

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 108, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 108, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 108, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B16CCA
RGB	177, 108, 202
RGB Percent	69%, 42%, 79%
CMY	0.3059, 0.5765, 0.2078
CMYK	0.12, 0.47, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	284°, 47%, 61%
HSV	284°, 47%, 79%
XYZ	34.1547, 24.3365, 58.7744
YIQ	139.3470, 10.9500, 43.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

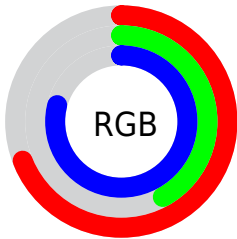
Format	Color
RYB	177, 108, 202
Decimal	11627722
CIELab	56.42, 43.30, -37.98
CIELCh	56, 57.598, 318.750
Yxy	24.3365, 0.2913, 0.2075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289817802 (0xFFB16CCA)
YUV	139.3470, 30.8879, 33.0217
Hunter-Lab	49.3320, 37.2522, -36.1059

Details

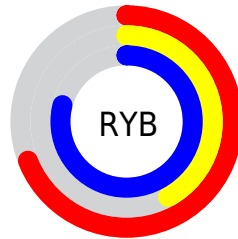
The RGB color **177, 108, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 202, 108**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 161, 255**, and **122, 57, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 88, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 128, 202**.

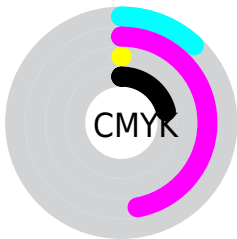
Distribution



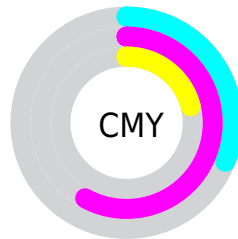
- Red (69%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 108, 202 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 177, 108, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 108, 202

 177, 108, 202

255, 255, 255

 149, 82, 174

 234, 161, 255

 122, 57, 147

 255, 189, 255

 96, 32, 121

 255, 217, 255

 70, 1, 96


 255, 246, 255


 45, 0, 72

 22, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 177, 108, 202

 177, 108, 202

■ 172, 88, 202

■ 182, 128, 202

■ 166, 68, 202

■ 188, 148, 202

■ 161, 47, 202

■ 193, 169, 202

■ 156, 27, 202

■ 198, 189, 202

■ 150, 7, 202

■ 204, 209, 202

■ 148, 0, 202

■ 209, 229, 202

■ 215, 249, 202

■ 220, 255, 202

■ 225, 255, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 130, 231



177, 108, 202



216, 90, 156

Triad

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



177, 108, 202



177, 126, 27



0, 159, 166

Complementary

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



177, 108, 202



133, 202, 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, 158, 114



177, 108, 202



131, 142, 27

Square

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



177, 108, 202



210, 106, 61



69, 153, 65



0, 156, 210

Rectangle

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



177, 108, 202



226, 87, 123



69, 153, 65



0, 159, 149

Sweetspot

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



177, 108, 202



246, 219, 255



108, 133, 202



122, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 108, 202



217, 112, 255



202, 108, 180



99, 92, 102



122, 0, 166



28, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 108, 133



255, 112, 150



108, 202, 130



102, 92, 95



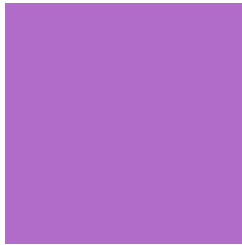
166, 0, 44



38, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 108, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

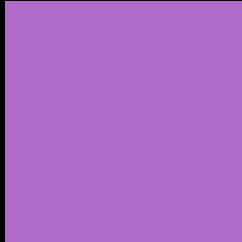
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 177, 108, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

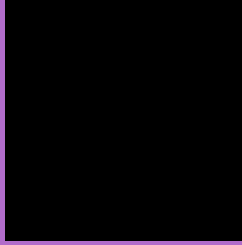
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 177, 108, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 108, 202.

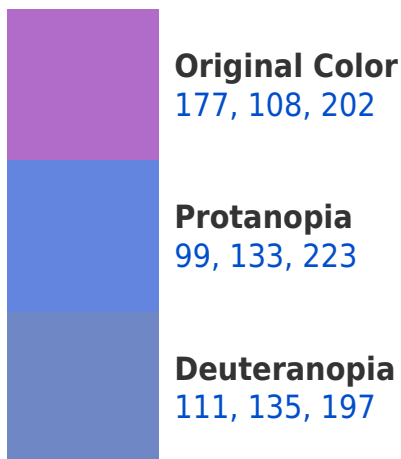


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 108, 202.

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
167, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 108, 202

Protanomaly
127, 124, 215

Deuteranomaly
135, 125, 199

Tritanomaly
171, 118, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 108, 202

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
153, 128, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 108, 202 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(177, 108, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 108, 202)  
}
```

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(177, 108, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 108, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 108, 202 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(177, 108, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 108, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 108, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 108, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 108, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 108,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 108, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 108, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
108, 202) }
```

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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