

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 93, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 93, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 93, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B05D76
RGB	176, 93, 118
RGB Percent	69%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6353, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.33, 0.31
HSL	342°, 34%, 53%
HSV	342°, 47%, 69%
XYZ	25.0889, 18.3668, 19.3624
YIQ	120.6670, 41.4430, 25.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

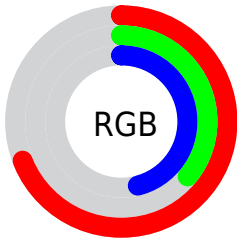
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 93, 118
Decimal	11558262
CIE _{Lab}	49.94, 36.52, 1.22
CIE _{LCh}	50, 36.543, 1.910
Yxy	18.3668, 0.3994, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289748342 (0xFFB05D76)
YUV	120.6670, -1.3148, 48.5270
Hunter-Lab	42.8565, 29.4977, 3.2126

Details

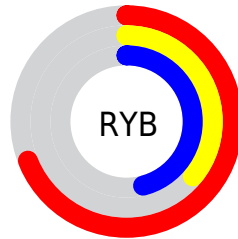
The RGB color **176, 93, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **93, 176, 151**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 145, 170**, and **121, 43, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 75, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 111, 130**.

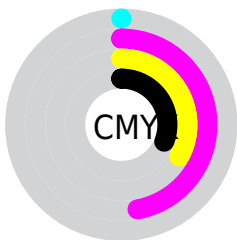
Distribution



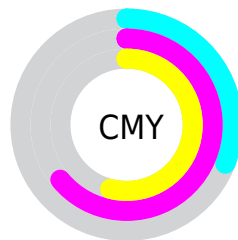
- Red (69%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (31%)






















- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 93, 118 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, 93, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 93, 118	 176, 93, 118
 255, 255, 255	 148, 68, 93
 234, 145, 170	 121, 43, 70
 255, 172, 197	 94, 16, 48
 255, 200, 225	 68, 0, 27
 255, 229, 254	 47, 0, 2
	 0, 0, 0

 176, 93, 118	 176, 93, 118
 176, 75, 106	 176, 111, 130
 176, 58, 93	 176, 128, 143


 176, 40, 81

 176, 146, 155

 176, 23, 69

 176, 163, 167

 176, 5, 57

 176, 181, 179

 176, 0, 53

 176, 199, 192

 176, 216, 204

 176, 234, 216

 176, 251, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 99, 149



176, 93, 118



176, 97, 88

Triad

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



176, 93, 118



104, 127, 64



0, 130, 173

Complementary

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



176, 93, 118



93, 176, 151

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.



0, 134, 151



176, 93, 118



64, 132, 88

Square

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



176, 93, 118



136, 118, 55



0, 135, 120



70, 121, 181

Rectangle

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



176, 93, 118



167, 103, 71



0, 135, 120



0, 132, 167

Sweetspot

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



176, 93, 118



230, 197, 207



150, 93, 176



115, 95, 101



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 93, 118



230, 99, 138



176, 108, 93



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 46



26, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



176, 93, 118



230, 99, 138



93, 161, 176



89, 80, 83



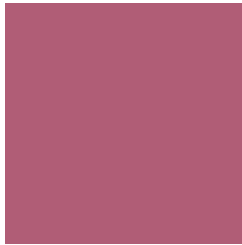
153, 0, 46



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 93, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

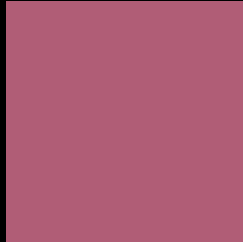
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 93, 118 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 × Fail

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

RGB 176, 93, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 93, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 93, 118.

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
175, 96, 103

Trichromacy



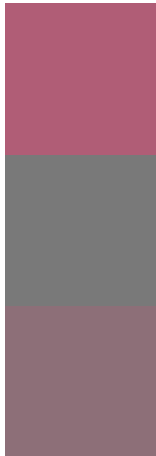
Original Color
176, 93, 118

Protanomaly
138, 109, 128

Deuteranomaly
149, 107, 115

Tritanomaly
175, 95, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 93, 118

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
141, 111, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 93, 118 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, 93, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 93, 118)  
}
```

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, 93, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 93, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 93, 118 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, 93, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 93, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 93, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 93, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 93, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 93,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 93, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 93, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 93,  
118) }
```

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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