

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 170, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 170, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 170, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2AAD3
RGB	178, 170, 211
RGB Percent	70%, 67%, 83%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3333, 0.1725
CMYK	0.16, 0.19, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	252°, 32%, 75%
HSV	252°, 19%, 83%
XYZ	44.4927, 42.9176, 67.5669
YIQ	177.0660, -8.3930, 14.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

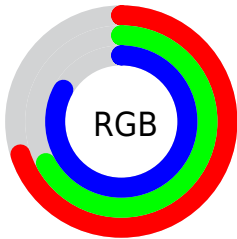
Format	Color
RYB	178, 170, 211
Decimal	11709139
CIELab	71.50, 11.08, -19.73
CIELCh	71, 22.627, 299.311
Yxy	42.9176, 0.2871, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289899219 (0xFFB2AAD3)
YUV	177.0660, 16.7295, 0.8191
Hunter-Lab	65.5115, 6.5846, -15.2922

Details

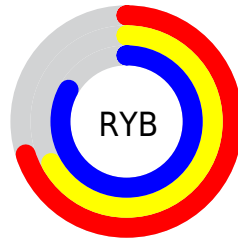
The RGB color **178, 170, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 211, 170**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 225, 255**, and **125, 118, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 149, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 191, 211**.

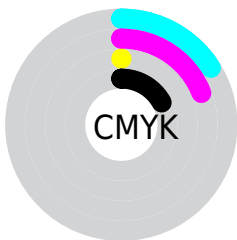
Distribution



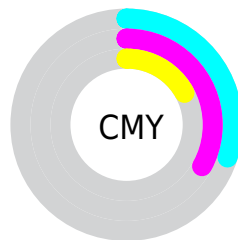
- Red (70%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 170, 211 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, 170, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178, 170, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 234, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

■ 178, 170, 211

■ 151, 144, 183

■ 125, 118, 156

■ 100, 93, 130

■ 75, 70, 105

■ 52, 47, 81

■ 29, 27, 58

■ 10, 0, 36

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 178, 170, 211

■ 178, 170, 211

■ 161, 149, 211

■ 195, 191, 211

■ 144, 128, 211

■ 212, 212, 211

■ 127, 107, 211

■ 229, 233, 211

■ 110, 86, 211

■ 246, 254, 211

■ 93, 65, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 76, 43, 211

■ 59, 22, 211

■ 42, 1, 211

■ 41, 0, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 177, 216



178, 170, 211



201, 164, 196

Triad

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



178, 170, 211



208, 167, 140



125, 187, 174

Complementary

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



178, 170, 211



203, 211, 170

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.



145, 185, 153



178, 170, 211



191, 174, 134

Square

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



178, 170, 211



217, 162, 156



169, 180, 139



117, 186, 195

Rectangle

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



178, 170, 211



212, 161, 183



169, 180, 139



131, 186, 167

Sweetspot

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



178, 170, 211



243, 240, 255



170, 203, 211



120, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 170, 211



208, 196, 255



198, 170, 211



96, 94, 105



33, 0, 168



8, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 170, 203



255, 196, 244



183, 211, 170



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 135



41, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 170, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

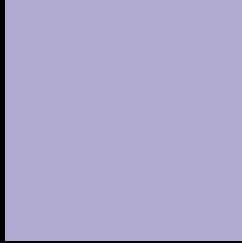
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

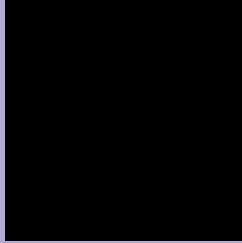
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 170, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 170, 211.

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, 170, 211

Protanopia
166, 173, 213

Deuteranopia
174, 171, 211



Tritanopia

174, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 170, 211

Protanomaly

170, 172, 212

Deuteranomaly

175, 171, 211

Tritanomaly

175, 173, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 170, 211

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

177, 174, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 170, 211 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, 170, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 170, 211)  
}
```

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, 170, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 170, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 170, 211 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, 170, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 170, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 170, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 170, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 170, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 170,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 170, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 170, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
170, 211) }
```

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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