

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 156, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 156, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 156, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29CB7
RGB	178, 156, 183
RGB Percent	70%, 61%, 72%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3882, 0.2824
CMYK	0.03, 0.15, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	289°, 16%, 66%
HSV	289°, 15%, 72%
XYZ	38.7958, 36.6608, 49.8312
YIQ	165.6560, 4.4450, 13.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

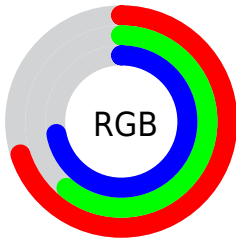
Format	Color
RYB	178, 156, 183
Decimal	11705527
CIELab	67.02, 13.04, -10.99
CIElCh	67, 17.053, 319.895
Yxy	36.6608, 0.3097, 0.2926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289895607 (0xFFB29CB7)
YUV	165.6560, 8.5506, 10.8257
Hunter-Lab	60.5482, 8.4133, -6.4120

Details

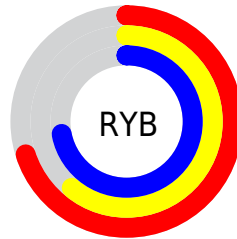
The RGB color **178, 156, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 183, 156**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 211, 239**, and **125, 105, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 138, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 174, 183**.

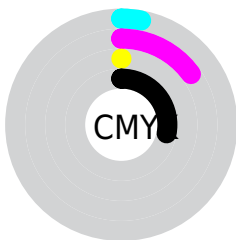
Distribution



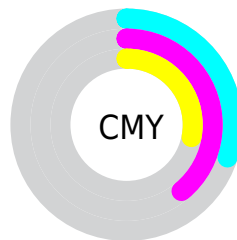
- Red (70%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 156, 183 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, 156, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 156, 183


255, 255, 255


 234, 211, 239

 255, 239, 255

 178, 156, 183

 151, 130, 156

 125, 105, 130

 100, 81, 105

 76, 57, 81

 53, 36, 58

 32, 15, 36


 0, 0, 14


 0, 0, 0

 178, 156, 183

 178, 156, 183

 175, 138, 183

 181, 174, 183

 171, 119, 183


 185, 193, 183

 168, 101, 183

 188, 211, 183

 164, 83, 183


 192, 229, 183

 161, 65, 183


 195, 248, 183

 158, 46, 183

 198, 255, 183

 154, 28, 183

 202, 255, 183

 151, 10, 183

 205, 255, 183

 149, 0, 183

 209, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 161, 192



178, 156, 183



191, 153, 169

Triad

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



178, 156, 183



180, 160, 133



122, 172, 173

Complementary

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



178, 156, 183



161, 183, 156

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.



131, 172, 157



178, 156, 183



164, 165, 134

Square

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



178, 156, 183



191, 156, 140



147, 169, 143



125, 170, 186

Rectangle

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



178, 156, 183



195, 152, 158



147, 169, 143



124, 172, 168

Sweetspot

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



178, 156, 183



235, 228, 237



156, 161, 183



119, 114, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



178, 156, 183



229, 194, 237



183, 156, 175



90, 83, 92



127, 0, 156



23, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 156, 161



237, 194, 202



156, 183, 164



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 29



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 156, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

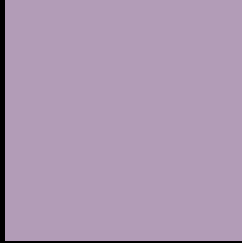
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

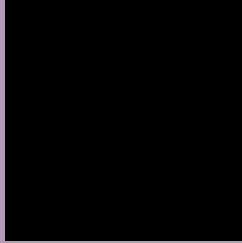
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 156, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 156, 183.

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, 156, 183

Protanopia
159, 162, 187

Deuteranopia
170, 159, 182



Tritanopia
176, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 156, 183

Protanomaly
166, 160, 186

Deuteranomaly
173, 158, 182

Tritanomaly
177, 157, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 156, 183

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
170, 162, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 156, 183 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, 156, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 156, 183)  
}
```

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, 156, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 156, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 156, 183 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, 156, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 156, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 156, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 156, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 156, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 156,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 156, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 156, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
156, 183) }
```

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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