

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 166, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 166, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 166, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A690
RGB	176, 166, 144
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3490, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.18, 0.31
HSL	41°, 17%, 63%
HSV	41°, 18%, 69%
XYZ	36.5748, 38.5162, 31.8922
YIQ	166.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

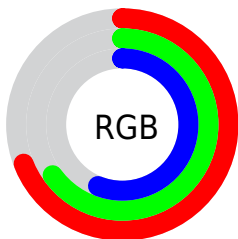
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 176, 144
Decimal	11576976
CIE Lab	68.40, -0.11, 12.69
CIE LCh	68, 12.694, 90.504
Yxy	38.5162, 0.3419, 0.3600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767056 (0xFFB0A690)
YUV	166.4820, -11.0836, 8.3473
Hunter-Lab	62.0614, -3.4117, 12.9749

Details

The RGB color **176, 166, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 154, 176**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 221, 198**, and **123, 114, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 161, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 172, 162**.

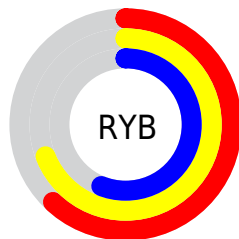
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (65%)

Blue (56%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (56%)

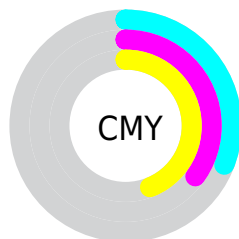


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 166, 144 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, 166, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 166, 144

255, 255, 255

 232, 221, 198

 255, 250, 226

255, 255, 255


 176, 166, 144


 149, 140, 118

 123, 114, 94

 98, 90, 70

 74, 66, 47


 51, 44, 26

 31, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 166, 144

 176, 161, 126

 176, 166, 144

 176, 172, 162

■ 176, 155, 109

■ 176, 177, 179

■ 176, 150, 91

■ 176, 182, 197

■ 176, 144, 74

■ 176, 188, 214

■ 176, 139, 56

■ 176, 194, 232

■ 176, 133, 38

■ 176, 199, 250

■ 176, 128, 21

■ 176, 204, 255

■ 176, 122, 3

■ 176, 210, 255

■ 176, 121, 0

■ 176, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 162, 147



176, 166, 144



163, 170, 147

Triad

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



176, 166, 144



138, 173, 178



182, 161, 178

Complementary

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



176, 166, 144



144, 154, 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.



169, 164, 186



176, 166, 144



143, 171, 186

Square

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



176, 166, 144



141, 174, 167



155, 168, 189



190, 159, 167

Rectangle

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



176, 166, 144



154, 172, 152



155, 168, 189



178, 161, 181

Sweetspot

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



176, 166, 144



230, 226, 218



176, 144, 154



115, 113, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 166, 144



230, 214, 179



170, 176, 144



89, 86, 80



153, 105, 0



26, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 154, 176



179, 195, 230



150, 144, 176



80, 83, 89



0, 48, 153



0, 8, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 166, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

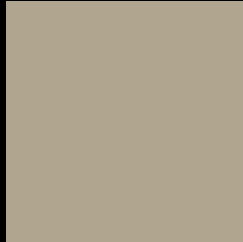
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

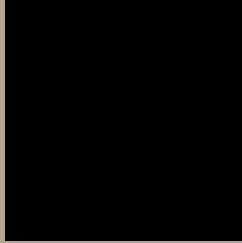
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

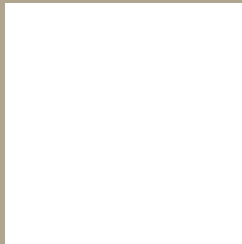
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 166, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 144.

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, 166, 144

Protanopia
175, 166, 144

Deuteranopia
191, 161, 145



Tritanopia
180, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 166, 144

Protanomaly

175, 166, 144

Deuteranomaly

186, 163, 145

Tritanomaly

179, 163, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 166, 144

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

170, 166, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 166, 144 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, 166, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 166, 144)  
}
```

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, 166, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 166, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 166, 144 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, 166, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 166, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 166, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 166, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 166, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 166, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
166, 144) }
```

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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