

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 186, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 186, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 186, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0BAB0
RGB	176, 186, 176
RGB Percent	69%, 73%, 69%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2706, 0.3098
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.05, 0.27
HSL	120°, 7%, 71%
HSV	120°, 5%, 73%
XYZ	43.2999, 47.4825, 47.9572
YIQ	181.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

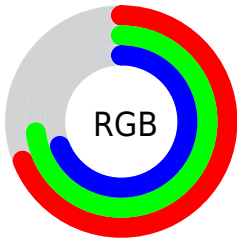
Format	Color
RYB	176, 186, 186
Decimal	11582128
CIELab	74.50, -5.35, 3.86
CIELCh	74, 6.595, 144.176
Yxy	47.4825, 0.3121, 0.3422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289772208 (0xFFB0BAB0)
YUV	181.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480
Hunter-Lab	68.9076, -8.4230, 6.9716

Details

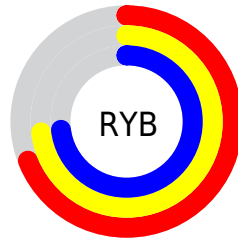
The RGB color **176, 186, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 176, 186**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 242, 232**, and **124, 133, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 186, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 186, 195**.

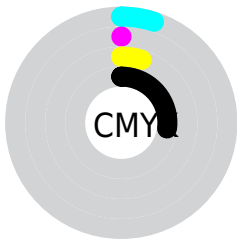
Distribution



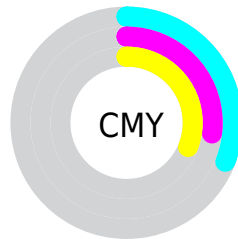
- Red (69%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 186, 176 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, 186, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 186, 176

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 242, 232

■ 176, 186, 176

■ 149, 159, 149

■ 124, 133, 124

■ 99, 108, 99

■ 75, 83, 75

■ 52, 60, 52


■ 31, 39, 31

■ 7, 18, 7


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 176, 186, 176


■ 176, 186, 176


 157, 186, 157


 195, 186, 195


 139, 186, 139

 213, 186, 213

 120, 186, 120

 232, 186, 232

 102, 186, 102

 250, 186, 250

 83, 186, 83

 255, 186, 255

 64, 186, 64

 46, 186, 46

 27, 186, 27

 9, 186, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 184, 172



176, 186, 176



171, 187, 182

Triad

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



176, 186, 176



176, 184, 195



197, 179, 179

Complementary

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



176, 186, 176



186, 176, 186

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.



195, 179, 185



176, 186, 176



183, 182, 194

Square

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



176, 186, 176



170, 186, 193



190, 180, 190



195, 181, 174

Rectangle

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



176, 186, 176



169, 187, 186



190, 180, 190



197, 179, 180

Sweetspot

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



176, 186, 176



237, 242, 237



186, 186, 176



120, 122, 120



250, 250, 250



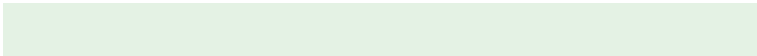
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 186, 176



228, 242, 228



176, 186, 181



85, 92, 85



0, 156, 0



0, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 176, 186



242, 228, 242



186, 176, 181



92, 85, 92



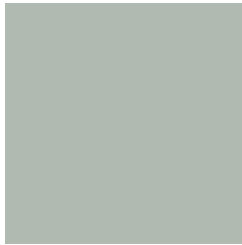
156, 0, 156



28, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 186, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

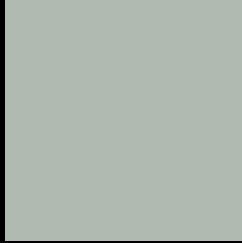
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

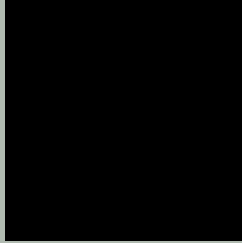
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

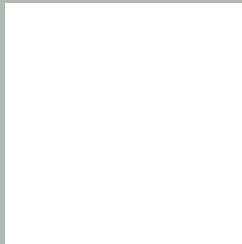
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 186, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 186, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 186, 176.

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](#).

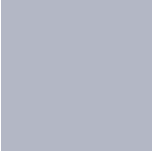
Dichromacy



Original Color
176, 186, 176

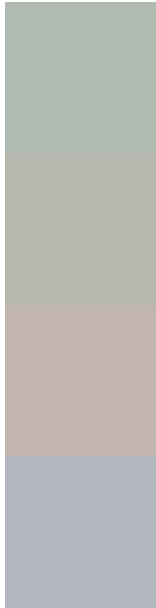
Protanopia
188, 182, 174

Deuteranopia
203, 177, 178



Tritanopia
179, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 186, 176

Protanomaly

184, 183, 175

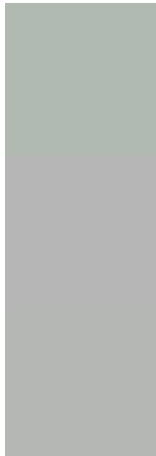
Deuteranomaly

193, 180, 177

Tritanomaly

178, 184, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 186, 176

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

180, 183, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 186, 176 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, 186, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 186, 176)  
}
```

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, 186, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 186, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 186, 176 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

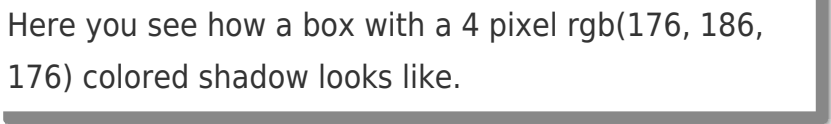
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 186, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 186, 176) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 186, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 186, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 186, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 186, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 186, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 186, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
186, 176) }
```

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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