

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 149, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 149, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 149, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09578
RGB	176, 149, 120
RGB Percent	69%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4157, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.32, 0.31
HSL	31°, 26%, 58%
HSV	31°, 32%, 69%
XYZ	32.0421, 32.0811, 22.2728
YIQ	153.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

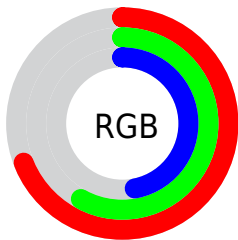
Format	Color
RYB	172, 176, 120
Decimal	11572600
CIELab	63.41, 5.70, 19.07
CIELCh	63, 19.906, 73.348
Yxy	32.0811, 0.3709, 0.3713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289762680 (0xFFB09578)
YUV	153.7670, -16.6471, 19.4983
Hunter-Lab	56.6401, 1.8596, 16.3333

Details

The RGB color **176, 149, 120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **120, 147, 176**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 203, 172**, and **122, 98, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 141, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 157, 138**.

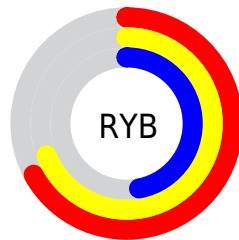
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (58%)

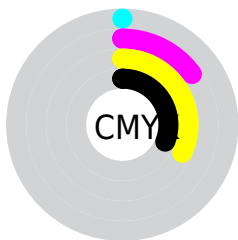
Blue (47%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (47%)

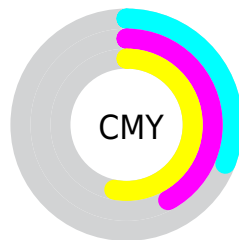


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 149, 120 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, 149, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 149, 120

255, 255, 255

 232, 203, 172

 255, 231, 200

 255, 255, 228

 176, 149, 120

 149, 123, 95

 122, 98, 71

 97, 75, 49

 72, 52, 27

 49, 31, 2


 26, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 149, 120


 176, 141, 102


 176, 149, 120

 176, 157, 138

 176, 132, 85


 176, 166, 155

 176, 124, 67

 176, 174, 173

 176, 115, 50

 176, 183, 190

 176, 107, 32

 176, 191, 208

 176, 98, 14

 176, 200, 226

 176, 91, 0

 176, 208, 243

 176, 217, 255

 176, 225, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 144, 130



176, 149, 120



159, 155, 119

Triad

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



176, 149, 120



106, 164, 161



166, 146, 179

Complementary

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



176, 149, 120



120, 147, 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.



143, 152, 188



176, 149, 120



106, 162, 177

Square

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



176, 149, 120



119, 163, 143



120, 158, 187



183, 142, 164

Rectangle

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



176, 149, 120



145, 158, 124



120, 158, 187



159, 148, 183

Sweetspot

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



176, 149, 120



230, 218, 207



176, 120, 147



115, 108, 101



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 149, 120



230, 187, 142



175, 176, 120



89, 85, 80



153, 79, 0



26, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 147, 176



142, 184, 230



121, 120, 176



80, 85, 89



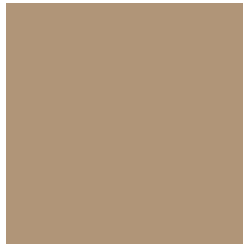
0, 74, 153



0, 12, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 149, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

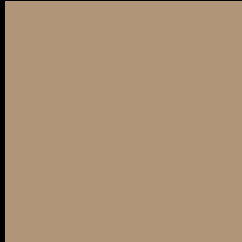
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

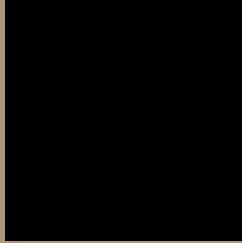
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 149, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 149, 120.

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, 149, 120

Protanopia

163, 153, 122

Deuteranopia

180, 148, 120



Tritanopia
180, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 149, 120

Protanomaly

168, 152, 121

Deuteranomaly

179, 148, 120

Tritanomaly

179, 146, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 149, 120

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

162, 152, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 149, 120 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, 149, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 149, 120)  
}
```

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, 149, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 149, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 149, 120 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, 149, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 149, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 149, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 149, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 149, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 149,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 149, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 149, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
149, 120) }
```

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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