

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 160, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 160, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 160, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A0AD
RGB	176, 160, 173
RGB Percent	69%, 63%, 68%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3725, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.02, 0.31
HSL	311°, 9%, 66%
HSV	311°, 9%, 69%
XYZ	38.0181, 37.3888, 44.7482
YIQ	166.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

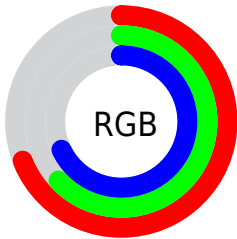
Format	Color
R _{YB}	176, 160, 173
Decimal	11575469
CIE Lab	67.57, 8.20, -4.61
CIE LCh	68, 9.405, 330.617
Yxy	37.3888, 0.3164, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289765549 (0xFFB0A0AD)
YUV	166.2660, 3.3199, 8.5367
Hunter-Lab	61.1464, 3.9771, -0.5871

Details

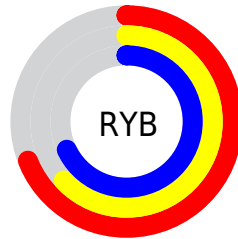
The RGB color **176, 160, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 176, 163**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 215, 228**, and **123, 109, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 142, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 178, 176**.

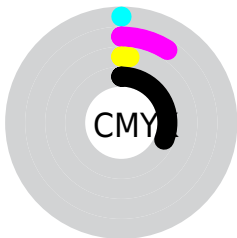
Distribution



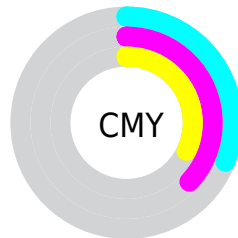
- Red (69%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 160, 173 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, 160, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 160, 173

255, 255, 255


 232, 215, 228

 255, 243, 255

 176, 160, 173


 149, 134, 146

 123, 109, 121

 99, 84, 96

 75, 61, 72

 52, 39, 50

 31, 19, 29

 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 176, 160, 173

 176, 160, 173

 176, 142, 170

 176, 178, 176

 176, 125, 166


 176, 195, 180

 176, 107, 163


 176, 213, 183

 176, 90, 160


 176, 230, 186

 176, 72, 157


 176, 248, 189

 176, 54, 153

 176, 255, 193

 176, 37, 150

 176, 255, 196

 176, 19, 147

 176, 255, 199

 176, 2, 143

 176, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 162, 179



176, 160, 173



182, 159, 165

Triad

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



176, 160, 173



172, 164, 148



144, 169, 173

Complementary

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



176, 160, 173



160, 176, 163

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.



146, 170, 164



176, 160, 173



162, 167, 150

Square

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



176, 160, 173



179, 161, 150



152, 169, 156



147, 168, 179

Rectangle

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



176, 160, 173



183, 159, 159



152, 169, 156



144, 170, 170

Sweetspot

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



176, 160, 173



230, 223, 228



163, 160, 176



115, 110, 114



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 160, 173



230, 204, 225



176, 160, 165



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 124



26, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



176, 160, 173



230, 204, 225



160, 176, 171



89, 80, 88



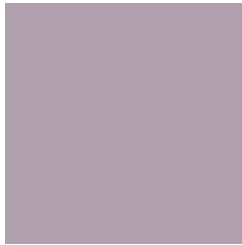
153, 0, 124



26, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 160, 173 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, 160, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

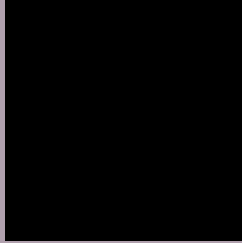
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 160, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 160, 173.

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, 160, 173

Protanopia
164, 164, 175

Deuteranopia
177, 160, 173



Tritanopia
176, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 160, 173

Protanomaly

168, 163, 174

Deuteranomaly

177, 160, 173

Tritanomaly

176, 160, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 160, 173

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

170, 164, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 160, 173 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, 160, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 160, 173)  
}
```

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, 160, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 160, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 160, 173 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, 160, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 160, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 160, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 160, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 160, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 160,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 160, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 160, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
160, 173) }
```

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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