

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 86, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 86, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 86, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	B05689
RGB	176, 86, 137
RGB Percent	69%, 34%, 54%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6627, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.22, 0.31
HSL	326°, 36%, 51%
HSV	326°, 51%, 69%
XYZ	25.7476, 17.6918, 25.7247
YIQ	118.7240, 37.2690, 34.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

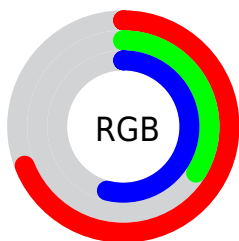
Format	Color
RYB	176, 86, 137
Decimal	11556489
CIELab	49.12, 42.83, -11.36
CIELCh	49, 44.313, 345.140
Yxy	17.6918, 0.3723, 0.2558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289746569 (0xFFB05689)
YUV	118.7240, 9.0101, 50.2311
Hunter-Lab	42.0617, 35.6592, -6.8184

Details

The RGB color **176, 86, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 176, 125**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 139, 190**, and **121, 34, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 68, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 104, 145**.

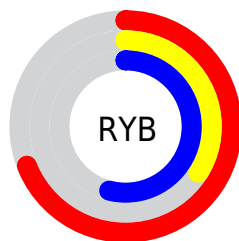
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (34%)

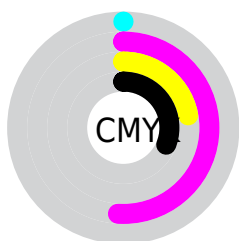
Blue (54%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (54%)

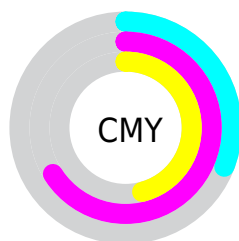


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)















Magenta (66%)







Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 86, 137 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, 86, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 86, 137	 176, 86, 137
 255, 255, 255	 148, 60, 112
 234, 139, 190	 121, 34, 87
 255, 166, 218	 94, 1, 64
 255, 194, 247	 68, 0, 42
 255, 222, 255	 46, 0, 22
 255, 251, 255	 0, 0, 0

 176, 86, 137	 176, 86, 137
 176, 68, 129	 176, 104, 145
 176, 51, 122	 176, 121, 152

 176, 33, 114


 176, 139, 160

 176, 16, 106

 176, 156, 168

 176, 0, 100

 176, 174, 175

 176, 192, 183

 176, 209, 190

 176, 227, 198

 176, 244, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 99, 170



176, 86, 137



186, 84, 99

Triad

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



176, 86, 137



119, 121, 39



0, 133, 169

Complementary

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



176, 86, 137



86, 176, 125

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, 135, 135



176, 86, 137



77, 129, 61

Square

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



176, 86, 137



153, 108, 41



0, 134, 96



0, 126, 189

Rectangle

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



176, 86, 137



182, 89, 76



0, 134, 96



0, 134, 159

Sweetspot

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



176, 86, 137



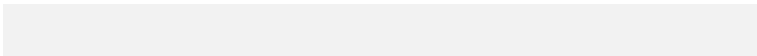
230, 195, 215



125, 86, 176



115, 94, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 86, 137



230, 90, 169



176, 86, 92



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 87



26, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



176, 86, 137



230, 90, 169



86, 176, 170



89, 80, 85



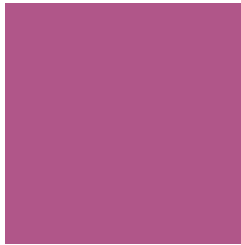
153, 0, 87



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 86, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

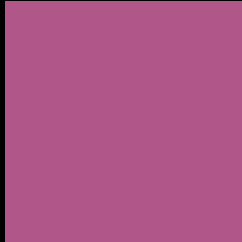
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

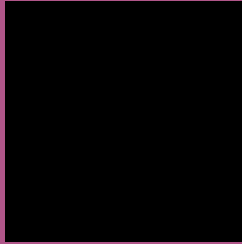
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 86, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 86, 137.

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, 86, 137

Protanopia

105, 116, 158

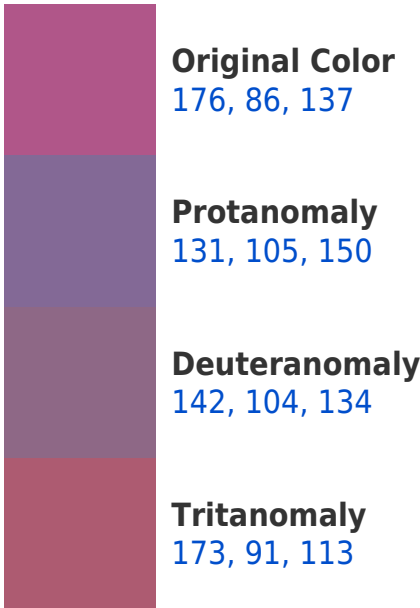
Deuteranopia

122, 114, 132

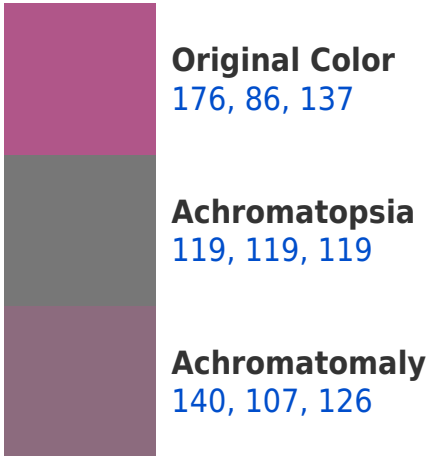


Tritanopia
172, 94, 100

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 86, 137 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, 86, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 86, 137)  
}
```

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, 86, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 86, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 86, 137 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, 86, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 86, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 86, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 86, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 86, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 86,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 86, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 86, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 86,  
137) }
```

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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