

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 87, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 87, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 87, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B25799
RGB	178, 87, 153
RGB Percent	70%, 34%, 60%
CMY	0.3020, 0.6588, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.14, 0.30
HSL	316°, 37%, 52%
HSV	316°, 51%, 70%
XYZ	27.5181, 18.5813, 32.2732
YIQ	121.7330, 33.0500, 39.8180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

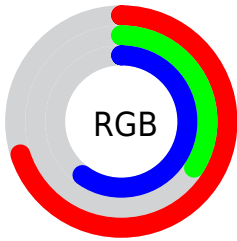
Format	Color
RYB	178, 87, 153
Decimal	11687833
CIELab	50.19, 45.46, -19.22
CIELCh	50, 49.353, 337.077
Yxy	18.5813, 0.3511, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289877913 (0xFFB25799)
YUV	121.7330, 15.4146, 49.3462
Hunter-Lab	43.1060, 38.5155, -14.2158

Details

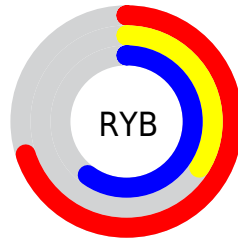
The RGB color **178, 87, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **87, 178, 112**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 140, 207**, and **123, 34, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 69, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 105, 158**.

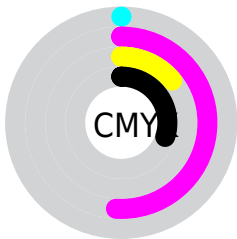
Distribution



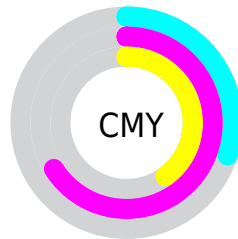
- Red (70%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 87, 153 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, 87, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



178, 87, 153



178, 87, 153

255, 255, 255



150, 61, 127



236, 140, 207



123, 34, 102



255, 167, 236



96, 0, 78



255, 195, 255



70, 0, 55



255, 224, 255



49, 0, 34



255, 253, 255



6, 0, 6



0, 0, 0



178, 87, 153




178, 87, 153




178, 69, 148




178, 105, 158

 178, 51, 143

 178, 123, 163


 178, 34, 138


 178, 140, 168

 178, 16, 133

 178, 158, 173

 178, 0, 129

 178, 176, 177

 178, 194, 182

 178, 212, 187

 178, 229, 192

 178, 247, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 104, 187



178, 87, 153



196, 80, 111

Triad

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



178, 87, 153



132, 121, 27



0, 138, 169

Complementary

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



178, 87, 153



87, 178, 112

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, 140, 128



178, 87, 153



88, 131, 48

Square

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



178, 87, 153



167, 105, 39



0, 137, 85



0, 133, 196

Rectangle

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



178, 87, 153



194, 85, 84



0, 137, 85



0, 139, 156

Sweetspot

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



178, 87, 153



232, 197, 222



111, 87, 178



117, 96, 111



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 87, 153



232, 90, 193



178, 87, 108



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 111



26, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



178, 87, 153



232, 90, 193



87, 178, 157



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 111



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 87, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

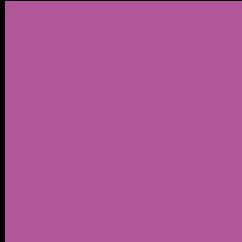
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

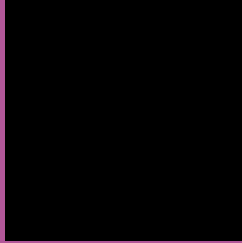
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 87, 153.

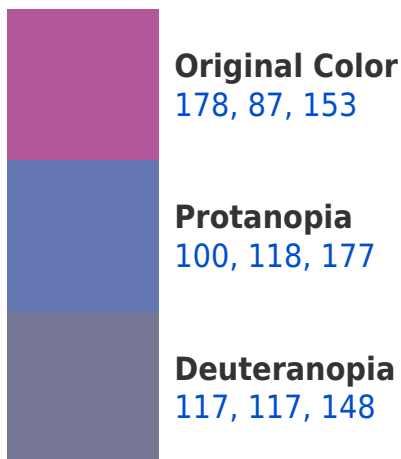


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 87, 153.

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, 98, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 87, 153



Protanomaly

128, 107, 168



Deuteranomaly

139, 106, 150



Tritanomaly

175, 94, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 87, 153



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

142, 109, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 87, 153 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, 87, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 87, 153)  
}
```

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, 87, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 87, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 87, 153 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, 87, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 87, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 87, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 87, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 87, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 87,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 87, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 87, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 87,  
153) }
```

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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