

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 148, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 148, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 148, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29499
RGB	178, 148, 153
RGB Percent	70%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4196, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.14, 0.30
HSL	350°, 16%, 64%
HSV	350°, 17%, 70%
XYZ	34.6998, 32.9447, 34.6671
YIQ	157.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

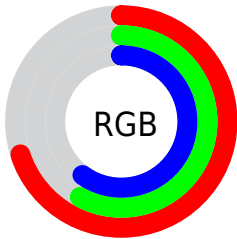
Format	Color
RYB	178, 148, 153
Decimal	11703449
CIELab	64.12, 12.03, 1.56
CIElCh	64, 12.128, 7.406
Yxy	32.9447, 0.3392, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289893529 (0xFFB29499)
YUV	157.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434
Hunter-Lab	57.3975, 7.4670, 4.3681

Details

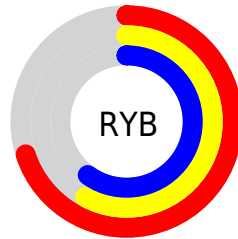
The RGB color **178, 148, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 178, 173**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 202, 207**, and **125, 97, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 130, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 166, 168**.

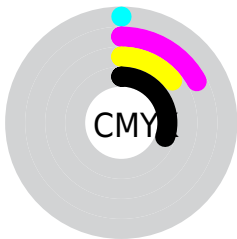
Distribution



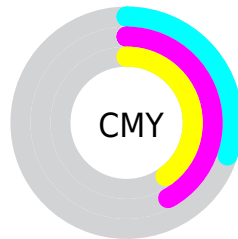
- Red (70%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 148, 153 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, 148, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 148, 153

255, 255, 255


 234, 202, 207


 255, 230, 235

 178, 148, 153

 151, 122, 127

 125, 97, 102

 100, 73, 78

 76, 51, 55


 52, 29, 34

 32, 5, 12

 0, 0, 0

 178, 148, 153


 178, 130, 138

 178, 148, 153

 178, 166, 168

 178, 112, 123

 178, 184, 183

 178, 95, 109

 178, 201, 197

 178, 77, 94

 178, 219, 212

 178, 59, 79

 178, 237, 227

 178, 41, 64

 178, 255, 242

 178, 23, 49

 178, 255, 255

 178, 6, 34

 178, 0, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 149, 164



178, 148, 153



178, 149, 143

Triad

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



178, 148, 153



149, 159, 138



135, 159, 175

Complementary

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



178, 148, 153



148, 178, 173

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.



128, 161, 168



178, 148, 153



137, 161, 147

Square

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



178, 148, 153



161, 155, 134



129, 162, 158



147, 155, 177

Rectangle

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



178, 148, 153



174, 151, 138



129, 162, 158



132, 160, 173

Sweetspot

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



178, 148, 153



232, 220, 222



173, 148, 178



117, 110, 111



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 148, 153



232, 186, 193



178, 158, 148



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 26



26, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



178, 148, 153



232, 186, 193



148, 168, 178



89, 80, 82



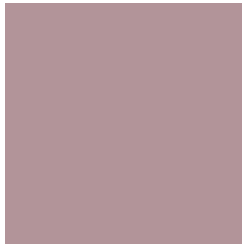
153, 0, 25



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 148, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

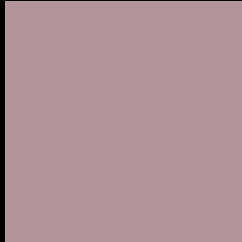
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

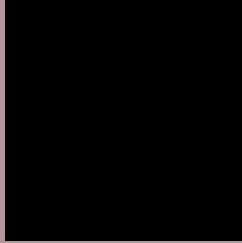
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 148, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 148, 153.

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, 148, 153

Protanopia

158, 155, 157

Deuteranopia

172, 150, 153



Tritanopia
179, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 148, 153

Protanomaly

165, 152, 156

Deuteranomaly

174, 149, 153

Tritanomaly

179, 147, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 148, 153

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

165, 154, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 148, 153 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, 148, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 148, 153)  
}
```

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, 148, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 148, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 148, 153 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, 148, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 148, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 148, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 148, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 148, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 148,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 148, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 148, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
148, 153) }
```

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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