

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 194, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 194, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 194, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C29E
RGB	176, 194, 158
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 62%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2392, 0.3804
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.19, 0.24
HSL	90°, 23%, 69%
HSV	90°, 19%, 76%
XYZ	43.3678, 50.2823, 39.7675
YIQ	184.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

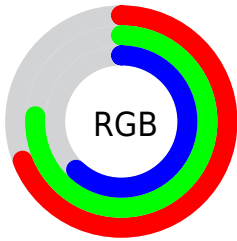
Format	Color
RYB	158, 194, 176
Decimal	11584158
CIELab	76.24, -12.67, 16.08
CIELCh	76, 20.468, 128.236
Yxy	50.2823, 0.3251, 0.3769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289774238 (0xFFB0C29E)
YUV	184.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668
Hunter-Lab	70.9100, -14.9238, 16.3862

Details

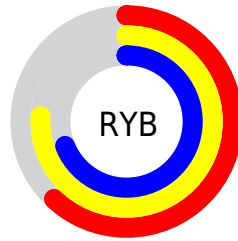
The RGB color **176, 194, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 158, 194**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 251, 213**, and **123, 140, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 194, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 194, 177**.

Distribution



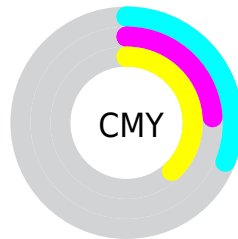
- Red (69%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 194, 158 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, 194, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 194, 158

255, 255, 255

 232, 251, 213

 255, 255, 241


 176, 194, 158

 149, 167, 132

 123, 140, 107

 98, 115, 82

 74, 90, 59

 51, 67, 37

 29, 45, 16


 2, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 194, 158


 176, 194, 158

 166, 194, 139


 186, 194, 177

 157, 194, 119


 195, 194, 197


 147, 194, 100


 205, 194, 216

 137, 194, 80


 215, 194, 236


 128, 194, 61

 225, 194, 255

 118, 194, 42

 234, 194, 255


 108, 194, 22

 244, 194, 255

 98, 194, 3

 254, 194, 255

 97, 194, 0

 255, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 188, 151



176, 194, 158



155, 198, 173

Triad

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



176, 194, 158



150, 194, 223



227, 175, 183

Complementary

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



176, 194, 158



176, 158, 194

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.



217, 176, 202



176, 194, 158



173, 188, 225

Square

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



176, 194, 158



137, 198, 211



198, 181, 218



226, 177, 165

Rectangle

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



176, 194, 158



144, 199, 186



198, 181, 218



225, 175, 190

Sweetspot

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



176, 194, 158



245, 252, 237



194, 176, 158



123, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



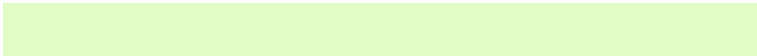
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 194, 158



225, 252, 197



158, 194, 158



92, 97, 87



80, 161, 0



17, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



176, 158, 194



225, 197, 252



194, 158, 194



92, 87, 97



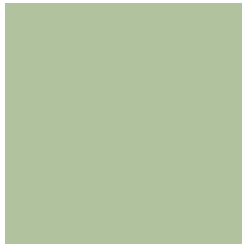
80, 0, 161



17, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 194, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

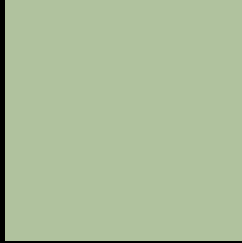
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

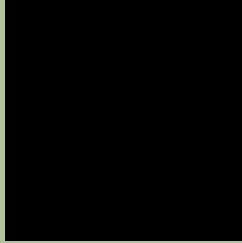
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

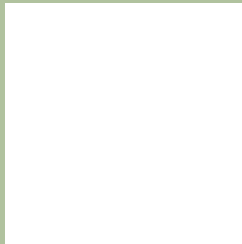
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 176, 194, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 194, 158.

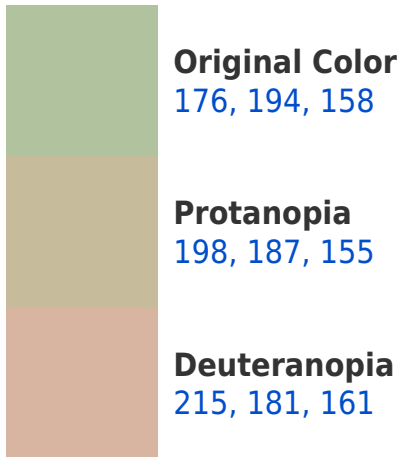


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 194, 158.

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
183, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 194, 158

Protanomaly
190, 190, 156

Deuteranomaly
201, 186, 160

Tritanomaly
180, 190, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 194, 158

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
182, 188, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 194, 158 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, 194, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 194, 158)  
}
```

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, 194, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 194, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 194, 158 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, 194, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 194, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 194, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 194, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 194, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 194,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 194, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 194, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
194, 158) }
```

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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