

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 164, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 164, 211) contains.

RGB(179, 164, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(179, 164, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3A4D3
RGB	179, 164, 211
RGB Percent	70%, 64%, 83%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3569, 0.1725
CMYK	0.15, 0.22, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	259°, 35%, 74%
HSV	259°, 22%, 83%
XYZ	43.6237, 40.8378, 67.2113
YIQ	173.8430, -6.1470, 17.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

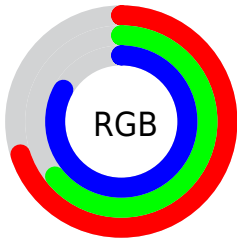
Format	Color
RYB	179, 164, 211
Decimal	11773139
CIELab	70.06, 14.73, -21.91
CIELCh	70, 26.397, 303.909
Yxy	40.8378, 0.2876, 0.2692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289963219 (0xFFB3A4D3)
YUV	173.8430, 18.3184, 4.5227
Hunter-Lab	63.9044, 10.0185, -17.6249

Details

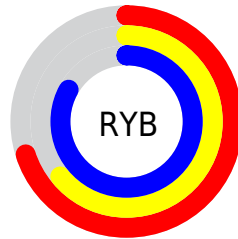
The RGB color **179, 164, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 211, 164**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 219, 255**, and **126, 112, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 143, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 185, 211**.

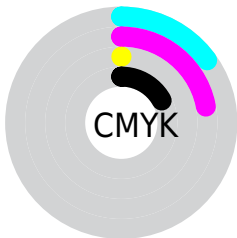
Distribution



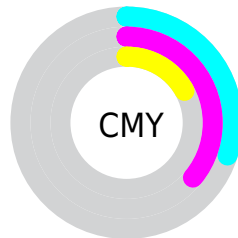
- Red (70%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 164, 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 179, 164, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 179, 164, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 235, 219, 255

■ 255, 247, 255

■ 179, 164, 211

■ 152, 138, 183

■ 126, 112, 156

■ 100, 88, 130

■ 76, 64, 105

■ 52, 42, 81

■ 30, 22, 57

■ 11, 0, 36

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 179, 164, 211

■ 179, 164, 211

■ 165, 143, 211

■ 193, 185, 211

■ 150, 122, 211

■ 208, 206, 211

■ 136, 101, 211

■ 222, 227, 211

■ 122, 80, 211

■ 236, 248, 211

■ 107, 59, 211

■ 251, 255, 211

■ 93, 37, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 78, 16, 211

■ 67, 0, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 172, 219



179, 164, 211



205, 157, 193

Triad

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



179, 164, 211



206, 163, 129



108, 185, 174

Complementary

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



179, 164, 211



196, 211, 164

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.



132, 183, 149



179, 164, 211



186, 171, 123

Square

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



179, 164, 211



218, 156, 146



159, 178, 131



99, 184, 197

Rectangle

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



179, 164, 211



215, 154, 177



159, 178, 131



115, 184, 165

Sweetspot

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



179, 164, 211



243, 237, 255



164, 196, 211



121, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 164, 211



208, 186, 255



202, 164, 211



97, 94, 105



54, 0, 168



13, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 164, 196



255, 186, 233



173, 211, 164



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 115



41, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 164, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

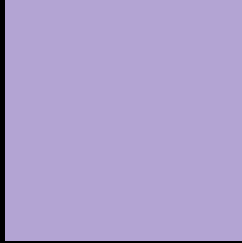
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179, 164, 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 179, 164, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 164, 211.

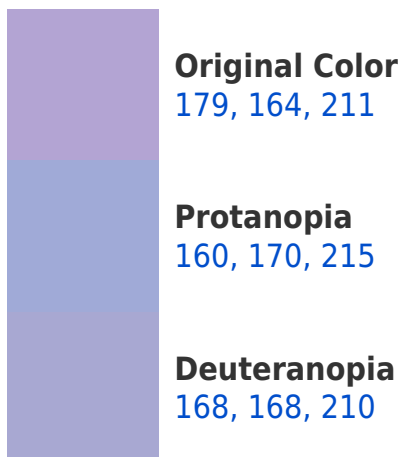



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 164, 211.

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





Tritanopia

174, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

179, 164, 211

Protanomaly

167, 168, 214

Deuteranomaly

172, 167, 210

Tritanomaly

176, 167, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

179, 164, 211

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

176, 170, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 164, 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(179, 164, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(179, 164, 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(179, 164, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 164, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 164, 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(179, 164, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 164, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 164, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 164, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 164, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 164,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 164, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 164, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
164, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor