

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 167, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 167, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 167, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2A79C
RGB	178, 167, 156
RGB Percent	70%, 65%, 61%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3451, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.12, 0.30
HSL	30°, 12%, 65%
HSV	30°, 12%, 70%
XYZ	38.1796, 39.5027, 37.0650
YIQ	169.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

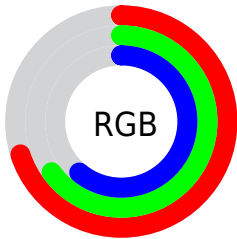
Format	Color
RYB	178, 178, 156
Decimal	11708316
CIELab	69.11, 2.05, 7.10
CIELCh	69, 7.392, 73.885
Yxy	39.5027, 0.3327, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289898396 (0xFFB2A79C)
YUV	169.0350, -6.4263, 7.8623
Hunter-Lab	62.8512, -1.5580, 9.0310

Details

The RGB color **178, 167, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 167, 178**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 222, 210**, and **125, 115, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 158, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 176, 174**.

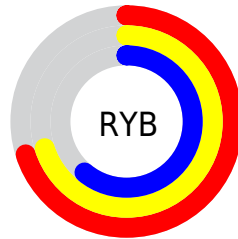
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (65%)

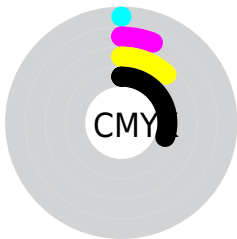
Blue (61%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (61%)

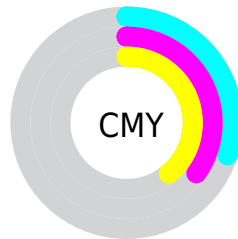


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 167, 156 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, 167, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 167, 156

255, 255, 255

 234, 222, 210


 255, 251, 239

 178, 167, 156

 151, 141, 130

 125, 115, 105

 100, 91, 81

 76, 67, 58

 53, 45, 36

 32, 24, 15

 0, 0, 0

 178, 167, 156

 178, 158, 138

 178, 167, 156


 178, 176, 174

 178, 149, 120


 178, 185, 192

 178, 140, 103


 178, 194, 209

 178, 131, 85


 178, 203, 227

 178, 123, 67

 178, 211, 245

 178, 114, 49

 178, 220, 255

 178, 105, 31

 178, 229, 255

 178, 96, 14

 178, 238, 255

 178, 89, 0

 178, 247, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 165, 160



178, 167, 156



171, 169, 156

Triad

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



178, 167, 156



153, 173, 172



174, 166, 178

Complementary

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



178, 167, 156



156, 167, 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.



166, 168, 182



178, 167, 156



153, 172, 178

Square

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



178, 167, 156



156, 172, 165



158, 170, 181



180, 165, 173

Rectangle

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



178, 167, 156



166, 171, 158



158, 170, 181



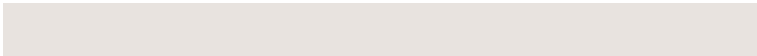
171, 167, 180

Sweetspot

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



178, 167, 156



232, 227, 223



178, 156, 167



117, 114, 111



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 167, 156



232, 215, 197



178, 178, 156



89, 85, 80



153, 77, 0



26, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 167, 178



197, 215, 232



156, 156, 178



80, 85, 89



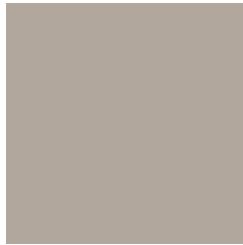
0, 77, 153



0, 13, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 167, 156 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, 167, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

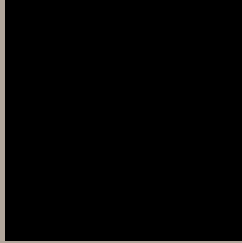
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

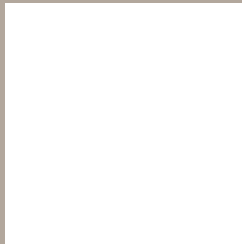
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 167, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 167, 156.

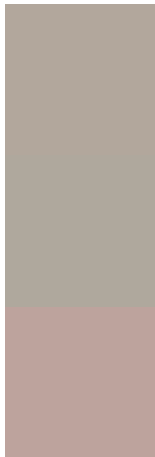


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 167, 156.

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, 167, 156

Protanopia
175, 168, 157

Deuteranopia
189, 163, 157



Tritanopia
181, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 167, 156

Protanomaly

176, 168, 157

Deuteranomaly

185, 164, 157

Tritanomaly

180, 165, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 167, 156

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

172, 168, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 167, 156 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, 167, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 167, 156)  
}
```

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, 167, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 167, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 167, 156 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, 167, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 167, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 167, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 167, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 167, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 167,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 167, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 167, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
167, 156) }
```

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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