

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 128, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 128, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 128, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0808E
RGB	176, 128, 142
RGB Percent	69%, 50%, 56%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4980, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.19, 0.31
HSL	342°, 23%, 60%
HSV	342°, 27%, 69%
XYZ	30.5062, 26.6214, 29.1218
YIQ	143.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

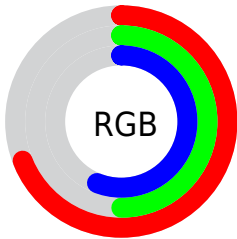
Format	Color
RYB	176, 128, 142
Decimal	11567246
CIELab	58.62, 20.69, -0.20
CIELCh	59, 20.690, 359.445
Yxy	26.6214, 0.3537, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289757326 (0xFFB0808E)
YUV	143.9480, -0.9604, 28.1096
Hunter-Lab	51.5960, 15.2453, 2.6527

Details

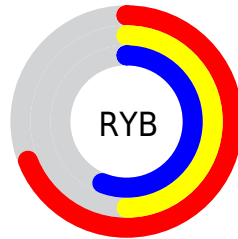
The RGB color **176, 128, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 176, 162**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 181, 196**, and **123, 78, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 110, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 146, 154**.

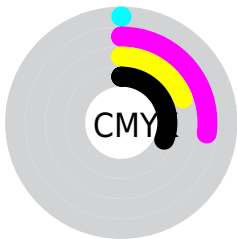
Distribution



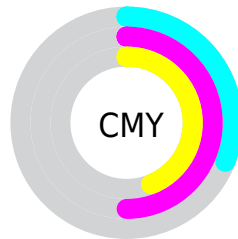
- Red (69%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 128, 142 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, 128, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 128, 142

255, 255, 255

 232, 181, 196

 255, 209, 224

 255, 237, 252


 176, 128, 142

 149, 103, 116

 123, 78, 92

 97, 55, 68

 72, 33, 46

 49, 11, 26

 28, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 176, 128, 142


 176, 110, 130

 176, 128, 142

 176, 146, 154

 176, 93, 117

 176, 163, 167

 176, 75, 105

 176, 181, 179

 176, 58, 92

 176, 198, 192

 176, 40, 80

 176, 216, 204

 176, 22, 67

 176, 234, 217

 176, 5, 55

 176, 251, 229

 176, 0, 51

 176, 255, 242

 176, 255, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 131, 160



176, 128, 142



178, 129, 124

Triad

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



176, 128, 142



135, 145, 109



97, 148, 172

Complementary

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



176, 128, 142



128, 176, 162

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.



89, 151, 158



176, 128, 142



115, 149, 122

Square

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



176, 128, 142



155, 140, 105



97, 151, 140



119, 143, 177

Rectangle

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



176, 128, 142



173, 132, 114



97, 151, 140



92, 149, 168

Sweetspot

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



176, 128, 142



230, 211, 216



162, 128, 176



115, 103, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 128, 142



230, 154, 176



176, 138, 128



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 45



26, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



176, 128, 142



230, 154, 176



128, 166, 176



89, 80, 83



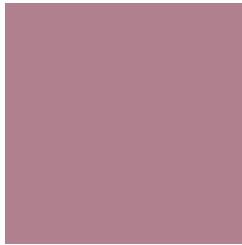
153, 0, 45



26, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 128, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

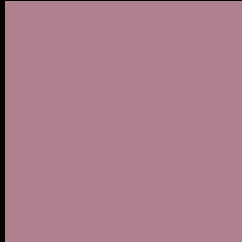
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 142 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, 128, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 128, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 128, 142.

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, 128, 142

Protanopia
141, 140, 149

Deuteranopia
155, 137, 140



Tritanopia

176, 129, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 128, 142

Protanomaly

154, 136, 146

Deuteranomaly

163, 134, 141

Tritanomaly

176, 129, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 128, 142

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

156, 138, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 128, 142 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, 128, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 128, 142)  
}
```

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, 128, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 128, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 128, 142 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, 128, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 128, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 128, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 128, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 128, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 128,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 128, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 128, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
128, 142) }
```

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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