

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 168, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 168, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 168, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A8AA
RGB	176, 168, 170
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3412, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.31
HSL	345°, 5%, 67%
HSV	345°, 5%, 69%
XYZ	39.1628, 40.1376, 43.7134
YIQ	170.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

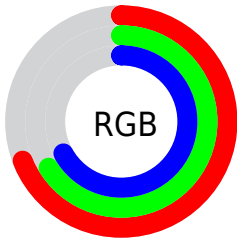
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 168, 170
Decimal	11577514
CIE Lab	69.57, 3.24, -0.01
CIE LCh	70, 3.237, 359.793
Yxy	40.1376, 0.3184, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767594 (0xFFB0A8AA)
YUV	170.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183
Hunter-Lab	63.3543, -0.5292, 3.4388

Details

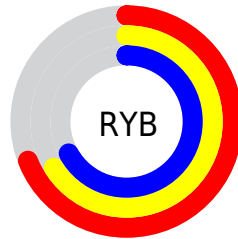
The RGB color **176, 168, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 176, 174**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 223, 225**, and **124, 116, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 150, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 186, 183**.

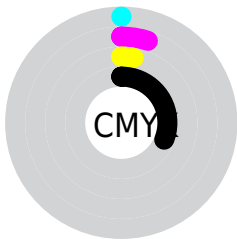
Distribution



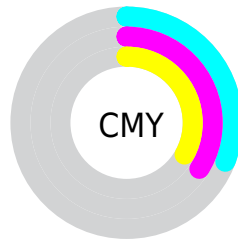
- Red (69%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 168, 170 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, 168, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 168, 170

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 223, 225

■ 255, 252, 254

■ 176, 168, 170

■ 149, 142, 144

■ 124, 116, 118

■ 99, 91, 93

■ 75, 68, 70

■ 52, 46, 47

■ 31, 25, 27

■ 4, 0, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 168, 170

■ 176, 168, 170

 176, 150, 157

 176, 186, 183

 176, 133, 144

 176, 203, 196

 176, 115, 130

 176, 221, 210

 176, 98, 117

 176, 238, 223

 176, 80, 104

 176, 255, 236

 176, 62, 91

 176, 255, 249

 176, 45, 78

 176, 255, 255

 176, 27, 64

 176, 10, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 168, 173



176, 168, 170



176, 168, 167

Triad

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



176, 168, 170



169, 171, 165



164, 171, 175

Complementary

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



176, 168, 170



168, 176, 174

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.



163, 172, 173



176, 168, 170



166, 171, 167

Square

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



176, 168, 170



173, 170, 164



164, 172, 170



167, 170, 176

Rectangle

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



176, 168, 170



176, 169, 166



164, 172, 170



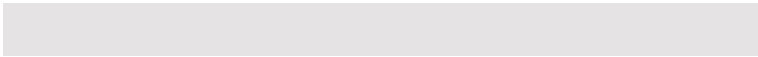
164, 171, 174

Sweetspot

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



176, 168, 170



230, 227, 228



174, 168, 176



115, 114, 114



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 168, 170



230, 218, 221



176, 170, 168



89, 84, 85



153, 0, 38



26, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



176, 168, 170



230, 218, 221



168, 174, 176



89, 84, 85



153, 0, 38



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 168, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

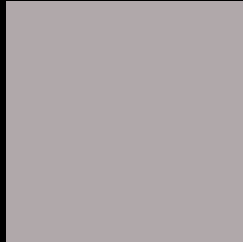
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

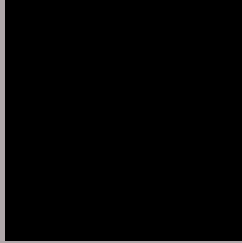
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

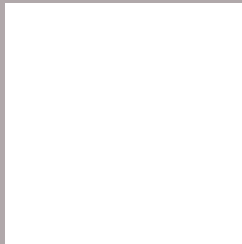
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 168, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 168, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 168, 170.

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, 168, 170

Protanopia

173, 169, 171

Deuteranopia

186, 165, 171



Tritanopia
177, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 168, 170

Protanomaly

174, 169, 171

Deuteranomaly

182, 166, 171

Tritanomaly

177, 167, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 168, 170

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

173, 170, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 168, 170 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, 168, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 168, 170)  
}
```

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, 168, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 168, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 168, 170 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, 168, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 168, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 168, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 168, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 168, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 168,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 168, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 168, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
168, 170) }
```

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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