

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 169, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 169, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 169, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A9E4
RGB	176, 169, 228
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 89%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3373, 0.1059
CMYK	0.23, 0.26, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	247°, 52%, 78%
HSV	247°, 26%, 89%
XYZ	46.0961, 43.2075, 79.3091
YIQ	177.8190, -14.7670, 19.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

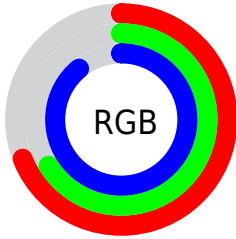
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 169, 228
Decimal	11577828
CIE _{Lab}	71.70, 14.84, -28.75
CIE _{LCh}	72, 32.354, 297.299
Yxy	43.2075, 0.2734, 0.2563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767908 (0xFFB0A9E4)
YUV	177.8190, 24.7392, -1.5953
Hunter-Lab	65.7324, 10.1447, -25.5234

Details

The RGB color **176, 169, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 228, 169**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 224, 255**, and **122, 117, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 146, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 192, 228**.

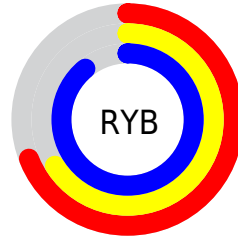
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (66%)

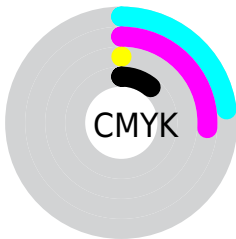
Blue (89%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (89%)

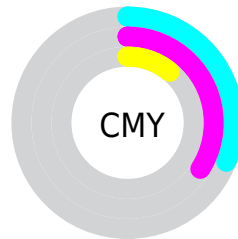


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 169, 228 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, 169, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 169, 228


255, 255, 255

 232, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 176, 169, 228

 149, 143, 200

 122, 117, 172

 97, 92, 146

 72, 69, 120

 47, 47, 95

 22, 26, 71

 2, 0, 48

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 169, 228

■ 176, 169, 228

■ 156, 146, 228

■ 196, 192, 228

■ 136, 123, 228

■ 216, 215, 228

■ 116, 101, 228

■ 236, 237, 228

■ 96, 78, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 76, 55, 228

■ 55, 32, 228

■ 35, 9, 228

■ 27, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 179, 234



176, 169, 228



211, 159, 208

Triad

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



176, 169, 228



222, 163, 127



100, 192, 172

Complementary

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



176, 169, 228



221, 228, 169

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.



134, 189, 143



176, 169, 228



199, 173, 117

Square

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



176, 169, 228



234, 155, 150



168, 182, 122



77, 191, 202

Rectangle

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



176, 169, 228



226, 155, 189



168, 182, 122



110, 191, 162

Sweetspot

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



176, 169, 228



237, 235, 255



169, 221, 228



116, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 169, 228



185, 176, 255



205, 169, 228



105, 103, 115



21, 0, 179



6, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 169, 221



255, 176, 246



192, 228, 169



115, 103, 113



179, 0, 157



51, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 169, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

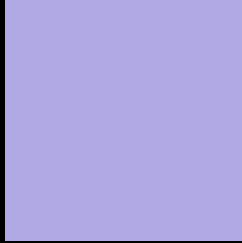
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

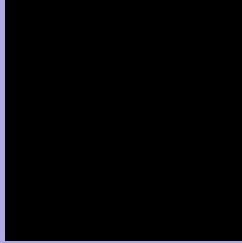
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 169, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 169, 228.

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](#).

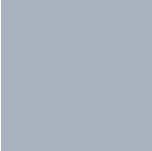
Dichromacy



Original Color
176, 169, 228

Protanopia
160, 173, 231

Deuteranopia
165, 173, 227



Tritanopia
169, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 169, 228

Protanomaly
166, 172, 230

Deuteranomaly
169, 172, 227

Tritanomaly
172, 173, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 169, 228

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
177, 175, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 169, 228 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, 169, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 169, 228)  
}
```

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, 169, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 169, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 169, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

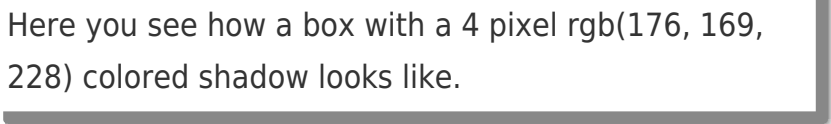
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 169, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 169, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 169, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 169, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 169, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 169, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 169, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 169, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
169, 228) }
```

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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