

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 153, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 153, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 153, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0998D
RGB	176, 153, 141
RGB Percent	69%, 60%, 55%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4000, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.20, 0.31
HSL	21°, 18%, 62%
HSV	21°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	34.1034, 33.9357, 29.9521
YIQ	158.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

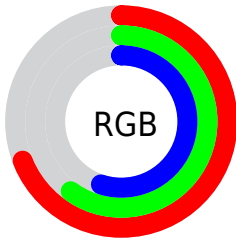
Format	Color
RYB	176, 159, 141
Decimal	11573645
CIELab	64.91, 6.54, 9.43
CIELCh	65, 11.476, 55.260
Yxy	33.9357, 0.3480, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289763725 (0xFFB0998D)
YUV	158.5090, -8.6319, 15.3396
Hunter-Lab	58.2543, 2.5530, 10.2934

Details

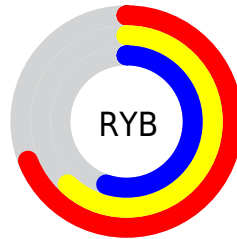
The RGB color **176, 153, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 164, 176**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 207, 195**, and **123, 102, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 141, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 165, 159**.

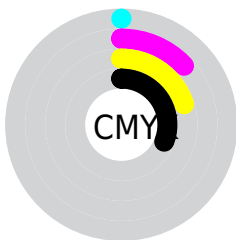
Distribution



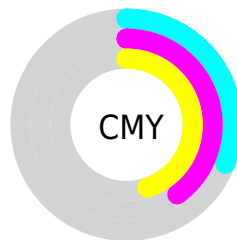
- Red (69%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (55%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 153, 141 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, 153, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 153, 141


255, 255, 255

 232, 207, 195

 255, 236, 223

 255, 255, 251

 176, 153, 141


 149, 127, 115

 123, 102, 91

 98, 78, 67

 74, 55, 45


 50, 34, 25


 31, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 153, 141


 176, 141, 123


 176, 153, 141


 176, 165, 159

 176, 130, 106

 176, 176, 176

 176, 118, 88

 176, 188, 194

 176, 107, 71

 176, 199, 211

 176, 95, 53

 176, 211, 229

 176, 84, 35

 176, 222, 247

 176, 72, 18

 176, 234, 255

 176, 60, 0

 176, 246, 255

 176, 60, 0

 176, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 151, 149



176, 153, 141



168, 156, 137

Triad

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



176, 153, 141



135, 164, 155



158, 155, 176

Complementary

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



176, 153, 141



141, 164, 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.



145, 159, 178



176, 153, 141



131, 163, 166

Square

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



176, 153, 141



145, 162, 146



135, 162, 174



169, 152, 169

Rectangle

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



176, 153, 141



160, 158, 138



135, 162, 174



153, 157, 177

Sweetspot

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



176, 153, 141



230, 220, 216



176, 141, 164



115, 109, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 153, 141



230, 193, 174



176, 170, 141



89, 83, 80



153, 52, 0



26, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 164, 176



174, 211, 230



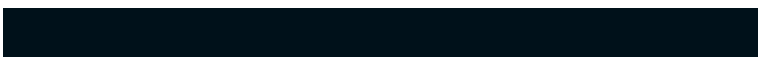
141, 147, 176



80, 86, 89



0, 101, 153



0, 17, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 153, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

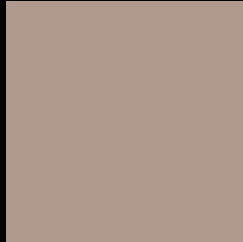
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

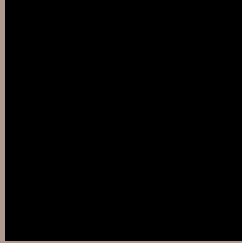
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 153, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 153, 141.

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, 153, 141

Protanopia

164, 157, 143

Deuteranopia

179, 152, 141



Tritanopia
179, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 153, 141

Protanomaly
168, 156, 142

Deuteranomaly
178, 152, 141

Tritanomaly
178, 151, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 153, 141

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
165, 157, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 153, 141 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, 153, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 153, 141)  
}
```

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, 153, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 153, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 153, 141 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, 153, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 153, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 153, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 153, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 153, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 153, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 153, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 153, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
153, 141) }
```

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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