

# Converting Colors

RGB(176, 166, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(176, 166, 173) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(176, 166, 173)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A6AD
RGB	176, 166, 173
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 68%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3490, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.02, 0.31
HSL	318°, 6%, 67%
HSV	318°, 6%, 69%
XYZ	39.0835, 39.5197, 45.1033
YIQ	169.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

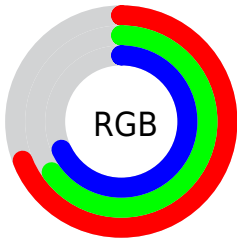
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 166, 173
Decimal	11577005
CIELab	69.13, 4.89, -2.32
CIELCh	69, 5.411, 334.609
Yxy	39.5197, 0.3159, 0.3195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767085 (0xFFB0A6AD)
YUV	169.7880, 1.5835, 5.4479
Hunter-Lab	62.8647, 0.9619, 1.4667

# Details

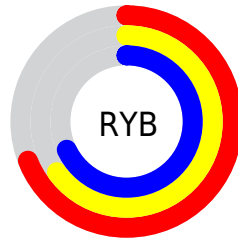
The RGB color **176, 166, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 176, 169**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 221, 228**, and **124, 114, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 148, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 184, 178**.

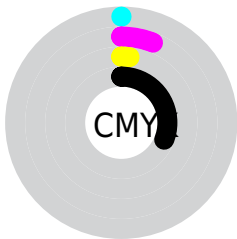
# Distribution



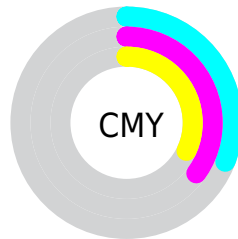
- Red (69%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 166, 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, 166, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 176, 166, 173


255, 255, 255

 232, 221, 228

 255, 250, 255

 176, 166, 173


 149, 140, 146

 124, 114, 121

 99, 90, 96

 75, 66, 72


 52, 44, 50

 31, 24, 29

 2, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 176, 166, 173

 176, 166, 173

176, 148, 168

176, 184, 178

176, 131, 162

176, 201, 184

176, 113, 157

176, 219, 189

176, 96, 152

176, 236, 194

176, 78, 147

176, 254, 199

176, 60, 141

176, 255, 205

176, 43, 136

176, 255, 210

176, 25, 131

176, 255, 215

176, 8, 125

176, 255, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171, 167, 177



176, 166, 173



179, 165, 168

# Triad

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



176, 166, 173



172, 169, 159



157, 171, 174

# Complementary

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



176, 166, 173



166, 176, 169

# 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, 172, 169



176, 166, 173



166, 170, 161

# Square

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



176, 166, 173



177, 167, 160



161, 171, 164



160, 170, 177

# Rectangle

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



176, 166, 173



180, 166, 165



161, 171, 164



157, 172, 173

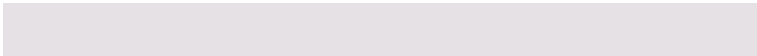


# Sweetspot

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



176, 166, 173



230, 225, 228



169, 166, 176



115, 112, 114



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



176, 166, 173



230, 213, 225



176, 166, 168



89, 82, 87



153, 0, 107



26, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



176, 166, 173



230, 213, 225



166, 176, 174



89, 82, 87



153, 0, 107



26, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 166, 173 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

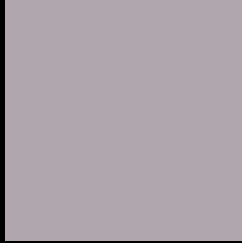
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 173 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

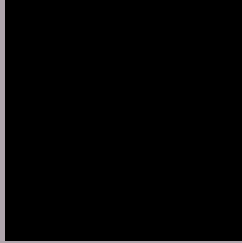
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 176, 166, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 166, 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, 166, 173

**Protanopia**  
170, 168, 174

**Deuteranopia**  
183, 164, 173



**Tritanopia**  
177, 165, 178

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176, 166, 173

## Protanomaly

172, 167, 174

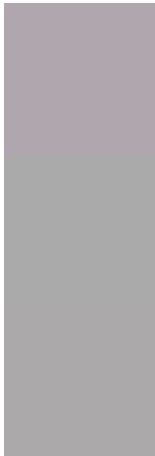
## Deuteranomaly

180, 165, 173

## Tritanomaly

177, 165, 176

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176, 166, 173

## Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

## Achromatomaly

172, 169, 171

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 166, 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, 166, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 166, 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, 166, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 166, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 166, 173 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

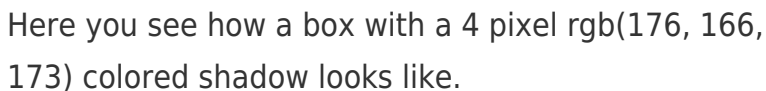
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 166, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 166, 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, 166, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 173); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 173); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 166, 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, 166, 173) }
```

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

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