

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 60, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 60, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 60, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B03C9F
RGB	176, 60, 159
RGB Percent	69%, 24%, 62%
CMY	0.3098, 0.7647, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.10, 0.31
HSL	309°, 49%, 46%
HSV	309°, 66%, 69%
XYZ	25.7784, 14.9650, 34.3308
YIQ	105.9700, 37.3570, 55.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

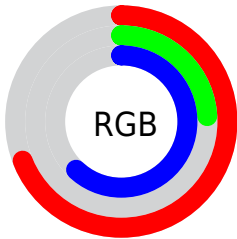
Format	Color
RYB	176, 60, 159
Decimal	11549855
CIELab	45.59, 58.19, -29.94
CIELCh	46, 65.443, 332.773
Yxy	14.9650, 0.3434, 0.1993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289739935 (0xFFB03C9F)
YUV	105.9700, 26.1438, 61.4163
Hunter-Lab	38.6847, 51.2492, -25.5377

Details

The RGB color **176, 60, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **60, 176, 77**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 116, 214**, and **120, 0, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 42, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 78, 162**.

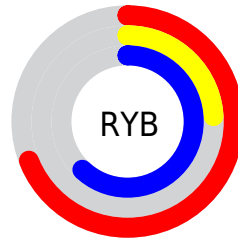
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (24%)

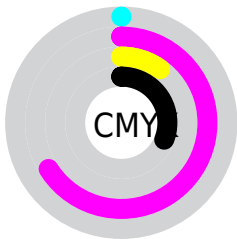
Blue (62%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (62%)

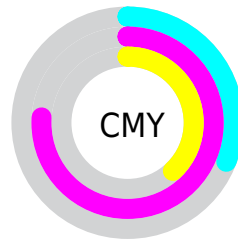


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)


Magenta (76%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 60, 159 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, 60, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 60, 159

255, 255, 255


 234, 116, 214


 255, 143, 243

 255, 171, 255

 255, 200, 255

 255, 229, 255

 176, 60, 159

 148, 28, 133

 120, 0, 107


 93, 0, 83

 66, 0, 59

 42, 0, 37

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 176, 60, 159

 176, 42, 156

 176, 60, 159

 176, 78, 162

■ 176, 25, 154

■ 176, 95, 164

■ 176, 7, 151

■ 176, 113, 167

■ 176, 0, 150

■ 176, 130, 169

■ 176, 148, 172

■ 176, 166, 174

■ 176, 183, 177

■ 176, 201, 180

■ 176, 218, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 91, 201



176, 60, 159



202, 39, 105

Triad

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



176, 60, 159



126, 107, 0



0, 131, 166

Complementary

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



176, 60, 159



60, 176, 77

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.



0, 132, 112



176, 60, 159



70, 121, 0

Square

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



176, 60, 159



169, 85, 0



0, 128, 54



0, 126, 206

Rectangle

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



176, 60, 159



201, 47, 69



0, 128, 54



0, 132, 149

Sweetspot

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



176, 60, 159



230, 184, 223



75, 60, 176



115, 87, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 60, 159



230, 48, 203



176, 60, 103



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 131



26, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



176, 60, 159



230, 48, 203



60, 176, 133



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 131



26, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 60, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

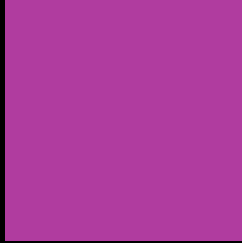
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 60, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

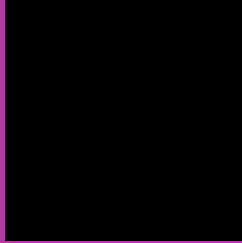
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 176, 60, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 60, 159.

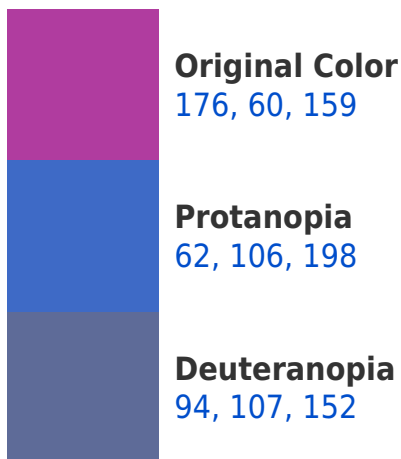


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 60, 159.

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
169, 81, 87

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 60, 159



Protanomaly

103, 89, 184



Deuteranomaly

124, 90, 155



Tritanomaly

172, 73, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 60, 159



Achromatopsia

106, 106, 106



Achromatomaly

131, 89, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 60, 159 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, 60, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 60, 159)  
}
```

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, 60, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 60, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 60, 159 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, 60, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 60, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 60, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 60, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 60, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 60,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 60, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 60, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 60,  
159) }
```

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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