

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 173, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 173, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 173, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0ADF0
RGB	176, 173, 240
RGB Percent	69%, 68%, 94%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3216, 0.0588
CMYK	0.27, 0.28, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	243°, 69%, 81%
HSV	243°, 28%, 94%
XYZ	48.5762, 45.4085, 88.6426
YIQ	181.5350, -19.7190, 21.4730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

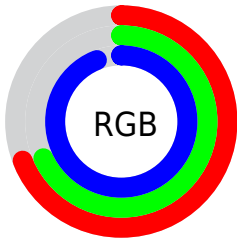
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 173, 240
Decimal	11578864
CIE Lab	73.16, 15.45, -33.02
CIE LCh	73, 36.459, 295.070
Yxy	45.4085, 0.2660, 0.2486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289768944 (0xFFB0ADF0)
YUV	181.5350, 28.8232, -4.8542
Hunter-Lab	67.3858, 10.7496, -30.8228

Details

The RGB color **176, 173, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **237, 240, 173**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 228, 255**, and **122, 121, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 149, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 197, 240**.

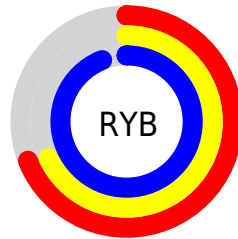
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (68%)

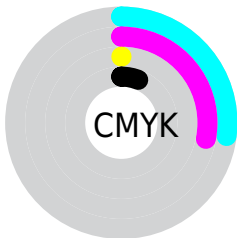
Blue (94%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (94%)

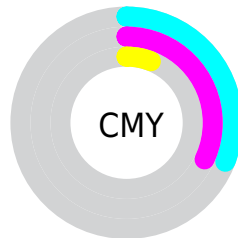


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 173, 240 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, 173, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 173, 240

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 228, 255

■ 176, 173, 240

■ 149, 146, 212

■ 122, 121, 184

■ 96, 96, 157

■ 70, 72, 130

■ 45, 50, 105

■ 17, 29, 80

■ 0, 4, 57

■ 0, 2, 35

■ 0, 0, 10

■ 176, 173, 240

■ 176, 173, 240

■ 153, 149, 240

■ 199, 197, 240

■ 130, 125, 240

■ 222, 221, 240

■ 107, 101, 240

■ 245, 245, 240

■ 84, 77, 240

■ 255, 255, 240

■ 61, 53, 240

■ 38, 29, 240

■ 16, 5, 240

■ 11, 0, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 185, 246



176, 173, 240



217, 161, 218

Triad

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



176, 173, 240



233, 164, 126



93, 197, 173

Complementary

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



176, 173, 240



237, 240, 173

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, 194, 140



176, 173, 240



207, 176, 113

Square

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



176, 173, 240



245, 156, 153



173, 186, 118



57, 197, 207

Rectangle

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



176, 173, 240



235, 156, 198



173, 186, 118



107, 197, 161

Sweetspot

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



176, 173, 240



236, 235, 255



173, 238, 240



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 173, 240



172, 168, 255



209, 173, 240



108, 108, 120



8, 0, 184



3, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



240, 173, 237



255, 168, 251



204, 240, 173



120, 108, 119



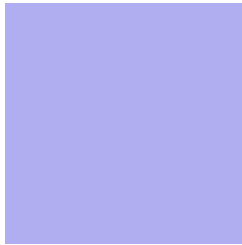
184, 0, 175



56, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 173, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

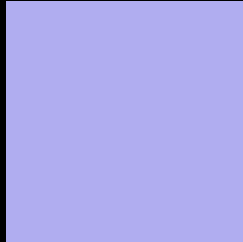
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 240 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, 173, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 173, 240.



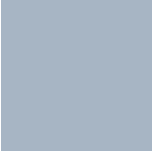
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 173, 240.

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





Tritanopia
167, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 173, 240

Protanomaly
166, 176, 242

Deuteranomaly
168, 176, 239

Tritanomaly
170, 178, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 173, 240

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
180, 179, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 173, 240 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, 173, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 173, 240)  
}
```

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, 173, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 173, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 173, 240 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, 173, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 173, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 173, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 173, 240); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 173, 240); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 173, 240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 173, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 173, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
173, 240) }
```

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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