

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 143, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 143, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 143, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08F87
RGB	176, 143, 135
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 53%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4392, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.23, 0.31
HSL	12°, 21%, 61%
HSV	12°, 23%, 69%
XYZ	32.1001, 30.6243, 27.1409
YIQ	151.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

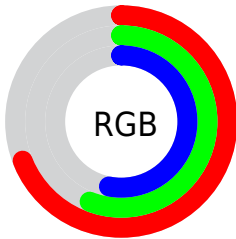
Format	Color
RYB	176, 145, 135
Decimal	11571079
CIELab	62.19, 11.18, 8.94
CIELCh	62, 14.312, 38.659
Yxy	30.6243, 0.3572, 0.3408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289761159 (0xFFB08F87)
YUV	151.9550, -8.3588, 21.0875
Hunter-Lab	55.3392, 6.6973, 9.6589

Details

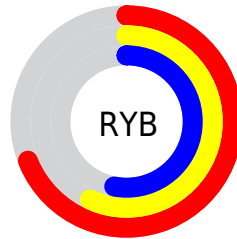
The RGB color **176, 143, 135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **135, 168, 176**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 197, 188**, and **123, 93, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 129, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 157, 153**.

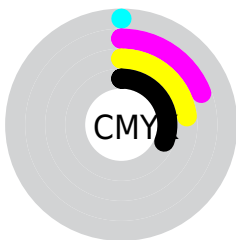
Distribution



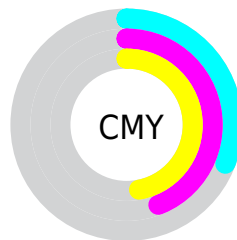
- Red (69%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 143, 135 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, 143, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 143, 135

255, 255, 255

 232, 197, 188

 255, 225, 216

 255, 253, 244

 176, 143, 135

 149, 117, 110

 123, 93, 85

 97, 69, 62

 73, 47, 40


 49, 26, 20

 29, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 143, 135

 176, 129, 117

 176, 143, 135

 176, 157, 153

 176, 115, 100

 176, 171, 170

 176, 101, 82

 176, 185, 188

 176, 86, 65

 176, 200, 205

 176, 72, 47

 176, 214, 223

 176, 58, 29

 176, 228, 241

 176, 44, 12

 176, 242, 255

 176, 34, 0

 176, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 142, 147



176, 143, 135



169, 146, 127

Triad

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



176, 143, 135



128, 157, 141



141, 150, 175

Complementary

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



176, 143, 135



135, 168, 176

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.



126, 154, 174



176, 143, 135



119, 158, 154

Square

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



176, 143, 135



142, 154, 130



118, 157, 166



157, 146, 170

Rectangle

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



176, 143, 135



161, 149, 125



118, 157, 166



136, 152, 175

Sweetspot

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



176, 143, 135



230, 217, 213



176, 135, 168



115, 107, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 143, 135



230, 178, 165



176, 163, 135



89, 82, 80



153, 30, 0



26, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



135, 168, 176



165, 217, 230



135, 148, 176



80, 88, 89



0, 123, 153



0, 21, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 143, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

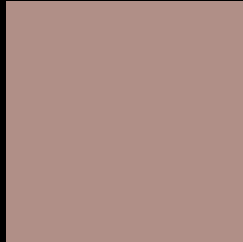
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

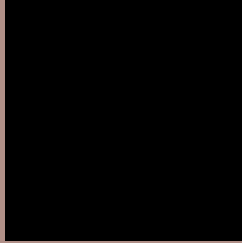
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 143, 135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 143, 135.

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, 143, 135

Protanopia
156, 150, 139

Deuteranopia
171, 145, 135



Tritanopia
178, 141, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 143, 135

Protanomaly

163, 147, 138

Deuteranomaly

173, 144, 135

Tritanomaly

177, 142, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 143, 135

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

161, 149, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 143, 135 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, 143, 135) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 143, 135)  
}
```

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, 143, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 143, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 143, 135 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, 143, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 143, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 143, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 143, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 143, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 143,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 143, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 143, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
143, 135) }
```

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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