

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 187, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 187, 196) contains.

RGB(176, 187, 196)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(176, 187, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0BBC4
RGB	176, 187, 196
RGB Percent	69%, 73%, 77%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2667, 0.2314
CMYK	0.10, 0.05, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	207°, 14%, 73%
HSV	207°, 10%, 77%
XYZ	45.6386, 48.7563, 59.2300
YIQ	184.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

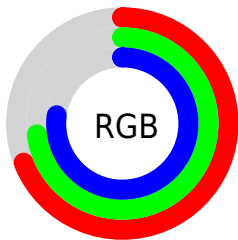
Format	Color
RYB	176, 183, 196
Decimal	11582404
CIELab	75.30, -2.00, -5.85
CIELCh	75, 6.183, 251.134
Yxy	48.7563, 0.2971, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289772484 (0xFFB0BBC4)
YUV	184.7370, 5.5527, -7.6623
Hunter-Lab	69.8257, -5.5260, -1.4151

Details

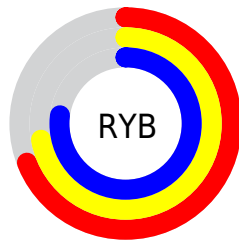
The RGB color **176, 187, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 185, 176**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 243, 253**, and **123, 134, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 178, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 196, 196**.

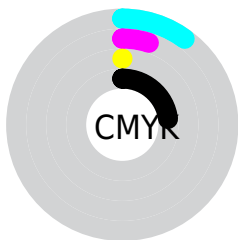
Distribution



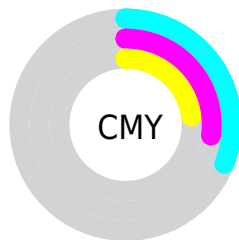
- Red (69%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 187, 196 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, 187, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176, 187, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 243, 253

■ 176, 187, 196

■ 149, 160, 169

■ 123, 134, 142

■ 98, 109, 117

■ 74, 84, 92

■ 52, 61, 69

■ 30, 40, 46

■ 7, 19, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 187, 196

■ 176, 187, 196

■ 156, 178, 196

■ 196, 196, 196

■ 137, 169, 196

■ 215, 205, 196

■ 117, 161, 196

■ 235, 213, 196

■ 98, 152, 196

■ 254, 222, 196

■ 78, 143, 196

■ 255, 231, 196

■ 58, 134, 196

■ 255, 240, 196

■ 39, 125, 196

■ 255, 249, 196

■ 19, 116, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 0, 108, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

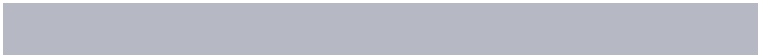
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



172, 188, 193



176, 187, 196



182, 185, 196

Triad

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



176, 187, 196



198, 182, 183



181, 187, 177

Complementary

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



176, 187, 196



196, 185, 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.



188, 186, 174



176, 187, 196



197, 182, 178

Square

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



176, 187, 196



195, 182, 189



194, 184, 175



176, 189, 182

Rectangle

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



176, 187, 196



187, 184, 195



194, 184, 175



184, 187, 176

Sweetspot

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



176, 187, 196



247, 252, 255



176, 196, 185



122, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



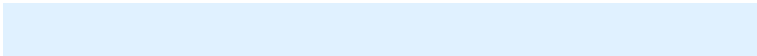
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 187, 196



224, 241, 255



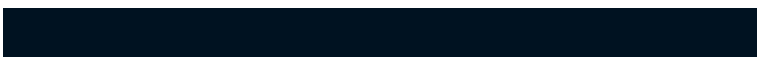
176, 177, 196



87, 93, 97



0, 88, 161



0, 18, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 176, 187



255, 224, 241



196, 195, 176



97, 87, 93



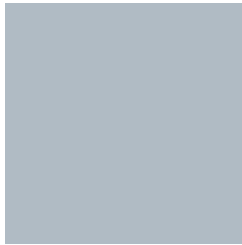
161, 0, 88



33, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 187, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

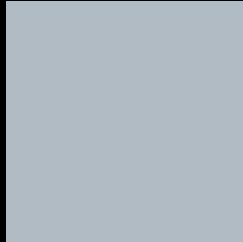
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

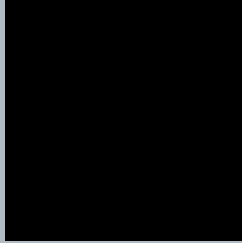
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

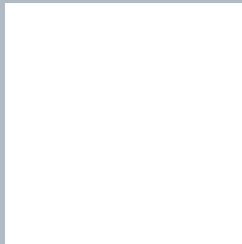
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 187, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 187, 196.



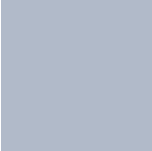
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 187, 196.

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





Tritanopia
177, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 187, 196

Protanomaly

182, 185, 195

Deuteranomaly

190, 183, 197

Tritanomaly

177, 186, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 187, 196

Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly

182, 186, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 187, 196 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, 187, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 187, 196)  
}
```

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, 187, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 187, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 187, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

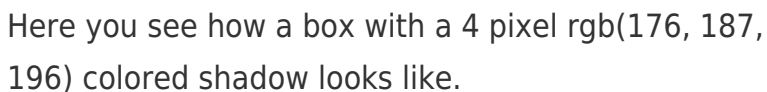
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 187, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 187, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 187, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 187, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 187, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 187, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 187, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 187, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
187, 196) }
```

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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