

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 156, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 156, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 156, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29CCA
RGB	178, 156, 202
RGB Percent	70%, 61%, 79%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3882, 0.2078
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	269°, 30%, 70%
HSV	269°, 23%, 79%
XYZ	40.9092, 37.5062, 60.9604
YIQ	167.8220, -1.6540, 18.9700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

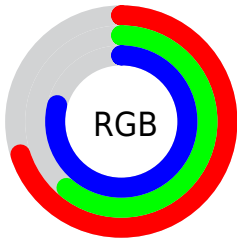
Format	Color
R _Y B	178, 156, 202
Decimal	11705546
CIE _{Lab}	67.66, 16.93, -20.61
CIE _{LCh}	68, 26.669, 309.407
Yxy	37.5062, 0.2935, 0.2691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289895626 (0xFFB29CCA)
YUV	167.8220, 16.8498, 8.9261
Hunter-Lab	61.2423, 12.0622, -16.1475

Details

The RGB color **178, 156, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 202, 156**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 211, 255**, and **125, 105, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 136, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 176, 202**.

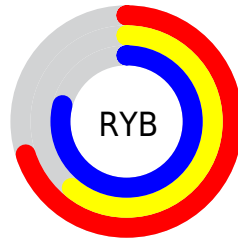
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (61%)

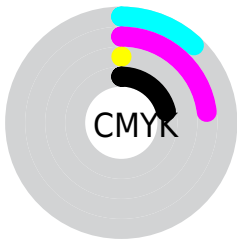
Blue (79%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (79%)

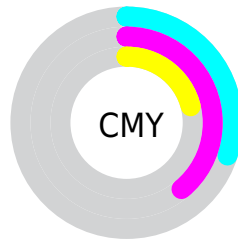


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 156, 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 178, 156, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 156, 202

255, 255, 255


 234, 211, 255


 255, 239, 255

 178, 156, 202


 151, 130, 175

 125, 105, 148

 100, 80, 122

 75, 57, 97

 52, 36, 73


 30, 15, 50

 0, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0


 178, 156, 202


 178, 156, 202

 167, 136, 202


 189, 176, 202

 157, 116, 202


 199, 196, 202


 146, 95, 202

 210, 217, 202


 136, 75, 202


 220, 237, 202

 125, 55, 202

 231, 255, 202

 115, 35, 202

 241, 255, 202

 104, 15, 202

 252, 255, 202

 97, 0, 202

 255, 255, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 164, 212



178, 156, 202



202, 149, 182

Triad

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



178, 156, 202



197, 158, 120



98, 178, 172

Complementary

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



178, 156, 202



180, 202, 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.



120, 177, 147



178, 156, 202



175, 166, 117

Square

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



178, 156, 202



211, 150, 135



148, 173, 127



92, 177, 194

Rectangle

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



178, 156, 202



211, 147, 166



148, 173, 127



104, 178, 163

Sweetspot

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



178, 156, 202



246, 237, 255



156, 181, 202



122, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 156, 202



219, 186, 255



200, 156, 202



97, 92, 102



79, 0, 166



18, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 156, 180



255, 186, 222



158, 202, 156



102, 92, 97



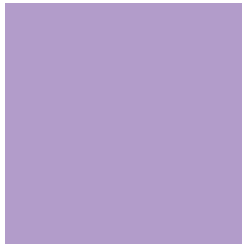
166, 0, 86



38, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 156, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

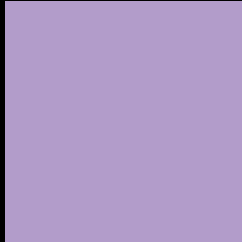
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

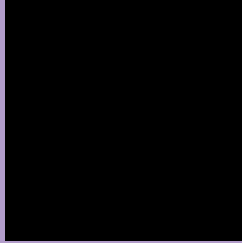
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 156, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 156, 202.

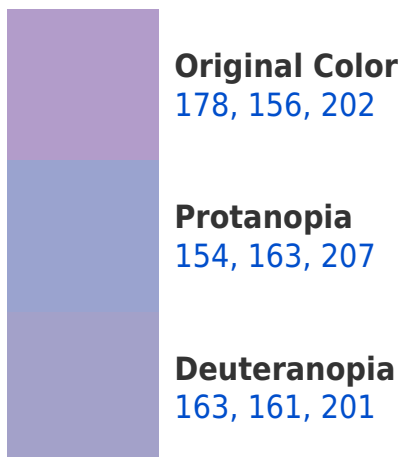



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 156, 202.

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
173, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 156, 202

Protanomaly

163, 160, 205

Deuteranomaly

168, 159, 201

Tritanomaly

175, 159, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 156, 202

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

172, 164, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 156, 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(178, 156, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 156, 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(178, 156, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 156, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 156, 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(178, 156, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 156, 202) }
```

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, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 156, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 156, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 156,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 156, 202 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, 202) }
```

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

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