Converting Colors

RGB(176, 156, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(176, 156, 140) contains.

Color

RGB(176, 156, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09C8C
RGB	176, 156, 140
RGB Percent	69%, 61%, 55%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3882, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.20, 0.31
HSL	27°, 19%, 62%
HSV	27°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	34.5266, 34.9005, 29.7277
YIQ	160.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

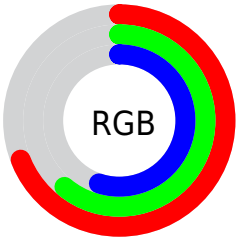
Format	Color
RYB	176, 169, 140
Decimal	11574412
CIELab	65.67, 4.73, 11.07
CIELCh	66, 12.033, 66.862
Yxy	34.9005, 0.3482, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289764492 (0xFFB09C8C)
YUV	160.1560, -9.9369, 13.8952
Hunter-Lab	59.0766, 0.9379, 11.5186

Details

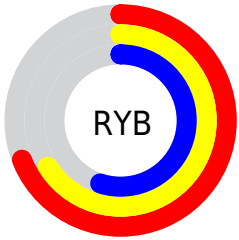
The RGB color 176, 156, 140 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 140, 160, 176, and the grayscale version is 160, 160, 160.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 232, 210, 194, and 123, 105, 90 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 176, 146, 122, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 176, 166, 158.

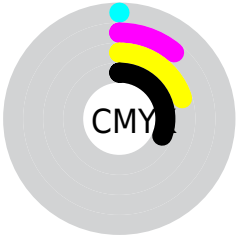
Distribution



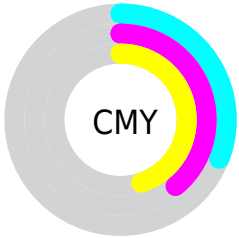
- Red (69%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 156, 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, 156, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

176, 156, 140	176, 156, 140
255, 255, 255	149, 130, 114
232, 210, 194	123, 105, 90
255, 239, 221	98, 81, 66
255, 255, 250	74, 58, 44
	51, 36, 24
	31, 15, 0
	0, 0, 0

176, 156, 140	176, 156, 140
176, 146, 122	176, 166, 158

176, 136, 105	176, 176, 175
176, 127, 87	176, 185, 193
176, 117, 70	176, 195, 210
176, 107, 52	176, 205, 228
176, 97, 34	176, 215, 246
176, 88, 17	176, 224, 255
176, 78, 0	176, 234, 255
	176, 244, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

182, 153, 147

176, 156, 140

166, 160, 138

Triad

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

176, 156, 140

134, 166, 162

165, 156, 177

Complementary

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

176, 156, 140

140, 160, 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.

151, 160, 181

176, 156, 140

132, 165, 172

Square

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

176, 156, 140

142, 165, 151

139, 163, 179

176, 153, 168

Rectangle

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

176, 156, 140

158, 162, 140

139, 163, 179

160, 157, 179

Sweetspot

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

176, 156, 140

230, 222, 216

176, 140, 160

115, 110, 107

242, 242, 242

115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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

176, 156, 140

230, 198, 172

176, 174, 140

89, 84, 80

153, 68, 0

26, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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

140, 160, 176

172, 204, 230

140, 142, 176

80, 85, 89

0, 85, 153

0, 14, 26

Previews

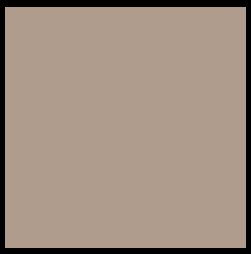
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 156, 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



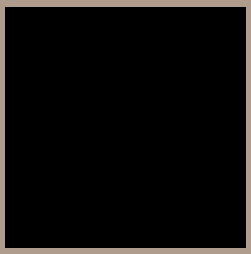
This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 156, 140 looks on a black background.

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, 156, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 140.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 156, 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

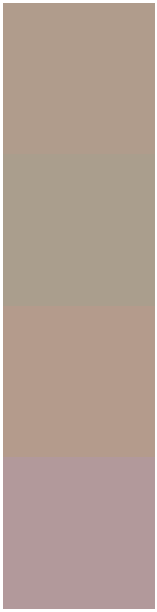
Original Color
176, 156, 140

Protanopia
167, 159, 142

Deuteranopia
182, 154, 140

Tritanopia
179, 152, 164

Trichromacy



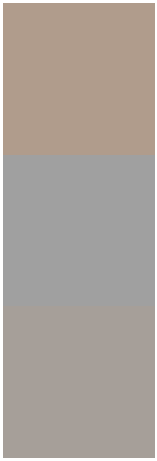
Original Color
176, 156, 140

Protanomaly
170, 158, 141

Deuteranomaly
180, 155, 140

Tritanomaly
178, 153, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 156, 140

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
166, 159, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 156, 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, 156, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(176, 156, 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, 156, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 156, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 156, 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, 156, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 156, 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, 156, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 156, 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, 156, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(176,
156, 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.

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

Learn more, Memberships starting at $2.50/m!

Follow me on Twitter!

@ConvertingColor