

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 147, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 147, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 147, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29370
RGB	178, 147, 112
RGB Percent	70%, 58%, 44%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4235, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.37, 0.30
HSL	32°, 30%, 57%
HSV	32°, 37%, 70%
XYZ	31.7184, 31.5023, 19.7380
YIQ	152.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

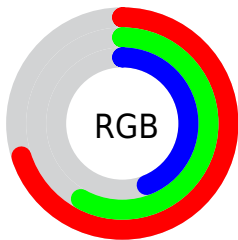
Format	Color
RYB	170, 178, 112
Decimal	11703152
CIELab	62.93, 6.60, 22.89
CIElCh	63, 23.826, 73.920
Yxy	31.5023, 0.3823, 0.3797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289893232 (0xFFB29370)
YUV	152.2790, -19.8575, 22.5573
Hunter-Lab	56.1269, 2.6520, 18.4384

Details

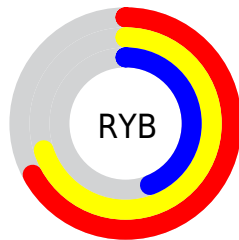
The RGB color **178, 147, 112** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **112, 143, 178**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 201, 164**, and **124, 97, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 139, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 155, 130**.

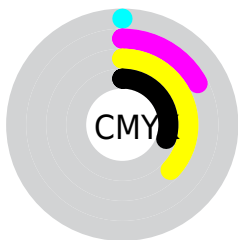
Distribution



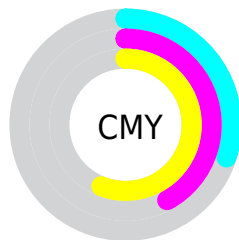
- Red (70%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 147, 112 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 178, 147, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 147, 112


255, 255, 255


 235, 201, 164


 255, 229, 191

 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 178, 147, 112

 151, 121, 87

 124, 97, 64

 98, 73, 41

 73, 50, 20

 50, 29, 0


 26, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0

 178, 147, 112

 178, 139, 94


 178, 147, 112

 178, 155, 130

 178, 130, 76


 178, 164, 148

 178, 122, 59

 178, 172, 165


 178, 114, 41

 178, 180, 183

 178, 105, 23

 178, 189, 201

 178, 97, 5

 178, 197, 219

 178, 94, 0

 178, 206, 237

 178, 214, 254

 178, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 141, 124



178, 147, 112



158, 154, 111

Triad

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



178, 147, 112



92, 164, 162



168, 143, 183

Complementary

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



178, 147, 112



112, 143, 178

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.



140, 151, 193



178, 147, 112



91, 162, 181

Square

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



178, 147, 112



110, 163, 140



111, 158, 192



187, 138, 165

Rectangle

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



178, 147, 112



142, 158, 117



111, 158, 192



159, 146, 187

Sweetspot

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



178, 147, 112



232, 220, 207



178, 112, 144



117, 110, 102



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 147, 112



232, 184, 130



177, 178, 112



89, 85, 80



153, 81, 0



26, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



112, 143, 178



130, 178, 232



113, 112, 178



80, 85, 89



0, 72, 153



0, 12, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 147, 112 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

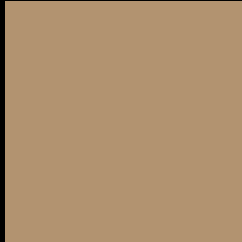
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 147, 112 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 178, 147, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 147, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 147, 112.

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



Original Color
178, 147, 112

Protanopia
163, 152, 114

Deuteranopia
180, 146, 112



Tritanopia
182, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 147, 112

Protanomaly

168, 150, 113

Deuteranomaly

179, 146, 112

Tritanomaly

181, 144, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 147, 112

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

161, 150, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 147, 112 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(178, 147, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 147, 112)  
}
```

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(178, 147, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 147, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 147, 112 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(178, 147, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 147, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 147, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 147, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 147, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 147,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 147, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 147, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
147, 112) }
```

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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