

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 178, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 178, 146) contains.

RGB(178, 178, 146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(178, 178, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2B292
RGB	178, 178, 146
RGB Percent	70%, 70%, 57%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3020, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.18, 0.30
HSL	60°, 17%, 64%
HSV	60°, 18%, 70%
XYZ	39.4688, 43.3811, 33.4873
YIQ	174.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

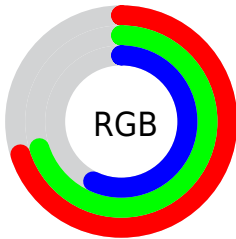
Format	Color
RYB	146, 178, 146
Decimal	11711122
CIELab	71.81, -5.48, 16.40
CIELCh	72, 17.290, 108.462
Yxy	43.3811, 0.3393, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289901202 (0xFFB2B292)
YUV	174.3520, -13.9775, 3.1993
Hunter-Lab	65.8643, -8.2975, 15.9603

Details

The RGB color **178, 178, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **146, 146, 178**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 234, 200**, and **125, 125, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 178, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 178, 164**.

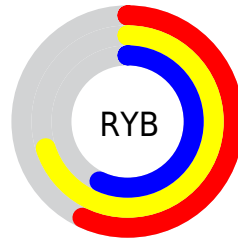
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (70%)

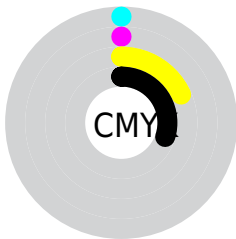
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (57%)

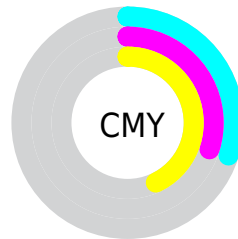


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 178, 146 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, 178, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 178, 146

255, 255, 255

 234, 234, 200

 255, 255, 228

 178, 178, 146

 151, 151, 120

 125, 125, 95

 100, 101, 72

 76, 77, 49


 53, 54, 28

 32, 33, 2

 0, 11, 0


 0, 0, 0


 178, 178, 146


 178, 178, 146

 178, 178, 128


 178, 178, 164

 178, 178, 110


 178, 178, 182

 178, 178, 93


 178, 178, 199

 178, 178, 75


 178, 178, 217

 178, 178, 57

 178, 178, 235

 178, 178, 39

 178, 178, 253

 178, 178, 21

 178, 178, 255

 178, 178, 4

 178, 178, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 173, 145



178, 178, 146



160, 182, 155

Triad

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



178, 178, 146



137, 183, 199



204, 166, 183

Complementary

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



178, 178, 146



146, 146, 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.



191, 169, 197



178, 178, 146



151, 179, 206

Square

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



178, 178, 146



135, 185, 185



171, 174, 206



209, 165, 167

Rectangle

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



178, 178, 146



149, 184, 164



171, 174, 206



200, 166, 188

Sweetspot

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



178, 178, 146



232, 232, 220



178, 146, 146



117, 117, 110



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



178, 178, 146



232, 232, 181



162, 178, 146



89, 89, 80



153, 153, 0



26, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 146, 178



181, 181, 232



162, 146, 178



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 178, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

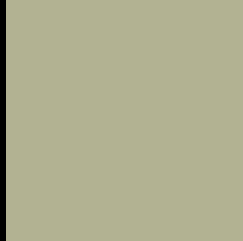
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

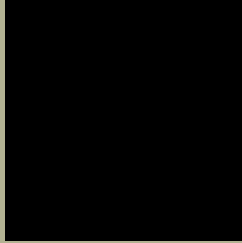
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

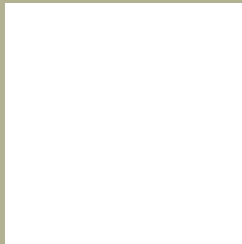
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 178, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 178, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 178, 146.

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, 178, 146

Protanopia
186, 175, 145

Deuteranopia
203, 169, 148



Tritanopia
183, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 178, 146

Protanomaly

183, 176, 145

Deuteranomaly

194, 172, 147

Tritanomaly

181, 174, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 178, 146

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

175, 175, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 178, 146 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, 178, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 178, 146)  
}
```

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, 178, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 178, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 178, 146 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, 178, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 178, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 178, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 178, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 178, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 178,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 178, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 178, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
178, 146) }
```

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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