

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 130, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 130, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 130, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B382DC
RGB	179, 130, 220
RGB Percent	70%, 51%, 86%
CMY	0.2980, 0.4902, 0.1373
CMYK	0.19, 0.41, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	273°, 56%, 69%
HSV	273°, 41%, 86%
XYZ	39.4913, 30.7163, 71.5576
YIQ	154.9110, 0.3140, 38.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

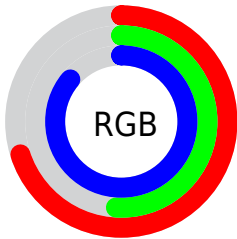
Format	Color
R _Y B	179, 130, 220
Decimal	11764444
CIE Lab	62.27, 35.74, -38.94
CIE LCh	62, 52.856, 312.545
Yxy	30.7163, 0.2786, 0.2167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289954524 (0xFFB382DC)
YUV	154.9110, 32.0889, 21.1261
Hunter-Lab	55.4223, 30.2018, -37.7557

Details

The RGB color **179, 130, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **171, 220, 130**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 184, 255**, and **124, 79, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 108, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 152, 220**.

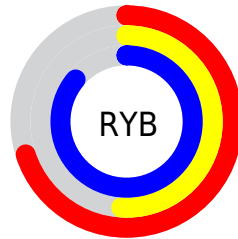
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (51%)

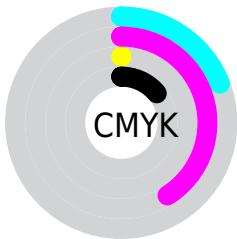
Blue (86%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (86%)

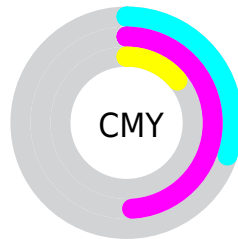


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 130, 220 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 179, 130, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 179, 130, 220

 179, 130, 220

255, 255, 255

 151, 104, 192

 236, 184, 255

 124, 79, 165

 255, 212, 255

 98, 55, 138

 255, 240, 255

 72, 32, 112

 47, 7, 87

 24, 0, 63


 0, 1, 40


 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 179, 130, 220

 179, 130, 220

 169, 108, 220

 189, 152, 220

 159, 86, 220

 199, 174, 220

 149, 64, 220

 209, 196, 220

 139, 42, 220

 219, 218, 220

 129, 20, 220

 229, 240, 220

 120, 0, 220

 239, 255, 220

 249, 255, 220

 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 149, 242



179, 130, 220



222, 113, 180

Triad

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



179, 130, 220



199, 138, 58



0, 174, 169

Complementary

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



179, 130, 220



171, 220, 130

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, 172, 121



179, 130, 220



158, 154, 53

Square

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



179, 130, 220



228, 120, 89



106, 166, 78



0, 171, 213

Rectangle

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



179, 130, 220



235, 109, 148



106, 166, 78



0, 174, 153

Sweetspot

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



179, 130, 220



241, 224, 255



130, 172, 220



119, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 130, 220



198, 130, 255



220, 130, 217



105, 99, 110



94, 0, 173



25, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 130, 171



255, 130, 187



130, 220, 133



110, 99, 104



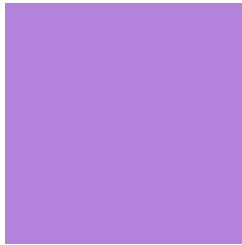
173, 0, 79



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 130, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

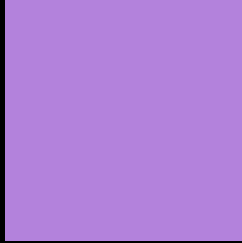
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179, 130, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

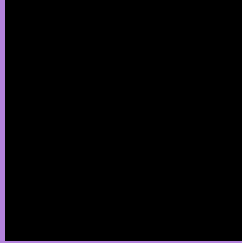
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 179, 130, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 130, 220.

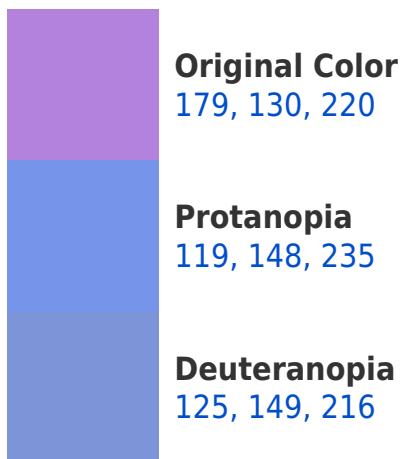


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 130, 220.

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
168, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
179, 130, 220

Protanomaly
141, 141, 230

Deuteranomaly
145, 142, 217

Tritanomaly
172, 139, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
179, 130, 220

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
164, 146, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 130, 220 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(179, 130, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 130, 220)  
}
```

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(179, 130, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 130, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 130, 220 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(179, 130, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 130, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 130, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 130, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 130, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 130,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 130, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 130, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
130, 220) }
```

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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