

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 176, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 176, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 176, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0B0B2
RGB	176, 176, 178
RGB Percent	69%, 69%, 70%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3098, 0.3020
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	240°, 1%, 69%
HSV	240°, 1%, 70%
XYZ	41.4657, 43.4951, 48.3294
YIQ	176.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

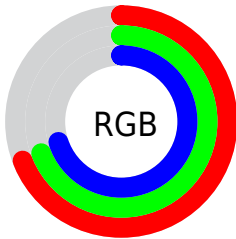
Format	Color
RYB	176, 176, 178
Decimal	11579570
CIELab	71.89, 0.38, -1.03
CIELCh	72, 1.097, 290.338
Yxy	43.4951, 0.3111, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289769650 (0xFFB0B0B2)
YUV	176.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000
Hunter-Lab	65.9508, -3.1845, 2.7173

Details

The RGB color **176, 176, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 178, 176**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 232, 234**, and **124, 124, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 158, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 194, 178**.

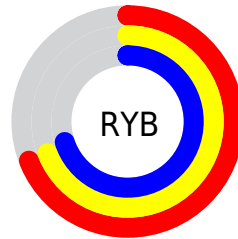
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (69%)

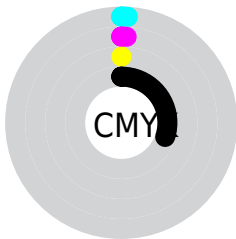
Blue (70%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (70%)

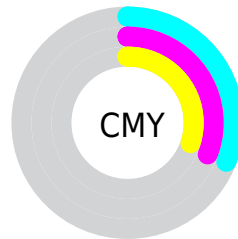


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 176, 178 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, 176, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 176, 178

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 232, 234

■ 176, 176, 178

■ 149, 149, 151

■ 124, 124, 125

■ 99, 99, 100

■ 75, 75, 77

■ 52, 52, 54

■ 31, 31, 33

■ 7, 7, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 176, 178

■ 176, 176, 178

■ 158, 158, 178

■ 194, 194, 178

■ 140, 140, 178

■ 212, 212, 178

■ 123, 123, 178

■ 229, 229, 178

■ 105, 105, 178

■ 247, 247, 178

■ 87, 87, 178

■ 255, 255, 178

■ 69, 69, 178

■ 51, 51, 178

■ 34, 34, 178

■ 16, 16, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 176, 178



176, 176, 178



177, 176, 177

Triad

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



176, 176, 178



178, 176, 175



174, 177, 176

Complementary

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



176, 176, 178



178, 178, 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.



175, 177, 175



176, 176, 178



177, 176, 174

Square

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



176, 176, 178



178, 176, 175



176, 176, 174



174, 177, 177

Rectangle

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



176, 176, 178



178, 176, 177



176, 176, 174



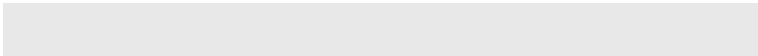
174, 177, 175

Sweetspot

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



176, 176, 178



232, 232, 232



176, 178, 178



117, 117, 117



245, 245, 245

Same Dimension

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



176, 176, 178



230, 230, 232



177, 176, 178



88, 88, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 176, 178



232, 230, 232



177, 178, 176



89, 88, 89



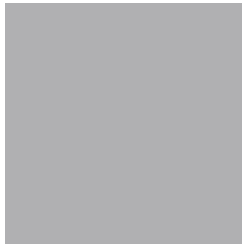
153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 176, 178 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, 176, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

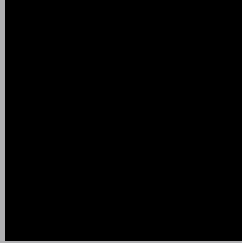
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

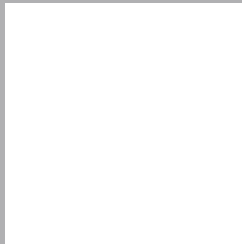
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 176, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 176, 178.

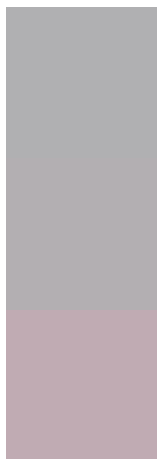


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 176, 178.

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, 176, 178

Protanopia

179, 175, 178

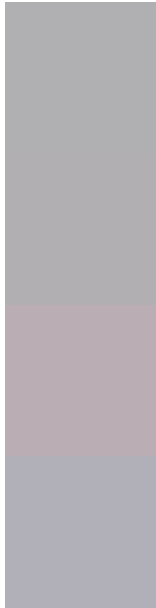
Deuteranopia

192, 171, 179



Tritanopia
178, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 176, 178

Protanomaly

178, 175, 178

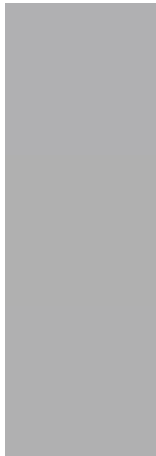
Deuteranomaly

186, 173, 179

Tritanomaly

177, 175, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 176, 178

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

176, 176, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 176, 178 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, 176, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 176, 178)  
}
```

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, 176, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 176, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 176, 178 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, 176, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 176, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 176, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 176, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 176, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 176,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 176, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 176, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
176, 178) }
```

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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