

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 143, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 143, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 143, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B28FD9
RGB	178, 143, 217
RGB Percent	70%, 56%, 85%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4392, 0.1490
CMYK	0.18, 0.34, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	268°, 49%, 71%
HSV	268°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	40.7069, 34.1197, 70.0859
YIQ	161.9010, -2.8940, 30.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

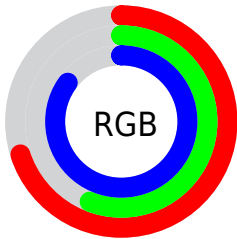
Format	Color
RYB	178, 143, 217
Decimal	11702233
CIELab	65.06, 27.50, -32.93
CIELCh	65, 42.905, 309.869
Yxy	34.1197, 0.2809, 0.2355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289892313 (0xFFB28FD9)
YUV	161.9010, 27.1638, 14.1188
Hunter-Lab	58.4120, 22.1744, -30.2509

Details

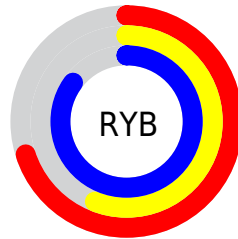
The RGB color **178, 143, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 217, 143**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 197, 255**, and **124, 92, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 121, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 165, 217**.

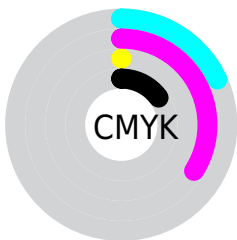
Distribution



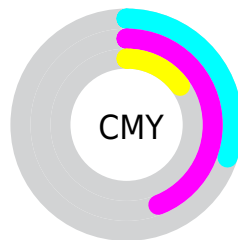
- Red (70%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 143, 217 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, 143, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 143, 217


255, 255, 255

 235, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 178, 143, 217

 151, 117, 189

 124, 92, 162

 98, 68, 135

 73, 45, 110

 49, 23, 85

 25, 1, 61

 0, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 178, 143, 217

■ 178, 143, 217

■ 167, 121, 217

■ 189, 165, 217

■ 155, 100, 217

■ 201, 186, 217

■ 144, 78, 217

■ 212, 208, 217

■ 132, 56, 217

■ 224, 230, 217

■ 121, 35, 217

■ 235, 251, 217

■ 109, 13, 217

■ 247, 255, 217

■ 103, 0, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 158, 233



178, 143, 217



215, 130, 185

Triad

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



178, 143, 217



203, 147, 86



0, 178, 170

Complementary

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



178, 143, 217



182, 217, 143

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.



75, 176, 130



178, 143, 217



169, 160, 80

Square

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



178, 143, 217



225, 133, 111



128, 170, 97



0, 176, 206

Rectangle

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



178, 143, 217



228, 127, 160



128, 170, 97



0, 178, 156

Sweetspot

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



178, 143, 217



242, 230, 255



143, 182, 217



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 143, 217



200, 150, 255



215, 143, 217



104, 99, 110



82, 0, 173



22, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 143, 182



255, 150, 206



145, 217, 143



110, 99, 104



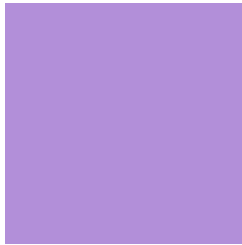
173, 0, 91



46, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 143, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

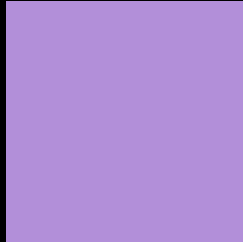
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

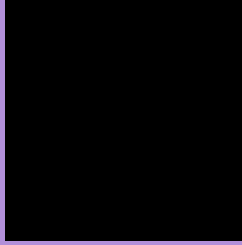
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 178, 143, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 143, 217.

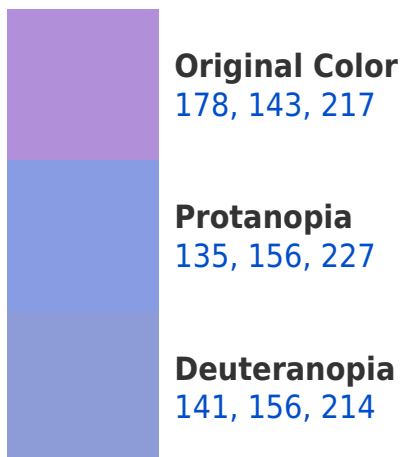



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 143, 217.

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
169, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 143, 217

Protanomaly
151, 151, 223

Deuteranomaly
154, 151, 215

Tritanomaly
172, 149, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 143, 217

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
168, 155, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 143, 217 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, 143, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 143, 217)  
}
```

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, 143, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 143, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 143, 217 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, 143, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 143, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 143, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 143, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 143, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 143,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 143, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 143, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
143, 217) }
```

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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