

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 130, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 130, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 130, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08294
RGB	176, 130, 148
RGB Percent	69%, 51%, 58%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4902, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.16, 0.31
HSL	337°, 23%, 60%
HSV	337°, 26%, 69%
XYZ	31.2324, 27.3335, 31.6467
YIQ	145.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

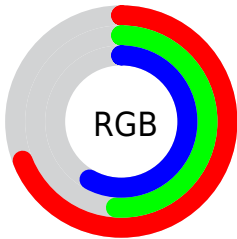
Format	Color
RYB	176, 130, 148
Decimal	11567764
CIELab	59.28, 20.54, -2.68
CIELCh	59, 20.716, 352.554
Yxy	27.3335, 0.3462, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289757844 (0xFFB08294)
YUV	145.8060, 1.0816, 26.4801
Hunter-Lab	52.2814, 15.1416, 0.7079

Details

The RGB color **176, 130, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 176, 158**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 183, 202**, and **123, 80, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 112, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 148, 159**.

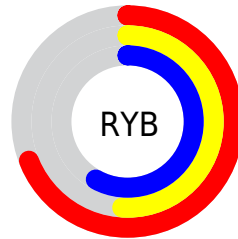
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (51%)

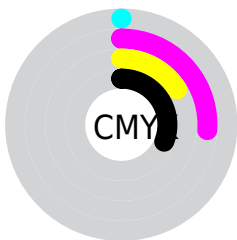
Blue (58%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

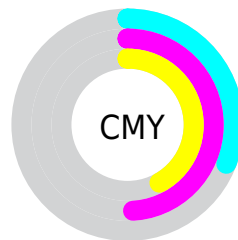


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 130, 148 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, 130, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 130, 148

255, 255, 255

 232, 183, 202

 255, 211, 230


 255, 239, 255

 176, 130, 148

 149, 105, 122

 123, 80, 97

 97, 57, 74

 73, 34, 51

 49, 13, 30

 30, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 176, 130, 148


 176, 112, 137

 176, 130, 148


 176, 148, 159

 176, 95, 127

 176, 165, 169

 176, 77, 116

 176, 183, 180

 176, 60, 105

 176, 200, 191

 176, 42, 94

 176, 218, 202

 176, 24, 84

 176, 236, 212

 176, 7, 73

 176, 253, 223

 176, 0, 69

 176, 255, 234

 176, 255, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 134, 165



176, 130, 148



180, 130, 130

Triad

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



176, 130, 148



142, 146, 109



95, 150, 171

Complementary

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



176, 130, 148



130, 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.



91, 153, 156



176, 130, 148



121, 150, 120

Square

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



176, 130, 148



161, 140, 107



102, 153, 137



115, 146, 178

Rectangle

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



176, 130, 148



177, 132, 119



102, 153, 137



92, 151, 167

Sweetspot

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



176, 130, 148



230, 211, 218



158, 130, 176



115, 103, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 130, 148



230, 158, 186



176, 135, 130



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 60



26, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



176, 130, 148



230, 158, 186



130, 171, 176



89, 80, 84



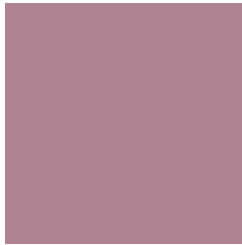
153, 0, 60



26, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 130, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

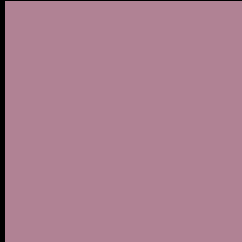
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

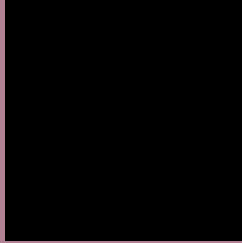
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 130, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 130, 148.

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, 130, 148

Protanopia
142, 142, 155

Deuteranopia
155, 139, 146



Tritanopia
175, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 130, 148

Protanomaly
154, 138, 152

Deuteranomaly
163, 136, 147

Tritanomaly
175, 131, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 130, 148

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
157, 140, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 130, 148 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, 130, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 130, 148)  
}
```

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, 130, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 130, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 130, 148 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, 130, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 130, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 130, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 130, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 130, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 130,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 130, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 130, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
130, 148) }
```

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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