

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 163, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 163, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 163, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A3A7
RGB	176, 163, 167
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3608, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.05, 0.31
HSL	342°, 8%, 66%
HSV	342°, 7%, 69%
XYZ	37.9767, 38.2145, 41.9338
YIQ	167.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

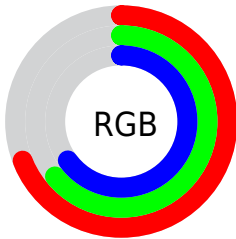
Format	Color
RYB	176, 163, 167
Decimal	11576231
CIELab	68.18, 5.43, -0.38
CIElCh	68, 5.442, 356.033
Yxy	38.2145, 0.3215, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766311 (0xFFB0A3A7)
YUV	167.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922
Hunter-Lab	61.8179, 1.4771, 3.0535

Details

The RGB color **176, 163, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 176, 172**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 218, 222**, and **123, 111, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 145, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 181, 179**.

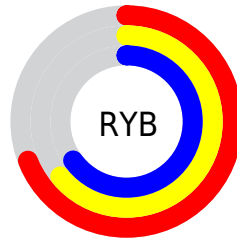
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

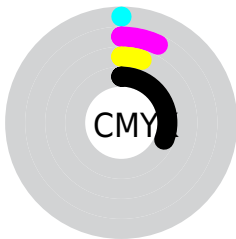
Blue (65%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

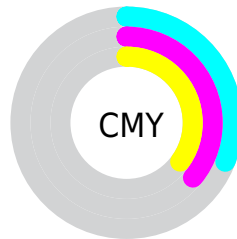


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 163, 167 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, 163, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 163, 167

255, 255, 255

 232, 218, 222

 255, 246, 251

 176, 163, 167


 149, 137, 141

 123, 111, 115

 99, 87, 91

 75, 64, 67


 52, 42, 45

 31, 21, 24

 0, 0, 0

 176, 163, 167


 176, 145, 155

 176, 163, 167

 176, 181, 179

 176, 128, 143


 176, 198, 191

 176, 110, 130

 176, 216, 204

 176, 93, 118

 176, 233, 216

 176, 75, 106

 176, 251, 228

 176, 57, 94

 176, 255, 240

 176, 40, 82

 176, 255, 252

 176, 22, 70

 176, 255, 255

 176, 5, 57

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 164, 172



176, 163, 167



177, 163, 162

Triad

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



176, 163, 167



166, 167, 157



156, 168, 174

Complementary

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



176, 163, 167



163, 176, 172

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.



154, 169, 170



176, 163, 167



160, 168, 161

Square

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



176, 163, 167



171, 166, 156



156, 169, 165



161, 167, 176

Rectangle

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



176, 163, 167



176, 164, 159



156, 169, 165



155, 169, 173

Sweetspot

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



176, 163, 167



230, 225, 226



172, 163, 176



115, 112, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 163, 167



230, 209, 215



176, 165, 163



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 47



26, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



176, 163, 167



230, 209, 215



163, 174, 176



89, 80, 83



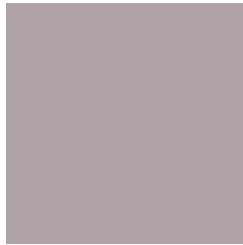
153, 0, 47



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 163, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

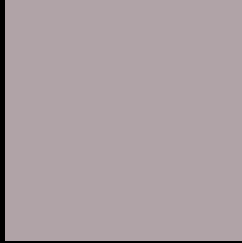
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

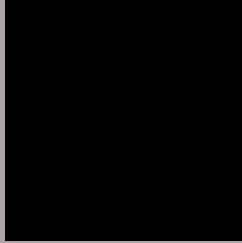
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

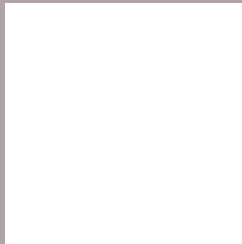
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 176, 163, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 163, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 163, 167.

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, 163, 167

Protanopia
168, 165, 168

Deuteranopia
182, 161, 167



Tritanopia
177, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 163, 167

Protanomaly

171, 164, 168

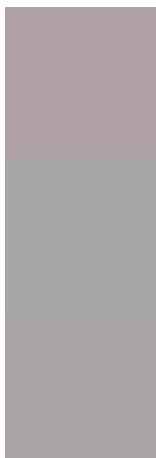
Deuteranomaly

180, 162, 167

Tritanomaly

177, 162, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 163, 167

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

170, 166, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 163, 167 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, 163, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 163, 167)  
}
```

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, 163, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 163, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 163, 167 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, 163, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 163, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 163, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 163, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 163, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 163,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 163, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 163, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
163, 167) }
```

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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