

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 141, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 141, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 141, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08D9D
RGB	176, 141, 157
RGB Percent	69%, 55%, 62%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4471, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	333°, 18%, 62%
HSV	333°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	33.5152, 30.7142, 36.0603
YIQ	153.2890, 15.7240, 12.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

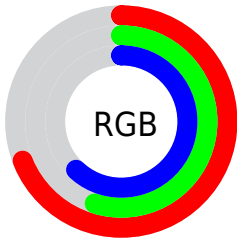
Format	Color
RYB	176, 141, 157
Decimal	11570589
CIELab	62.27, 15.89, -3.43
CIELCh	62, 16.256, 347.809
Yxy	30.7142, 0.3342, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289760669 (0xFFB08D9D)
YUV	153.2890, 1.8295, 19.9175
Hunter-Lab	55.4204, 10.9613, 0.2161

Details

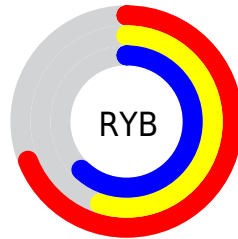
The RGB color **176, 141, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 176, 160**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 195, 212**, and **123, 91, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 123, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 159, 167**.

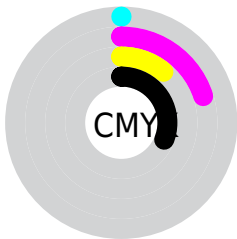
Distribution



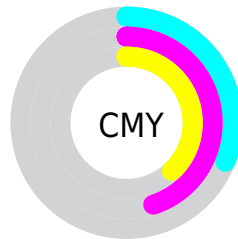
- Red (69%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 141, 157 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, 141, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 141, 157


255, 255, 255

 232, 195, 212

 255, 223, 240

 255, 251, 255

 176, 141, 157


 149, 115, 131

 123, 91, 106

 98, 67, 82

 74, 44, 59


 50, 23, 37

 31, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

 176, 141, 157

 176, 123, 147

 176, 141, 157

 176, 159, 167

176, 106, 138

176, 176, 176

176, 88, 128

176, 194, 186

176, 71, 119

176, 211, 195

176, 53, 109

176, 229, 205

176, 35, 100

176, 247, 214

176, 18, 90

176, 255, 224

176, 0, 81

176, 255, 233

176, 0, 80

176, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 144, 170



176, 141, 157



181, 141, 142

Triad

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



176, 141, 157



153, 152, 123



114, 157, 171

Complementary

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



176, 141, 157



141, 176, 160

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.



113, 159, 159



176, 141, 157



136, 156, 131

Square

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



176, 141, 157



167, 148, 123



121, 158, 144



127, 154, 178

Rectangle

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



176, 141, 157



180, 142, 133



121, 158, 144



112, 158, 168

Sweetspot

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



176, 141, 157



230, 216, 222



160, 141, 176



115, 107, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 141, 157



230, 174, 200



176, 142, 141



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 70



26, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



176, 141, 157



230, 174, 200



141, 175, 176



89, 80, 84



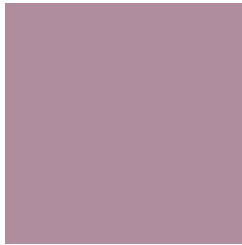
153, 0, 70



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 141, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

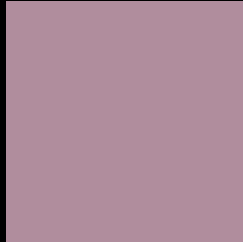
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

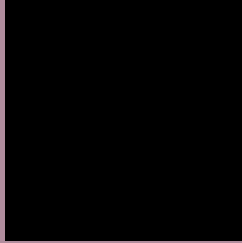
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 176, 141, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 141, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 141, 157.

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, 141, 157

Protanopia
150, 150, 162

Deuteranopia
163, 146, 156



Tritanopia
175, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 141, 157

Protanomaly

159, 147, 160

Deuteranomaly

168, 144, 156

Tritanomaly

175, 142, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 141, 157

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

161, 149, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 141, 157 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, 141, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 141, 157)  
}
```

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, 141, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 141, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 141, 157 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, 141, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 141, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 141, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 141, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 141, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 141, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
141, 157) }
```

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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