

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 89, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 89, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 89, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0598F
RGB	176, 89, 143
RGB Percent	69%, 35%, 56%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6510, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.19, 0.31
HSL	323°, 36%, 52%
HSV	323°, 49%, 69%
XYZ	26.4348, 18.3580, 28.1368
YIQ	121.1690, 34.5180, 35.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

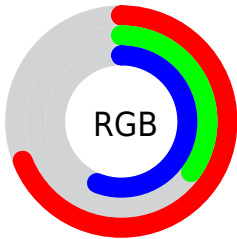
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 89, 143
Decimal	11557263
CIE Lab	49.93, 42.20, -13.72
CIE LCh	50, 44.379, 341.989
Yxy	18.3580, 0.3625, 0.2517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289747343 (0xFFB0598F)
YUV	121.1690, 10.7627, 48.0868
Hunter-Lab	42.8463, 35.1479, -8.9428

Details

The RGB color **176, 89, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **89, 176, 122**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 142, 197**, and **121, 37, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 71, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 107, 150**.

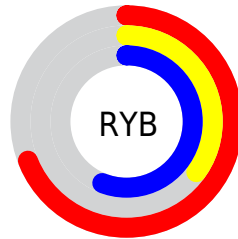
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (35%)

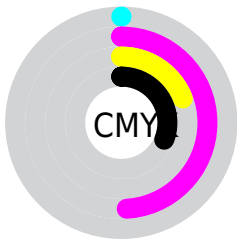
Blue (56%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (56%)

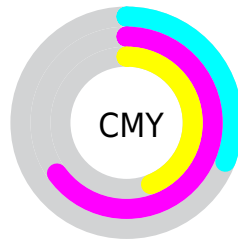


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 89, 143 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, 89, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176, 89, 143



176, 89, 143

255, 255, 255



148, 63, 117



233, 142, 197



121, 37, 93



255, 169, 225



95, 6, 69



255, 197, 253



69, 0, 47



255, 225, 255



47, 0, 26

255, 254, 255



0, 0, 0



176, 89, 143



176, 89, 143



176, 71, 136



176, 107, 150



176, 54, 130



176, 124, 156

 176, 36, 123

 176, 142, 163

 176, 19, 116

 176, 159, 170

 176, 1, 110

 176, 177, 176

 176, 0, 109

 176, 195, 183

 176, 212, 190

 176, 230, 196

 176, 247, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 103, 175



176, 89, 143



189, 85, 105

Triad

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



176, 89, 143



125, 122, 40



0, 136, 168

Complementary

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



176, 89, 143



89, 176, 122

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, 137, 133



176, 89, 143



84, 131, 60

Square

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



176, 89, 143



159, 109, 45



0, 136, 94



0, 129, 190

Rectangle

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



176, 89, 143



186, 90, 81



0, 136, 94



0, 137, 158

Sweetspot

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



176, 89, 143



230, 195, 216



121, 89, 176



115, 94, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 89, 143



230, 94, 178



176, 89, 101



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 95



26, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



176, 89, 143



230, 94, 178



89, 176, 164



89, 80, 86



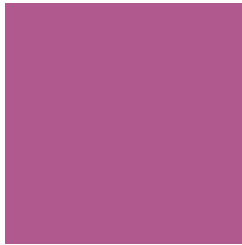
153, 0, 95



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 89, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

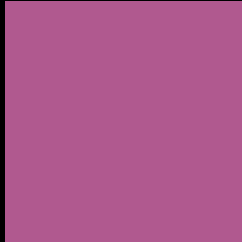
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

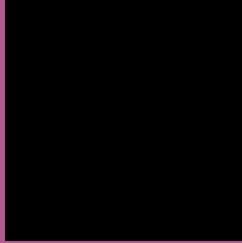
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 89, 143.

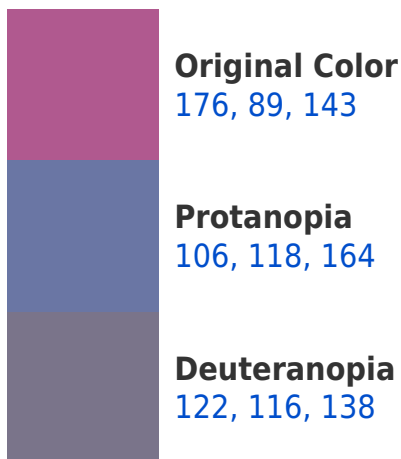


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 89, 143.

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
172, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 89, 143

Protanomaly
131, 107, 156

Deuteranomaly
142, 106, 140

Tritanomaly
173, 94, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 89, 143

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
141, 109, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 89, 143 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, 89, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 89, 143)  
}
```

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, 89, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 89, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 89, 143 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, 89, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 89, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 89, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 89, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 89, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 89,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 89, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 89, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 89,  
143) }
```

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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