

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 137, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 137, 156) contains.

RGB(176, 137, 156)	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, 137, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0899C
RGB	176, 137, 156
RGB Percent	69%, 54%, 61%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4627, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	331°, 20%, 61%
HSV	331°, 22%, 69%
XYZ	32.8509, 29.5217, 35.4193
YIQ	150.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

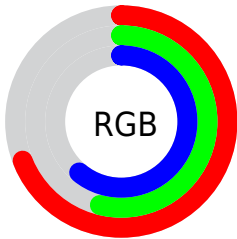
Format	Color
RYB	176, 137, 156
Decimal	11569564
CIELab	61.24, 17.96, -4.38
CIELCh	61, 18.489, 346.305
Yxy	29.5217, 0.3359, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289759644 (0xFFB0899C)
YUV	150.8270, 2.5503, 22.0767
Hunter-Lab	54.3339, 12.8388, -0.6164

Details

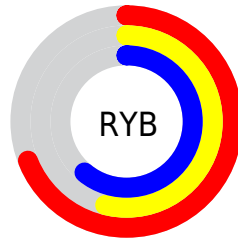
The RGB color **176, 137, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 176, 157**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 191, 210**, and **123, 87, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 119, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 155, 165**.

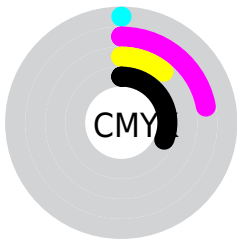
Distribution



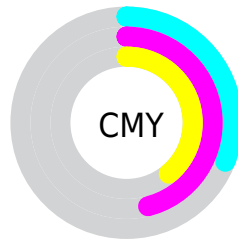
- Red (69%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 137, 156 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, 137, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 137, 156

255, 255, 255

 232, 191, 210

 255, 218, 239

 255, 247, 255


 176, 137, 156

 149, 111, 130

 123, 87, 105

 98, 63, 81

 73, 41, 58

 50, 20, 36

 31, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 176, 137, 156


 176, 119, 147

 176, 137, 156


 176, 155, 165

 176, 102, 138

 176, 172, 174

 176, 84, 129


 176, 190, 183

 176, 67, 120

 176, 207, 192

 176, 49, 111

 176, 225, 201

 176, 31, 102

 176, 243, 210

 176, 14, 93

 176, 255, 219

 176, 0, 86

 176, 255, 228

 176, 255, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 141, 170



176, 137, 156



182, 136, 139

Triad

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



176, 137, 156



151, 150, 116



105, 155, 171

Complementary

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



176, 137, 156



137, 176, 157

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.



104, 157, 156



176, 137, 156



132, 154, 125

Square

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



176, 137, 156



167, 144, 116



115, 157, 140



119, 152, 179

Rectangle

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



176, 137, 156



180, 138, 129



115, 157, 140



103, 156, 167

Sweetspot

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



176, 137, 156



230, 213, 221



156, 137, 176



115, 106, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 137, 156



230, 168, 198



176, 137, 137



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 75



26, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



176, 137, 156



230, 168, 198



137, 176, 176



89, 80, 85



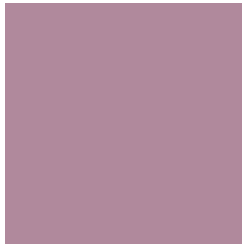
153, 0, 75



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 137, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

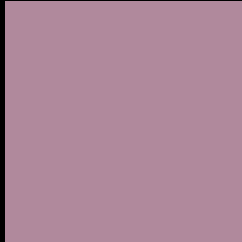
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

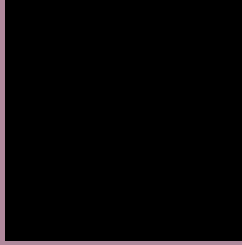
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 137, 156.

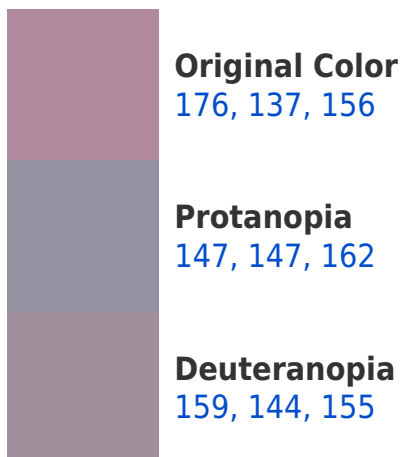


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 137, 156.

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

175, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 137, 156

Protanomaly
158, 143, 160

Deuteranomaly
165, 141, 155

Tritanomaly
175, 138, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 137, 156

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
160, 146, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 137, 156 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, 137, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 137, 156)  
}
```

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, 137, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 137, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 137, 156 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, 137, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 137, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 137, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 137, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 137, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 137,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 137, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 137, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
137, 156) }
```

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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