

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 189, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 189, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 189, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0BDA2
RGB	176, 189, 162
RGB Percent	69%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2588, 0.3647
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.14, 0.26
HSL	89°, 17%, 69%
HSV	89°, 14%, 74%
XYZ	42.6237, 48.2339, 41.2460
YIQ	182.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

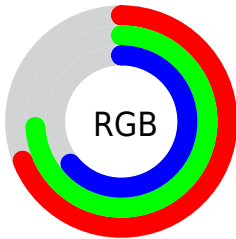
Format	Color
RYB	162, 189, 175
Decimal	11582882
CIELab	74.97, -9.41, 12.14
CIElCh	75, 15.356, 127.781
Yxy	48.2339, 0.3227, 0.3651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289772962 (0xFFB0BDA2)
YUV	182.0350, -9.8773, -5.2927
Hunter-Lab	69.4507, -11.9885, 13.4038

Details

The RGB color **176, 189, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **175, 162, 189**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 245, 217**, and **123, 136, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 189, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 189, 181**.

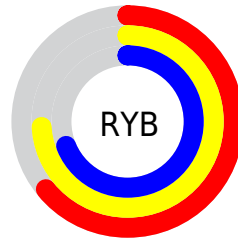
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (74%)

Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (69%)

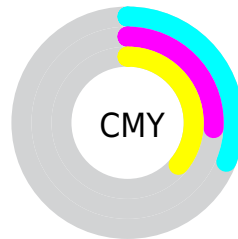


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 189, 162 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, 189, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 189, 162

255, 255, 255

 232, 245, 217

 255, 255, 245

 176, 189, 162

 149, 162, 136

 123, 136, 110

 98, 110, 86

 74, 86, 63

 52, 63, 41


 30, 41, 20

 3, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0


 176, 189, 162

 176, 189, 162

 167, 189, 143


 185, 189, 181


 158, 189, 124


 194, 189, 200


 149, 189, 105


 203, 189, 219


 140, 189, 86

 212, 189, 238


 131, 189, 68


 222, 189, 255

 121, 189, 49


 231, 189, 255


 112, 189, 30

 240, 189, 255

 103, 189, 11

 249, 189, 255

 98, 189, 0

 255, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 185, 157



176, 189, 162



161, 192, 173

Triad

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



176, 189, 162



157, 189, 210



214, 175, 181

Complementary

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



176, 189, 162



175, 162, 189

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.



206, 176, 196



176, 189, 162



174, 185, 212

Square

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



176, 189, 162



149, 192, 201



192, 180, 207



214, 176, 168

Rectangle

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



176, 189, 162



153, 193, 183



192, 180, 207



212, 175, 186

Sweetspot

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



176, 189, 162



240, 245, 235



189, 175, 162



119, 122, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 189, 162



225, 245, 203



163, 189, 162



90, 94, 85



82, 158, 0



16, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 162, 189



223, 203, 245



188, 162, 189



89, 85, 94



76, 0, 158



15, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 189, 162 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, 189, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

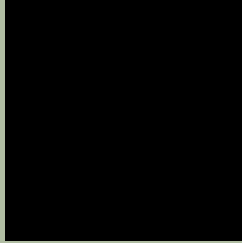
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

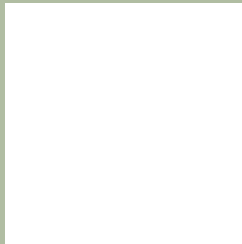
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 189, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 189, 162.



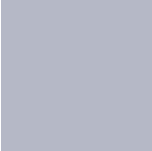
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 189, 162.

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](#).

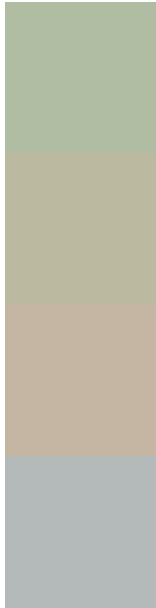
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
181, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 189, 162

Protanomaly

187, 186, 160

Deuteranomaly

197, 182, 163

Tritanomaly

179, 186, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 189, 162

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

180, 185, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 189, 162 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, 189, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 189, 162)  
}
```

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, 189, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 189, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 189, 162 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, 189, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 189, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 189, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 189, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 189, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 189,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 189, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 189, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
189, 162) }
```

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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