

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 153, 148)

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

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Color

RGB(178, 153, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29994
RGB	178, 153, 148
RGB Percent	70%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4000, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.17, 0.30
HSL	10°, 16%, 64%
HSV	10°, 17%, 70%
XYZ	35.0966, 34.3856, 32.8043
YIQ	159.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

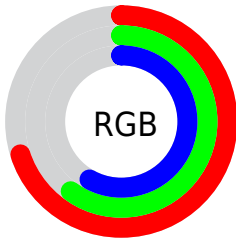
Format	Color
RYB	178, 154, 148
Decimal	11704724
CIELab	65.27, 8.42, 6.04
CIELCh	65, 10.363, 35.648
Yxy	34.3856, 0.3431, 0.3362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289894804 (0xFFB29994)
YUV	159.9050, -5.8692, 15.8693
Hunter-Lab	58.6392, 4.2169, 7.8791

Details

The RGB color **178, 153, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 173, 178**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

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

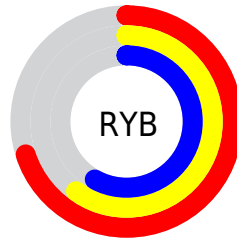
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (60%)

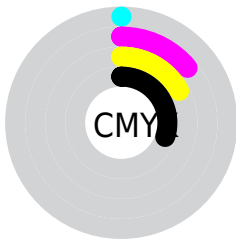
Blue (58%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

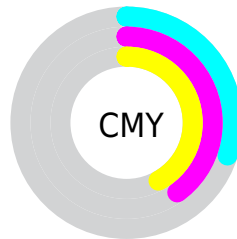


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 178, 153, 148

255, 255, 255

 234, 207, 202

 255, 236, 230

 178, 153, 148

 151, 127, 122

 125, 102, 97

 100, 78, 74

 76, 55, 51


 52, 34, 30

 32, 12, 5

 0, 0, 0

 178, 153, 148

 178, 138, 130

 178, 153, 148

 178, 168, 166

■ 178, 123, 112

■ 178, 183, 184

■ 178, 108, 95

■ 178, 198, 201

■ 178, 94, 77

■ 178, 212, 219

■ 178, 79, 59

■ 178, 227, 237

■ 178, 64, 41

■ 178, 242, 255

■ 178, 49, 23

■ 178, 255, 255

■ 178, 34, 6

■ 178, 30, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 152, 157



178, 153, 148



173, 155, 142

Triad

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



178, 153, 148



144, 163, 151



151, 159, 177

Complementary

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



178, 153, 148



148, 173, 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.



141, 161, 175



178, 153, 148



137, 164, 160

Square

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



178, 153, 148



154, 161, 143



135, 163, 169



163, 156, 173

Rectangle

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



178, 153, 148



168, 157, 140



135, 163, 169



147, 160, 177

Sweetspot

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



178, 153, 148



232, 222, 220



178, 148, 173



117, 111, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 153, 148



232, 193, 186



178, 168, 148



89, 82, 80



153, 25, 0



26, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 173, 178



186, 224, 232



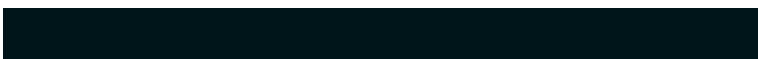
148, 159, 178



80, 88, 89



0, 128, 153



0, 21, 26

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

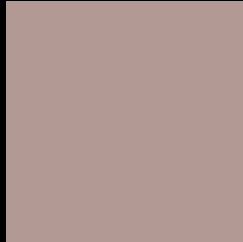
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 148 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, 153, 148 Background



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



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

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, 153, 148

Protanopia
163, 158, 151

Deuteranopia
178, 153, 148



Tritanopia
180, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 153, 148

Protanomaly

168, 156, 150

Deuteranomaly

178, 153, 148

Tritanomaly

179, 152, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 153, 148

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

167, 157, 156

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 153, 148) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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