

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 154, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 154, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 154, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B39AE2
RGB	179, 154, 226
RGB Percent	70%, 60%, 89%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3961, 0.1137
CMYK	0.21, 0.32, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	261°, 55%, 75%
HSV	261°, 32%, 89%
XYZ	43.8735, 38.1859, 77.0097
YIQ	169.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

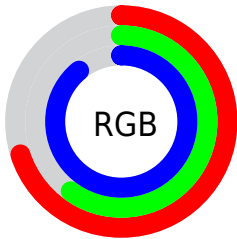
Format	Color
R _Y B	179, 154, 226
Decimal	11770594
CIE Lab	68.16, 23.67, -33.09
CIE LCh	68, 40.689, 305.574
Yxy	38.1859, 0.2758, 0.2401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289960674 (0xFFB39AE2)
YUV	169.6830, 27.7643, 8.1710
Hunter-Lab	61.7947, 18.5919, -30.6320

Details

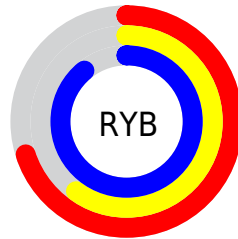
The RGB color **179, 154, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 226, 154**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 209, 255**, and **125, 103, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 131, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 177, 226**.

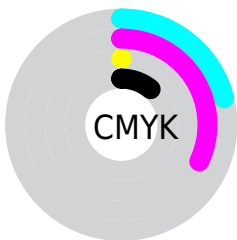
Distribution



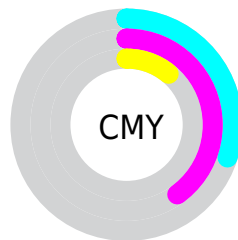
- Red (70%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 154, 226 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, 154, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 179, 154, 226

255, 255, 255

 236, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 179, 154, 226


 152, 128, 198

 125, 103, 170

 99, 78, 144

 74, 55, 118

 49, 33, 93

 24, 13, 69


 0, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 179, 154, 226


 179, 154, 226

 164, 131, 226


 194, 177, 226

 149, 109, 226

 209, 199, 226

 135, 86, 226


 223, 222, 226

 120, 64, 226


 238, 244, 226

 105, 41, 226

 253, 255, 226

 90, 18, 226

 255, 255, 226

 78, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 168, 239



179, 154, 226



218, 142, 197

Triad

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



179, 154, 226



214, 153, 100



30, 186, 172

Complementary

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



179, 154, 226



201, 226, 154

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.



98, 183, 135



179, 154, 226



183, 166, 92

Square

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



179, 154, 226



234, 142, 125



144, 177, 105



0, 184, 208

Rectangle

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



179, 154, 226



232, 137, 173



144, 177, 105



58, 185, 159

Sweetspot

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



179, 154, 226



238, 230, 255



154, 202, 226



118, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 154, 226



192, 158, 255



214, 154, 226



105, 101, 112



61, 0, 176



17, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 154, 201



255, 158, 221



166, 226, 154



112, 101, 108



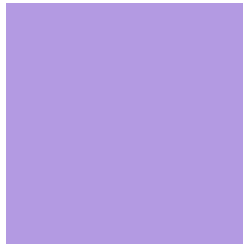
176, 0, 115



48, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 154, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

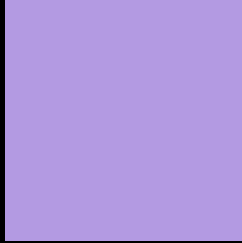
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

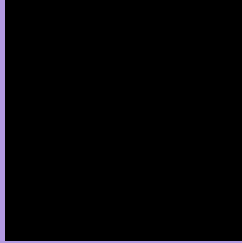
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 154, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 154, 226.

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
179, 154, 226

Protanopia
145, 164, 234

Deuteranopia
150, 164, 224



Tritanopia
170, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
179, 154, 226

Protanomaly
157, 160, 231

Deuteranomaly
161, 160, 225

Tritanomaly
173, 160, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
179, 154, 226

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
173, 164, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 154, 226 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, 154, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 154, 226)  
}
```

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, 154, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 154, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 154, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

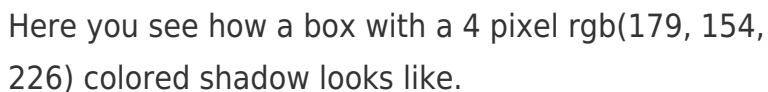
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(179, 154, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 154, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 154, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 154, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 154, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 154, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 154, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 154, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
154, 226) }
```

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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