

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 144, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 144, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 144, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0907C
RGB	176, 144, 124
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 49%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4353, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.30, 0.31
HSL	23°, 25%, 59%
HSV	23°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	31.5158, 30.6319, 23.3203
YIQ	151.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

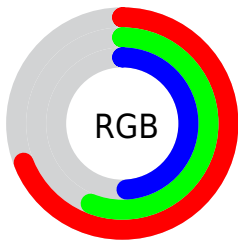
Format	Color
RYB	176, 157, 124
Decimal	11571324
CIELab	62.20, 9.02, 15.16
CIElCh	62, 17.640, 59.239
Yxy	30.6319, 0.3687, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289761404 (0xFFB0907C)
YUV	151.2880, -13.4530, 21.6724
Hunter-Lab	55.3461, 4.7881, 13.7602

Details

The RGB color **176, 144, 124** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **124, 156, 176**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 198, 177**, and **123, 94, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 133, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 155, 142**.

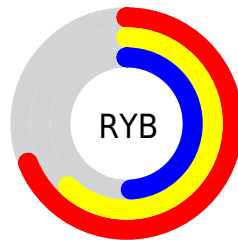
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (56%)

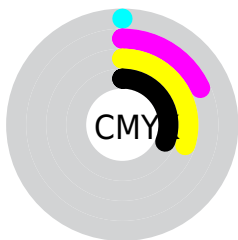
Blue (49%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (49%)

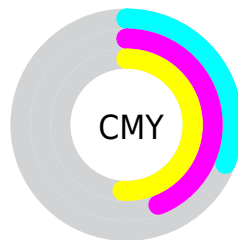


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 144, 124 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, 144, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 144, 124


255, 255, 255

 232, 198, 177

 255, 226, 204

 255, 254, 232

 176, 144, 124

 149, 118, 99

 123, 94, 75

 97, 70, 52

 72, 48, 31

 49, 27, 8

 27, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0

 176, 144, 124


 176, 133, 106


 176, 144, 124


 176, 155, 142

 176, 122, 89

 176, 166, 159

 176, 112, 71

 176, 176, 177

 176, 101, 54

 176, 187, 194

 176, 90, 36

 176, 198, 212

 176, 79, 18

 176, 209, 230

 176, 68, 1

 176, 220, 247

 176, 68, 0

 176, 231, 255

 176, 241, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 140, 136



176, 144, 124



163, 149, 119

Triad

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



176, 144, 124



113, 159, 149



153, 146, 178

Complementary

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



176, 144, 124



124, 156, 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.



132, 152, 181



176, 144, 124



108, 159, 165

Square

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



176, 144, 124



128, 158, 134



115, 156, 177



170, 142, 167

Rectangle

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



176, 144, 124



152, 152, 121



115, 156, 177



146, 148, 180

Sweetspot

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



176, 144, 124



230, 217, 209



176, 124, 156



115, 107, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 144, 124



230, 180, 149



176, 170, 124



89, 84, 80



153, 59, 0



26, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 156, 176



149, 199, 230



124, 130, 176



80, 86, 89



0, 94, 153



0, 16, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 144, 124 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, 144, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

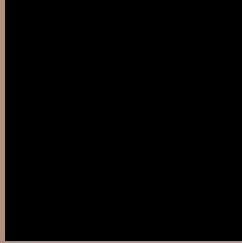
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 144, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 144, 124.

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, 144, 124

Protanopia
159, 150, 127

Deuteranopia
174, 145, 124



Tritanopia
179, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 144, 124

Protanomaly

165, 148, 126

Deuteranomaly

175, 145, 124

Tritanomaly

178, 141, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 144, 124

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

160, 148, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 144, 124 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, 144, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 144, 124)  
}
```

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, 144, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 144, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 144, 124 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, 144, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 144, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 144, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 144, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 144, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 144, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
144, 124) }
```

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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