

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 118, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 118, 136) contains.

RGB(176, 118, 136)	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(176, 118, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	B07688
RGB	176, 118, 136
RGB Percent	69%, 46%, 53%
CMY	0.3098, 0.5373, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.23, 0.31
HSL	341°, 27%, 58%
HSV	341°, 33%, 69%
XYZ	28.8269, 23.9645, 26.3988
YIQ	137.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

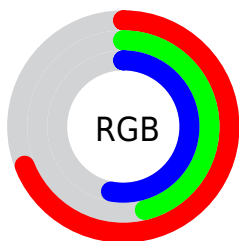
Format	Color
RYB	176, 118, 136
Decimal	11564680
CIELab	56.05, 25.37, -0.48
CIELCh	56, 25.370, 358.909
Yxy	23.9645, 0.3640, 0.3026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289754760 (0xFFB07688)
YUV	137.3940, -0.6872, 33.8575
Hunter-Lab	48.9536, 19.4429, 2.2947

Details

The RGB color **176, 118, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 176, 158**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 171, 189**, and **122, 69, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 100, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 136, 148**.

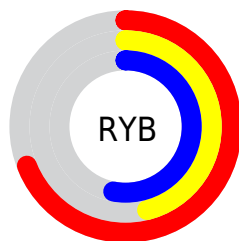
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (46%)

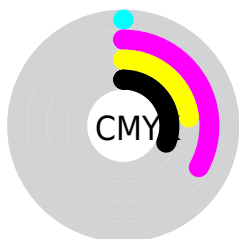
Blue (53%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (53%)

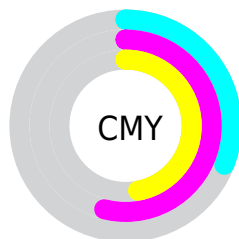


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 118, 136 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, 118, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 118, 136

255, 255, 255

 233, 171, 189

 255, 198, 217


 255, 226, 245

 176, 118, 136

 149, 93, 111

 122, 69, 86

 96, 45, 63

 71, 23, 41

 47, 0, 21

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 118, 136


 176, 100, 124

 176, 118, 136

 176, 136, 148

 176, 83, 112

 176, 153, 160

 176, 65, 100

 176, 171, 172

 176, 48, 87

 176, 188, 185

 176, 30, 75

 176, 206, 197

 176, 12, 63

 176, 224, 209

 176, 0, 55

 176, 241, 221

 176, 255, 233

 176, 255, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 122, 157



176, 118, 136



178, 119, 114

Triad

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



176, 118, 136



127, 139, 95



74, 143, 171

Complementary

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



176, 118, 136



118, 176, 158

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, 146, 155



176, 118, 136



102, 144, 111

Square

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



176, 118, 136



151, 133, 90



77, 146, 133



104, 137, 178

Rectangle

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



176, 118, 136



173, 123, 102



77, 146, 133



68, 144, 167

Sweetspot

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



176, 118, 136



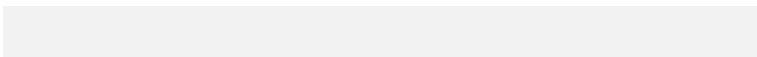
230, 207, 214



158, 118, 176



115, 101, 105



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 118, 136



230, 138, 166



176, 129, 118



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 47



26, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



176, 118, 136



230, 138, 166



118, 165, 176



89, 80, 83



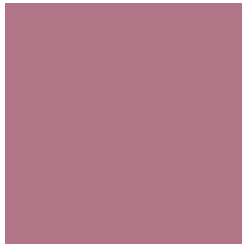
153, 0, 47



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 118, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

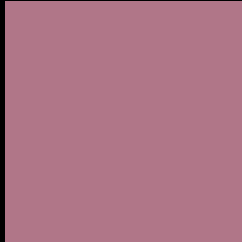
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

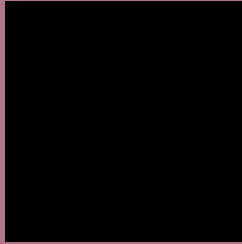
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 118, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 118, 136.

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, 118, 136

Protanopia

134, 134, 145

Deuteranopia

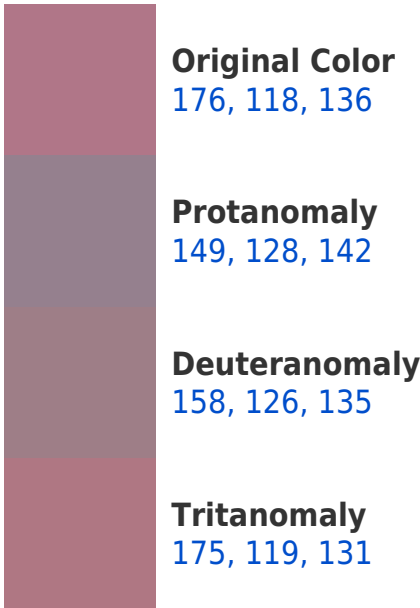
148, 130, 134



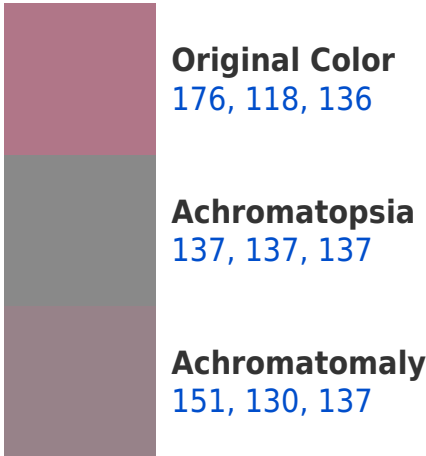
Tritanopia

175, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 118, 136 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, 118, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 118, 136)  
}
```

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, 118, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 118, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 118, 136 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, 118, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 118, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 118, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 118, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 118, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 118,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 118, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 118, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
118, 136) }
```

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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