65%)

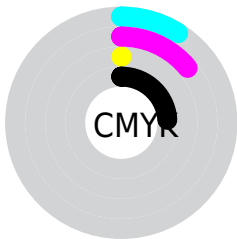
Blue (76%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (76%)

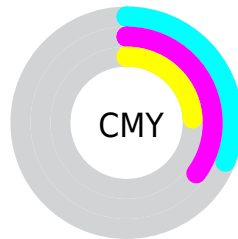


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 167, 194 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, 167, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 167, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 222, 251

■ 255, 251, 255

■ 176, 167, 194

■ 149, 141, 167

■ 123, 115, 140

■ 98, 91, 115

■ 74, 67, 90

■ 52, 45, 67

■ 30, 24, 45

■ 8, 0, 25


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 167, 194

■ 176, 167, 194

 163, 148, 194

 189, 186, 194

 150, 128, 194


 202, 206, 194

 137, 109, 194

 215, 225, 194

 124, 89, 194

 228, 245, 194

 111, 70, 194

 241, 255, 194

 98, 51, 194

 254, 255, 194

 85, 31, 194

 255, 255, 194

 73, 12, 194

 65, 0, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 172, 198



176, 167, 194



191, 163, 184

Triad

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



176, 167, 194



193, 166, 147



138, 179, 172

Complementary

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



176, 167, 194



185, 194, 167

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.



149, 178, 159



176, 167, 194



180, 171, 144

Square

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



176, 167, 194



200, 163, 156



165, 175, 148



135, 179, 186

Rectangle

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



176, 167, 194



197, 162, 174



165, 175, 148



141, 179, 168

Sweetspot

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



176, 167, 194



246, 242, 252



167, 185, 194



123, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 167, 194



224, 210, 252



190, 167, 194



90, 87, 97



54, 0, 161



11, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 167, 185



252, 210, 238



171, 194, 167



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 107



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 167, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

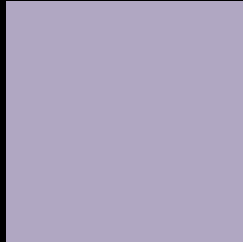
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

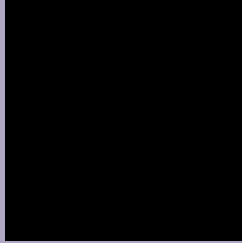
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 167, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 167, 194.

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, 167, 194

Protanopia

167, 170, 196

Deuteranopia

177, 167, 194



Tritanopia

174, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 167, 194

Protanomaly
170, 169, 195

Deuteranomaly
177, 167, 194

Tritanomaly
175, 168, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 167, 194

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
174, 171, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 167, 194 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, 167, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 167, 194)  
}
```

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, 167, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 167, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 167, 194 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, 167, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 167, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 167, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 167, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 167, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 167,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 167, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 167, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
167, 194) }
```

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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