

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 128, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 128, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 128, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B280A6
RGB	178, 128, 166
RGB Percent	70%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4980, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	314°, 25%, 60%
HSV	314°, 28%, 70%
XYZ	32.9622, 27.6565, 39.6773
YIQ	147.2820, 17.6020, 22.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

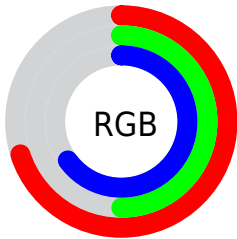
Format	Color
RYB	178, 128, 166
Decimal	11698342
CIELab	59.58, 25.52, -12.55
CIELCh	60, 28.442, 333.820
Yxy	27.6565, 0.3286, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289888422 (0xFFB280A6)
YUV	147.2820, 9.2280, 26.9397
Hunter-Lab	52.5894, 19.8494, -7.9201

Details

The RGB color **178, 128, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **128, 178, 140**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 181, 221**, and **125, 78, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 110, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 146, 170**.

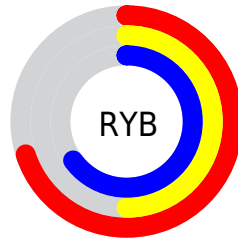
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (50%)

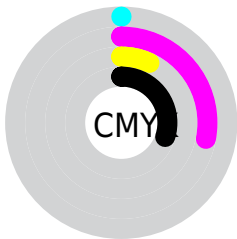
Blue (65%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (65%)

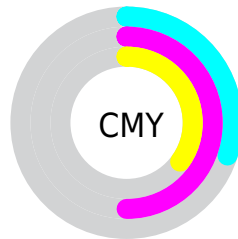


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 128, 166 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 178, 128, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 128, 166


255, 255, 255

 234, 181, 221

 255, 209, 250

 255, 237, 255

 178, 128, 166

 151, 103, 140

 125, 78, 114

 99, 54, 90

 74, 32, 66

 51, 9, 44

 32, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 178, 128, 166


 178, 110, 162


 178, 128, 166


 178, 146, 170

 178, 92, 157


 178, 164, 175

 178, 75, 153


 178, 181, 179

 178, 57, 149

 178, 199, 183

 178, 39, 145

 178, 217, 187

 178, 21, 140

 178, 235, 192

 178, 3, 136

 178, 253, 196

 178, 0, 135

 178, 255, 200

 178, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 136, 185



178, 128, 166



192, 125, 141

Triad

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



178, 128, 166



158, 143, 93



58, 156, 170

Complementary

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



178, 128, 166



128, 178, 140

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.



73, 157, 146



178, 128, 166



131, 150, 101

Square

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



178, 128, 166



179, 134, 99



101, 155, 121



78, 152, 188

Rectangle

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



178, 128, 166



193, 126, 125



101, 155, 121



60, 157, 163

Sweetspot

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



178, 128, 166



232, 213, 228



140, 128, 178



117, 106, 114



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 128, 166



232, 153, 213



178, 128, 141



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 116



26, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



178, 128, 166



232, 153, 213



128, 178, 165



89, 80, 87



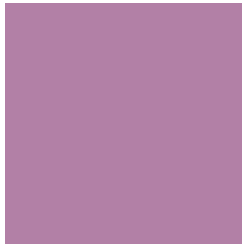
153, 0, 116



26, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 128, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

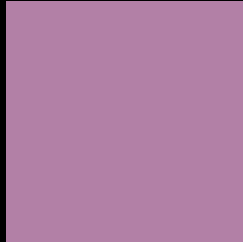
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178, 128, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

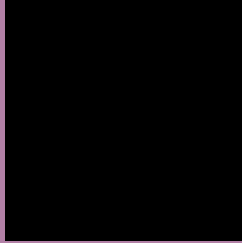
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178, 128, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 128, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 128, 166.

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

178, 128, 166

Protanopia

136, 142, 176

Deuteranopia

148, 140, 164



Tritanopia
175, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 128, 166

Protanomaly
151, 137, 172

Deuteranomaly
159, 136, 165

Tritanomaly
176, 131, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 128, 166

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
158, 140, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 128, 166 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(178, 128, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 128, 166)  
}
```

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(178, 128, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 128, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 128, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

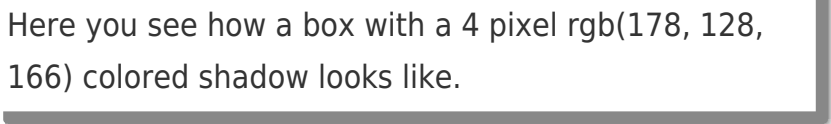
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(178, 128, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 128, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 128, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 128, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 128, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 128,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 128, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 128, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
128, 166) }
```

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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