

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 162, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 162, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 162, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A299
RGB	176, 162, 153
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 60%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3647, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.13, 0.31
HSL	23°, 13%, 65%
HSV	23°, 13%, 69%
XYZ	36.5746, 37.3707, 35.4226
YIQ	165.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

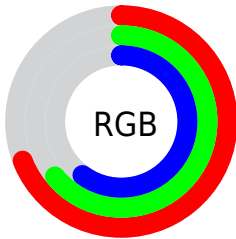
Format	Color
RYB	176, 168, 153
Decimal	11575961
CIELab	67.55, 3.53, 6.51
CIELCh	68, 7.402, 61.513
Yxy	37.3707, 0.3344, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766041 (0xFFB0A299)
YUV	165.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067
Hunter-Lab	61.1316, -0.1849, 8.4366

Details

The RGB color **176, 162, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 167, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 217, 207**, and **123, 110, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 151, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 173, 171**.

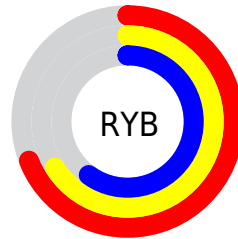
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

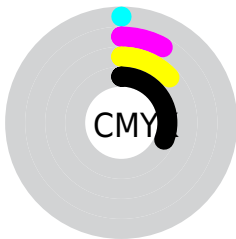
Blue (60%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (60%)

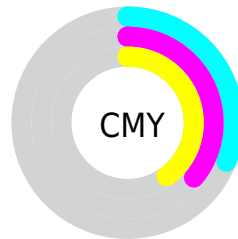


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 162, 153 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, 162, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 162, 153

255, 255, 255


 232, 217, 207

 255, 245, 236

 176, 162, 153


 149, 136, 127

 123, 110, 102

 98, 86, 78

 74, 63, 55

 52, 41, 34

 31, 21, 12

 0, 0, 0

 176, 162, 153


 176, 151, 135


 176, 162, 153


 176, 173, 171

 176, 141, 118


 176, 183, 188

 176, 130, 100

 176, 194, 206

 176, 119, 83

 176, 205, 223

 176, 108, 65

 176, 216, 241

 176, 98, 47

 176, 226, 255

 176, 87, 30

 176, 237, 255

 176, 76, 12

 176, 248, 255

 176, 69, 0

 176, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 161, 158



176, 162, 153



170, 164, 151

Triad

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



176, 162, 153



150, 169, 165



166, 163, 176

Complementary

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



176, 162, 153



153, 167, 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.



158, 165, 178



176, 162, 153



148, 168, 171

Square

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



176, 162, 153



155, 168, 158



151, 167, 176



174, 161, 171

Rectangle

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



176, 162, 153



165, 166, 152



151, 167, 176



164, 163, 177

Sweetspot

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



176, 162, 153



230, 224, 220



176, 153, 167



115, 111, 109



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 162, 153



230, 207, 193



176, 173, 153



89, 84, 80



153, 60, 0



26, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 167, 176



193, 215, 230



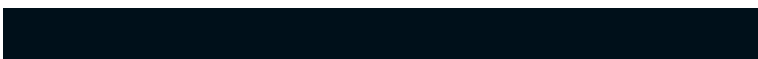
153, 156, 176



80, 86, 89



0, 93, 153



0, 16, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 162, 153 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, 162, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

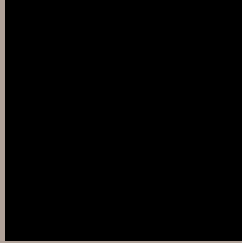
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 162, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 162, 153.

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, 162, 153

Protanopia
170, 164, 154

Deuteranopia
185, 159, 154



Tritanopia
179, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 162, 153

Protanomaly

172, 163, 154

Deuteranomaly

182, 160, 154

Tritanomaly

178, 160, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 162, 153

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

169, 164, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 162, 153 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, 162, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 162, 153)  
}
```

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, 162, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 162, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 162, 153 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, 162, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 162, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 162, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 162, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 162, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 162, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
162, 153) }
```

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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