

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 144, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 144, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 144, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0908C
RGB	176, 144, 140
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 55%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4353, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.20, 0.31
HSL	7°, 19%, 62%
HSV	7°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	32.6114, 31.0701, 29.0893
YIQ	153.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

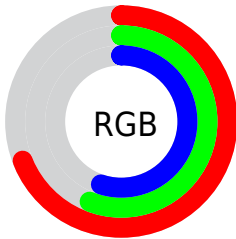
Format	Color
RYB	176, 145, 140
Decimal	11571340
CIELab	62.57, 11.39, 6.65
CIELCh	63, 13.186, 30.279
Yxy	31.0701, 0.3515, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289761420 (0xFFB0908C)
YUV	153.1120, -6.4642, 20.0728
Hunter-Lab	55.7405, 6.8867, 8.0768

Details

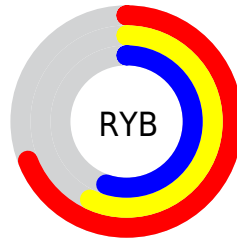
The RGB color **176, 144, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 172, 176**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 198, 194**, and **123, 94, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 128, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 160, 158**.

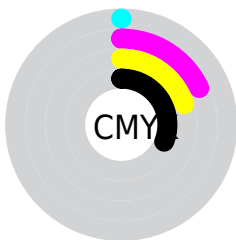
Distribution



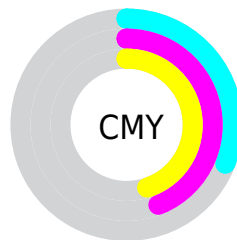
- Red (69%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 144, 140 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, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 144, 140

255, 255, 255

 232, 198, 194

 255, 226, 221

 255, 255, 250

 176, 144, 140

 149, 118, 115

 123, 94, 90

 98, 70, 67

 73, 47, 45


 50, 26, 24

 31, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 144, 140

 176, 128, 122

 176, 144, 140

 176, 160, 158

 176, 113, 105

 176, 175, 175

 176, 97, 87

 176, 191, 193

 176, 81, 70

 176, 207, 210

 176, 66, 52

 176, 222, 228

 176, 50, 34

 176, 238, 246

 176, 34, 17

 176, 254, 255

 176, 20, 0

 176, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 143, 152



176, 144, 140



171, 147, 131

Triad

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



176, 144, 140



134, 157, 139



139, 152, 174

Complementary

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



176, 144, 140



140, 172, 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, 156, 171



176, 144, 140



124, 158, 151

Square

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



176, 144, 140



148, 154, 131



121, 158, 163



154, 148, 171

Rectangle

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



176, 144, 140



164, 149, 128



121, 158, 163



134, 153, 174

Sweetspot

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



176, 144, 140



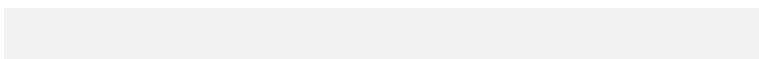
230, 217, 216



176, 140, 172



115, 108, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 144, 140



230, 179, 172



176, 162, 140



89, 81, 80



153, 17, 0



26, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 172, 176



172, 223, 230



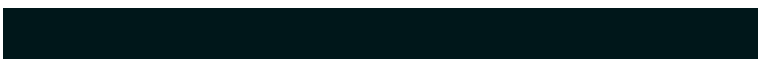
140, 154, 176



80, 88, 89



0, 136, 153



0, 23, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 144, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

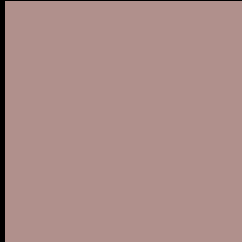
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140 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, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 144, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 144, 140.

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, 140

Protanopia
156, 151, 144

Deuteranopia
171, 146, 140



Tritanopia
178, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 144, 140

Protanomaly

163, 148, 143

Deuteranomaly

173, 145, 140

Tritanomaly

177, 143, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 144, 140

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

161, 150, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 144, 140 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, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 144, 140)  
}
```

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, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 144, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 144, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 144, 140) }
```

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, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 144, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 144, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
144, 140) }
```

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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