

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 99, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 99, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 99, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B063A7
RGB	176, 99, 167
RGB Percent	69%, 39%, 65%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6118, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.05, 0.31
HSL	307°, 33%, 54%
HSV	307°, 44%, 69%
XYZ	29.3414, 20.9438, 39.0553
YIQ	129.7750, 24.0640, 37.4720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

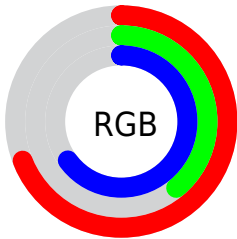
Format	Color
RYB	176, 99, 167
Decimal	11559847
CIELab	52.89, 40.99, -23.33
CIElCh	53, 47.166, 330.353
Yxy	20.9438, 0.3284, 0.2344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289749927 (0xFFB063A7)
YUV	129.7750, 18.3519, 40.5393
Hunter-Lab	45.7644, 34.3558, -18.5630

Details

The RGB color **176, 99, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **99, 176, 108**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 152, 222**, and **122, 48, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 81, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 117, 169**.

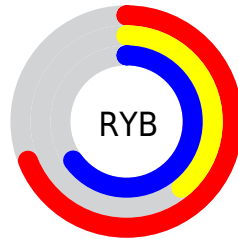
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (39%)

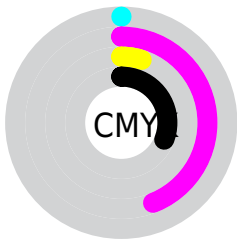
Blue (65%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (65%)

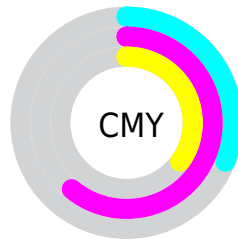


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 99, 167 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, 99, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176, 99, 167



176, 99, 167

255, 255, 255



148, 74, 140



233, 152, 222



122, 48, 115



255, 179, 251



95, 22, 90



255, 207, 255



70, 0, 66



255, 236, 255



47, 0, 44



14, 0, 23



0, 0, 0



176, 99, 167



176, 99, 167



176, 81, 165




176, 117, 169

 176, 64, 163


 176, 134, 171


 176, 46, 161


 176, 152, 173

 176, 29, 159

 176, 169, 175

 176, 11, 157

 176, 187, 177

 176, 0, 155

 176, 205, 179

 176, 222, 181

 176, 240, 183

 176, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 115, 196



176, 99, 167



199, 90, 127

Triad

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



176, 99, 167



148, 124, 40



0, 146, 166

Complementary

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



176, 99, 167



99, 176, 108

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, 146, 125



176, 99, 167



107, 136, 52

Square

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



176, 99, 167



180, 109, 56



50, 143, 84



0, 141, 196

Rectangle

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



176, 99, 167



201, 92, 100



50, 143, 84



0, 146, 153

Sweetspot

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



176, 99, 167



230, 200, 226



108, 99, 176



115, 96, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 99, 167



230, 108, 215



176, 99, 129



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 135



26, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



176, 99, 167



230, 108, 215



99, 176, 146



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 135



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 99, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

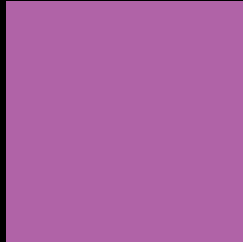
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 99, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

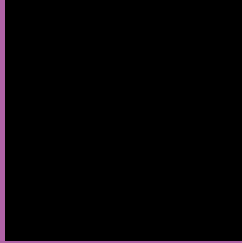
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 99, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 99, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 99, 167.

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, 99, 167

Protanopia
106, 125, 187

Deuteranopia
120, 124, 162



Tritanopia
170, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 99, 167



Protanomaly

131, 116, 180



Deuteranomaly

140, 115, 164



Tritanomaly

172, 106, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 99, 167



Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly

147, 119, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 99, 167 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, 99, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 99, 167)  
}
```

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, 99, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 99, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 99, 167 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, 99, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 99, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 99, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 99, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 99, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 99,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 99, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 99, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 99,  
167) }
```

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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