

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 192, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 192, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 192, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C090
RGB	176, 192, 144
RGB Percent	69%, 75%, 56%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2471, 0.4353
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.25, 0.25
HSL	80°, 28%, 66%
HSV	80°, 25%, 75%
XYZ	41.7882, 48.9430, 33.6300
YIQ	181.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

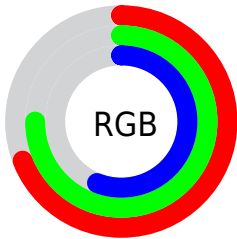
Format	Color
RYB	144, 192, 160
Decimal	11583632
CIELab	75.42, -13.84, 22.42
CIELCh	75, 26.347, 121.681
Yxy	48.9430, 0.3360, 0.3936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289773712 (0xFFB0C090)
YUV	181.7440, -18.6078, -5.0375
Hunter-Lab	69.9593, -15.8068, 20.4703

Details

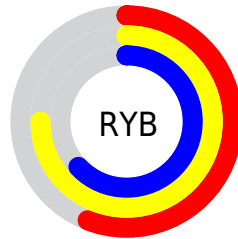
The RGB color **176, 192, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 144, 192**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 248, 198**, and **123, 139, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 192, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 192, 163**.

Distribution



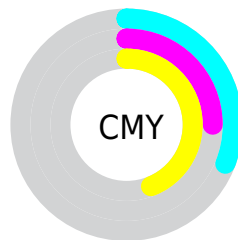
- Red (69%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 192, 144 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, 192, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 192, 144


255, 255, 255


 232, 248, 198


 255, 255, 226

255, 255, 255

 176, 192, 144

 149, 165, 118

 123, 139, 93

 98, 113, 69

 73, 89, 46

 50, 65, 25

 29, 43, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 192, 144

 176, 192, 144

■ 170, 192, 125

■ 182, 192, 163

■ 163, 192, 106

■ 189, 192, 182

■ 157, 192, 86

■ 195, 192, 202

■ 150, 192, 67

■ 202, 192, 221

■ 144, 192, 48

■ 208, 192, 240

■ 138, 192, 29

■ 214, 192, 255

■ 131, 192, 10

■ 221, 192, 255

■ 128, 192, 0

■ 227, 192, 255

■ 234, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 185, 137



176, 192, 144



148, 197, 162

Triad

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



176, 192, 144



128, 194, 228



233, 168, 185

Complementary

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



176, 192, 144



160, 144, 192

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.



218, 172, 209



176, 192, 144



158, 187, 234

Square

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



176, 192, 144



115, 199, 210



191, 179, 227



234, 170, 161

Rectangle

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



176, 192, 144



131, 199, 178



191, 179, 227



230, 169, 194

Sweetspot

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



176, 192, 144



243, 250, 230



192, 160, 144



121, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



176, 192, 144



225, 250, 175



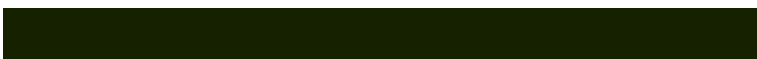
152, 192, 144



94, 97, 87



107, 161, 0



22, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 144, 192



200, 175, 250



184, 144, 192



90, 87, 97



54, 0, 161



11, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 192, 144 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, 192, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

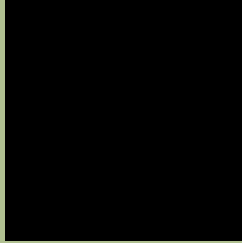
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 192, 144.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 192, 144.

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

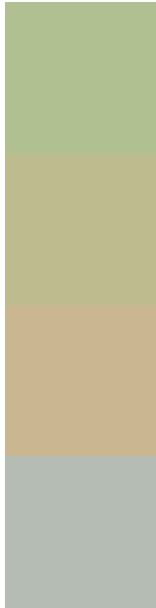




Tritanopia

184, 185, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 192, 144

Protanomaly
190, 188, 142

Deuteranomaly
202, 183, 146

Tritanomaly
181, 188, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 192, 144

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
180, 186, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 192, 144 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, 192, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 192, 144)  
}
```

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, 192, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 192, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 192, 144 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, 192, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 192, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 192, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 192, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 192, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 192,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 192, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 192, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
192, 144) }
```

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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