

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 158, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 158, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 158, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29E9E
RGB	178, 158, 158
RGB Percent	70%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3804, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.11, 0.30
HSL	0°, 11%, 66%
HSV	0°, 11%, 70%
XYZ	36.7585, 36.3873, 37.4338
YIQ	163.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

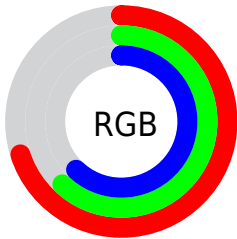
Format	Color
RYB	178, 158, 158
Decimal	11706014
CIELab	66.81, 7.33, 2.68
CIELCh	67, 7.799, 20.063
Yxy	36.3873, 0.3324, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289896094 (0xFFB29E9E)
YUV	163.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955
Hunter-Lab	60.3219, 3.2097, 5.4319

Details

The RGB color **178, 158, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 178, 178**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 213, 213**, and **125, 107, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 140, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 176, 176**.

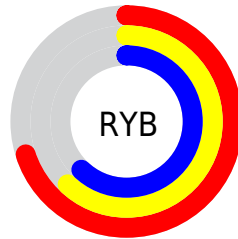
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (62%)

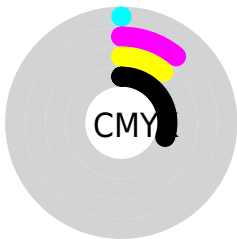
Blue (62%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

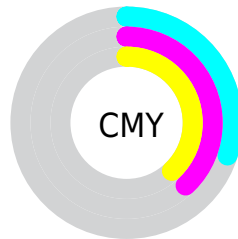


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 158, 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 178, 158, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 158, 158

255, 255, 255


 234, 213, 213

 255, 241, 241


 178, 158, 158

 151, 132, 132

 125, 107, 107

 100, 82, 83

 76, 59, 60

 53, 38, 38

 32, 17, 17

 0, 0, 0

 178, 158, 158


 178, 140, 140

 178, 158, 158

 178, 176, 176

 178, 122, 122

 178, 194, 194

 178, 105, 105

 178, 211, 211

 178, 87, 87

 178, 229, 229

 178, 69, 69

 178, 247, 247

 178, 51, 51

 178, 255, 255

 178, 33, 33

 178, 16, 16

 178, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 158, 165



178, 158, 158



176, 159, 152

Triad

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



178, 158, 158



155, 166, 153



153, 164, 176

Complementary

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



178, 158, 158



158, 178, 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.



147, 166, 173



178, 158, 158



149, 167, 160

Square

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



178, 158, 158



163, 164, 149



145, 167, 167



161, 162, 176

Rectangle

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



178, 158, 158



173, 160, 150



145, 167, 167



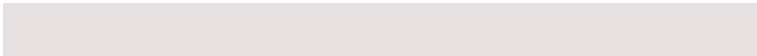
150, 165, 175

Sweetspot

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



178, 158, 158



232, 225, 225



178, 158, 178



117, 113, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 158, 158



232, 202, 202



178, 168, 158



89, 80, 80



153, 0, 0



26, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 178, 178



202, 232, 232



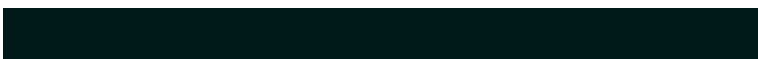
158, 168, 178



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 158, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

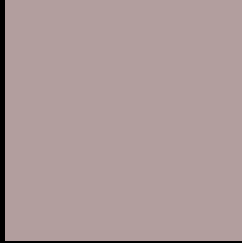
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 158, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

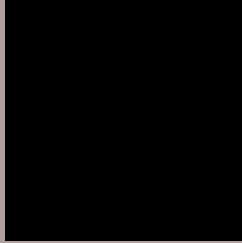
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178, 158, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 158, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 158, 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



Original Color
178, 158, 158

Protanopia
166, 162, 160

Deuteranopia
180, 157, 158



Tritanopia
179, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 158, 158

Protanomaly

170, 161, 159

Deuteranomaly

179, 157, 158

Tritanomaly

179, 157, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 158, 158

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

169, 162, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 158, 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(178, 158, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 158, 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(178, 158, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 158, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 158, 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(178, 158, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 158, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 158, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 158, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 158, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 158,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 158, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 158, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
158, 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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