

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 192, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 192, 194) contains.

RGB(176, 192, 194)	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, 192, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C0C2
RGB	176, 192, 194
RGB Percent	69%, 75%, 76%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2471, 0.2392
CMYK	0.09, 0.01, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	187°, 13%, 73%
HSV	187°, 9%, 76%
XYZ	46.4917, 50.8244, 58.3987
YIQ	187.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

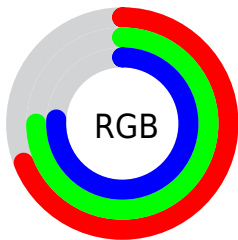
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 184, 194
Decimal	11583682
CIE Lab	76.57, -5.06, -2.89
CIE LCh	77, 5.829, 209.711
Yxy	50.8244, 0.2986, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289773762 (0xFFB0C0C2)
YUV	187.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364
Hunter-Lab	71.2912, -8.3530, 1.3361

Details

The RGB color **176, 192, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 178, 176**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 248, 250**, and **123, 139, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 190, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 194, 194**.

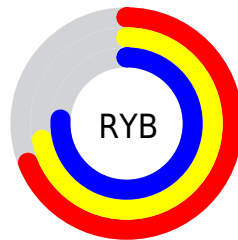
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (75%)

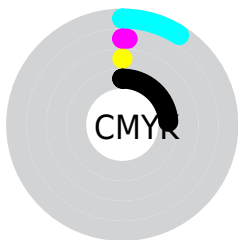
Blue (76%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (76%)

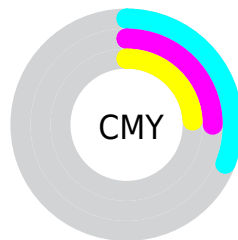


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 192, 194 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, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 192, 194


255, 255, 255

 232, 248, 250

 176, 192, 194

 149, 165, 167

 123, 139, 140

 98, 113, 115

 74, 89, 90

 52, 65, 67

 30, 43, 45

 7, 23, 24

 0, 0, 0

 176, 192, 194

 176, 192, 194

157, 190, 194

195, 194, 194

137, 188, 194

215, 196, 194

118, 186, 194

234, 198, 194

98, 183, 194

254, 201, 194

79, 181, 194

255, 203, 194

60, 179, 194

255, 205, 194

40, 177, 194

255, 207, 194

21, 175, 194

255, 209, 194

1, 173, 194

255, 211, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 192, 189



176, 192, 194



178, 191, 198

Triad

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



176, 192, 194



196, 186, 194



194, 188, 178

Complementary

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



176, 192, 194



194, 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.



199, 187, 180



176, 192, 194



200, 185, 189

Square

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



176, 192, 194



190, 188, 198



201, 186, 184



188, 190, 180

Rectangle

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



176, 192, 194



182, 190, 199



201, 186, 184



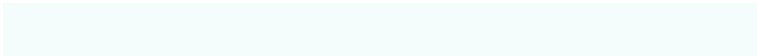
196, 188, 178

Sweetspot

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



176, 192, 194



245, 252, 252



176, 194, 178



122, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



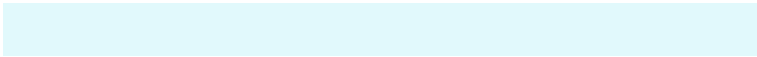
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 192, 194



225, 249, 252



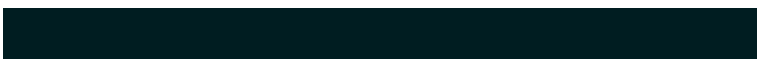
176, 183, 194



87, 96, 97



0, 143, 161



0, 29, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 176, 192



252, 225, 249



194, 187, 176



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 143



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 192, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

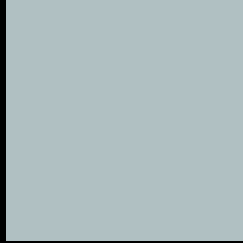
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

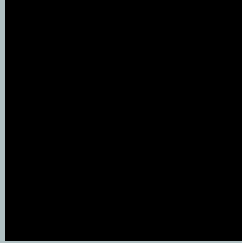
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

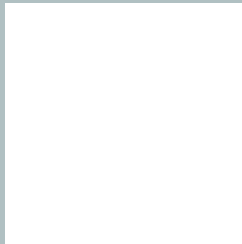
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 192, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 192, 194.



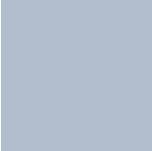
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 192, 194.

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
178, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 192, 194

Protanomaly

186, 189, 192

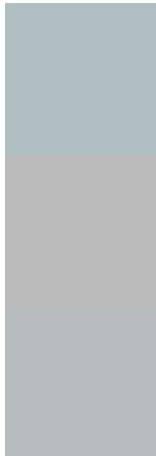
Deuteranomaly

194, 186, 195

Tritanomaly

177, 191, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 192, 194

Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly

183, 189, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 192, 194 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, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 192, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 192, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 192, 194 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

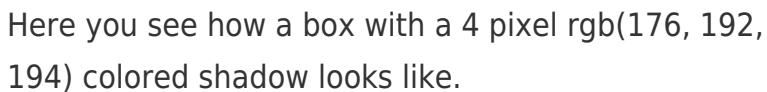
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 192, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 192, 194) }
```

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, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 192, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 192, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 192,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 192, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
192, 194) }
```

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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