

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 116, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 116, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 116, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0747B
RGB	176, 116, 123
RGB Percent	69%, 45%, 48%
CMY	0.3098, 0.5451, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.30, 0.31
HSL	353°, 28%, 57%
HSV	353°, 34%, 69%
XYZ	27.7250, 23.1509, 21.7462
YIQ	134.7380, 33.5130, 14.8970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

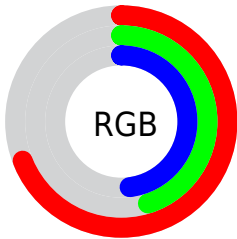
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 116, 123
Decimal	11564155
CIE _{Lab}	55.23, 24.59, 5.90
CIE _{LCh}	55, 25.283, 13.494
Yxy	23.1509, 0.3818, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289754235 (0xFFB0747B)
YUV	134.7380, -5.7868, 36.1868
Hunter-Lab	48.1154, 18.6531, 6.8842

Details

The RGB color **176, 116, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 176, 169**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 169, 175**, and **122, 67, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 98, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 134, 139**.

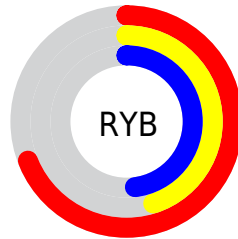
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (45%)

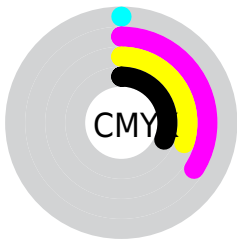
Blue (48%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (48%)

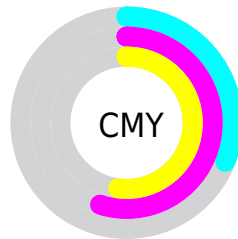


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 116, 123 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 176, 116, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 116, 123


255, 255, 255

 233, 169, 175

 255, 196, 203

 255, 224, 231

 255, 253, 255

 176, 116, 123

 149, 91, 98

 122, 67, 74

 96, 44, 52

 70, 21, 31

 47, 0, 6


 10, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 116, 123

 176, 98, 107


 176, 116, 123

 176, 134, 139

 176, 81, 92

 176, 151, 154

 176, 63, 76

 176, 169, 170

 176, 46, 61

 176, 186, 185

 176, 28, 45

 176, 204, 201

 176, 10, 30

 176, 222, 216

 176, 0, 21

 176, 239, 232

 176, 255, 247

 176, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 117, 145



176, 116, 123



172, 120, 103

Triad

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



176, 116, 123



113, 140, 100



86, 138, 174

Complementary

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



176, 116, 123



116, 176, 169

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.



63, 143, 162



176, 116, 123



87, 143, 119

Square

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



176, 116, 123



138, 134, 89



66, 144, 142



118, 131, 175

Rectangle

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



176, 116, 123



164, 124, 94



66, 144, 142



76, 140, 171

Sweetspot

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



176, 116, 123



230, 207, 209



169, 116, 176



115, 101, 103



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 116, 123



230, 135, 146



176, 139, 116



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 18



26, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



176, 116, 123



230, 135, 146



116, 153, 176



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 18



26, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 116, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

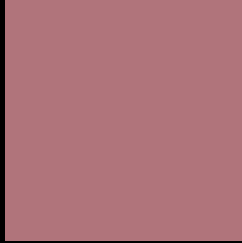
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 176, 116, 123 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 176, 116, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 116, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 116, 123.

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


[176](#), [116](#), [123](#)

Protanopia

[135](#), [132](#), [132](#)

Deuteranopia

[150](#), [128](#), [121](#)



Tritanopia
176, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 116, 123

Protanomaly

150, 126, 129

Deuteranomaly

159, 124, 122

Tritanomaly

176, 116, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 116, 123

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

150, 128, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 116, 123 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(176, 116, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 116, 123)  
}
```

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(176, 116, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 116, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 116, 123 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

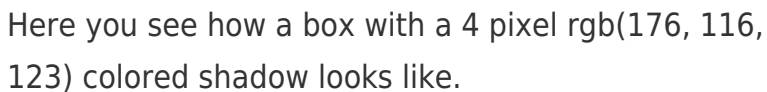
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 116, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 116, 123) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 116, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 123); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 123); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 116, 123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 116, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 116, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
116, 123) }
```

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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