

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 86, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 86, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 86, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B25693
RGB	178, 86, 147
RGB Percent	70%, 34%, 58%
CMY	0.3020, 0.6627, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.17, 0.30
HSL	320°, 37%, 52%
HSV	320°, 52%, 70%
XYZ	26.9543, 18.2271, 29.7013
YIQ	120.4620, 35.2510, 38.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

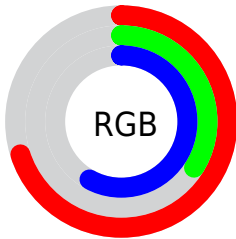
Format	Color
R_{YB}	178, 86, 147
Decimal	11687571
CIE _{Lab}	49.77, 45.01, -16.31
CIE _{LCh}	50, 47.870, 340.078
Yxy	18.2271, 0.3600, 0.2434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289877651 (0xFFB25693)
YUV	120.4620, 13.0832, 50.4608
Hunter-Lab	42.6933, 37.9826, -11.3622

Details

The RGB color **178, 86, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 178, 117**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 139, 201**, and **123, 33, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 68, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 104, 153**.

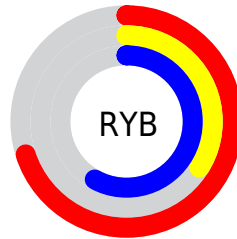
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (34%)

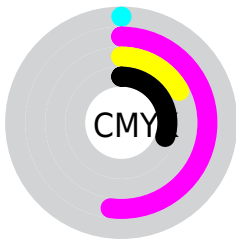
Blue (58%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (58%)

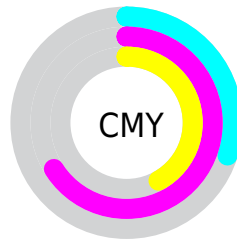


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 86, 147 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, 86, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



178, 86, 147



178, 86, 147

255, 255, 255



150, 60, 121



236, 139, 201



123, 33, 96



255, 166, 229



96, 0, 72



255, 194, 255



70, 0, 50



255, 223, 255



48, 0, 29



255, 252, 255



2, 0, 0



0, 0, 0



178, 86, 147



178, 86, 147



178, 68, 141



178, 104, 153

178, 50, 135

178, 122, 159

178, 33, 129

178, 139, 165

178, 15, 123

178, 157, 171

178, 0, 118

178, 175, 177

178, 193, 183

178, 211, 189

178, 228, 195

178, 246, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 102, 181



178, 86, 147



193, 81, 106

Triad

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



178, 86, 147



127, 121, 31



0, 136, 170

Complementary

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



178, 86, 147



86, 178, 117

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.



0, 138, 131



178, 86, 147



83, 131, 52

Square

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



178, 86, 147



162, 106, 39



0, 136, 89



0, 130, 195

Rectangle

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



178, 86, 147



190, 86, 80



0, 136, 89



0, 137, 158

Sweetspot

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



178, 86, 147



232, 195, 220



117, 86, 178



117, 95, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 86, 147



232, 88, 184



178, 86, 101



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 101



26, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



178, 86, 147



232, 88, 184



86, 178, 163



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 101



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 86, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

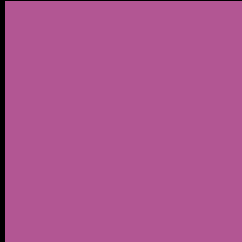
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 86, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

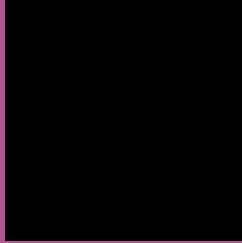
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 86, 147.

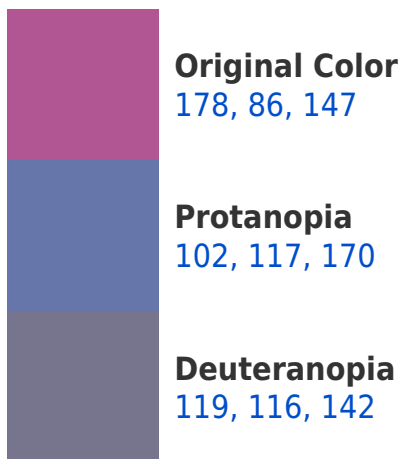


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 86, 147.

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, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 86, 147

Protanomaly
130, 106, 162

Deuteranomaly
140, 105, 144

Tritanomaly
175, 92, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 86, 147

Achromatopsia
120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly
141, 108, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 86, 147 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, 86, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 86, 147)  
}
```

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, 86, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 86, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 86, 147 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, 86, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 86, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 86, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 86, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 86, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 86,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 86, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 86, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 86,  
147) }
```

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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