

# Converting Colors

RGB(176, 83, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(176, 83, 233) contains.

<b>RGB(176, 83, 233)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(176, 83, 233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B053E9
RGB	176, 83, 233
RGB Percent	69%, 33%, 91%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6745, 0.0863
CMYK	0.24, 0.64, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	277°, 77%, 62%
HSV	277°, 64%, 91%
XYZ	35.7057, 21.2998, 79.3202
YIQ	127.9070, 7.2780, 66.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

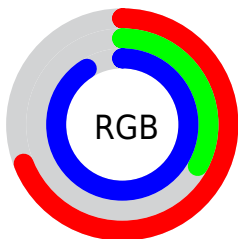
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 83, 233
Decimal	11555817
CIE Lab	53.28, 62.17, -60.52
CIE LCh	53, 86.761, 315.773
Yxy	21.2998, 0.2619, 0.1562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289745897 (0xFFB053E9)
YUV	127.9070, 51.8108, 42.1776
Hunter-Lab	46.1517, 57.3328, -69.5945

# Details

The RGB color **176, 83, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **140, 233, 83**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 138, 255**, and **119, 23, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 60, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 106, 233**.

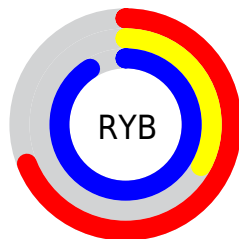
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (33%)

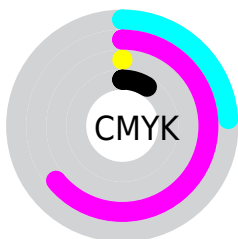
Blue (91%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (91%)

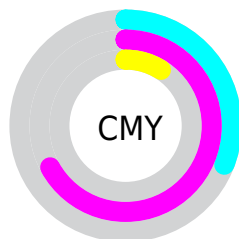


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 83, 233 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, 83, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





176, 83, 233



176, 83, 233

255, 255, 255



147, 55, 204



235, 138, 255



119, 23, 176



255, 166, 255



90, 0, 149



255, 194, 255



61, 0, 122



255, 223, 255



31, 0, 97



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 72



0, 4, 48



0, 1, 27




0, 0, 0


 176, 83, 233


 176, 83, 233


 167, 60, 233

 185, 106, 233


 158, 36, 233

 194, 130, 233

 149, 13, 233

 203, 153, 233

 144, 0, 233

 211, 176, 233

 220, 200, 233

 229, 223, 233

 238, 246, 233

 247, 255, 233

 255, 255, 233

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 124, 255



176, 83, 233



239, 8, 166

# Triad

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



176, 83, 233



184, 111, 0



0, 158, 166

# Complementary

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



176, 83, 233



140, 233, 83

# 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, 156, 88



176, 83, 233



118, 136, 0

# Square

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



176, 83, 233



231, 69, 10



0, 150, 0



0, 156, 234

# Rectangle

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



176, 83, 233



253, 0, 116



0, 150, 0



0, 158, 140



# Sweetspot

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



176, 83, 233



237, 207, 255



83, 141, 233



116, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



176, 83, 233



180, 59, 255



233, 83, 216



113, 106, 117



112, 0, 181



33, 0, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



233, 83, 140



255, 59, 133



83, 233, 101



117, 106, 110



181, 0, 69

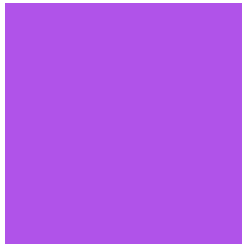


54, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 83, 233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

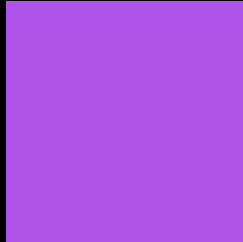
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 83, 233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

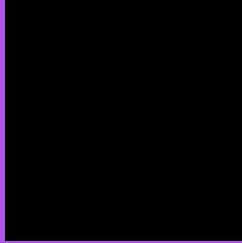
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 176, 83, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 83, 233.

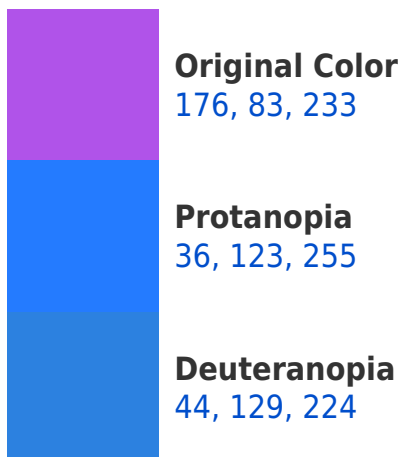



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 83, 233.

# 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**  
158, 116, 125

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
176, 83, 233



**Protanomaly**  
87, 108, 247



**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 112, 227



**Tritanomaly**  
165, 104, 164

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
176, 83, 233



**Achromatopsia**  
128, 128, 128



**Achromatomaly**  
145, 112, 166

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 83, 233 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, 83, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 83, 233)  
}
```

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, 83, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 83, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 83, 233 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, 83, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 83, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 83, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 83, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 83, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 83,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 83, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 83, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 83,  
233) }
```

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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