

Converting Colors

RGB(76, 176, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(76, 176, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(76, 176, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CB0AA
RGB	76, 176, 170
RGB Percent	30%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.7020, 0.3098, 0.3333
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.03, 0.31
HSL	176°, 40%, 49%
HSV	176°, 57%, 69%
XYZ	25.7615, 35.4894, 43.5226
YIQ	145.4160, -57.6740, -23.0660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

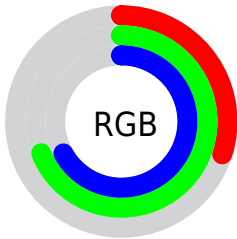
Format	Color
RYB	76, 128, 176
Decimal	5025962
CIELab	66.13, -30.42, -5.73
CIELCh	66, 30.955, 190.661
Yxy	35.4894, 0.2459, 0.3387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283216042 (0xFF4CB0AA)
YUV	145.4160, 12.1199, -60.8778
Hunter-Lab	59.5730, -27.0629, -1.6147

Details

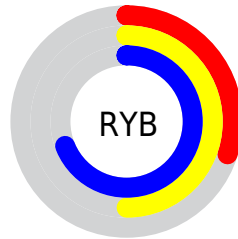
The RGB color **76, 176, 170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 76, 82**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 232, 225**, and **0, 123, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 176, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 176, 171**.

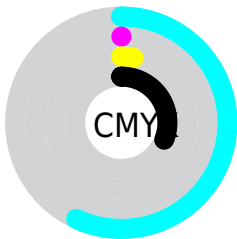
Distribution



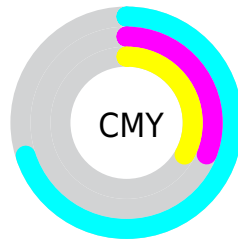
- Red (30%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 76, 176, 170 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 76, 176, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 76, 176, 170

255, 255, 255


 134, 232, 225


 163, 255, 254

 192, 255, 255

 221, 255, 255

 251, 255, 255

 76, 176, 170

 44, 149, 144

 0, 123, 118


 0, 98, 93


 0, 73, 70


 0, 50, 48


 0, 30, 27

 0, 0, 0

 76, 176, 170

 58, 176, 169

 76, 176, 170

 94, 176, 171

■ 41, 176, 168

■ 111, 176, 172

■ 23, 176, 167

■ 129, 176, 173

■ 6, 176, 166

■ 146, 176, 174

■ 0, 176, 165

■ 164, 176, 175

■ 182, 176, 176

■ 199, 176, 177

■ 217, 176, 178

■ 234, 176, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 175, 141



76, 176, 170



67, 174, 196

Triad

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



76, 176, 170



177, 150, 203



196, 153, 109

Complementary

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



76, 176, 170



176, 76, 82

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.



212, 144, 126



76, 176, 170



204, 142, 180

Square

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



76, 176, 170



138, 160, 215



216, 140, 152



170, 162, 106

Rectangle

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



76, 176, 170



84, 171, 208



216, 140, 152



202, 150, 113

Sweetspot

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



76, 176, 170



190, 230, 227



83, 176, 76



92, 115, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



76, 176, 170



73, 230, 220



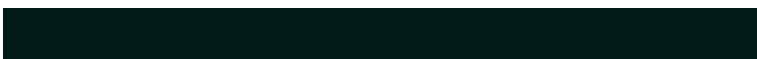
76, 133, 176



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 144



0, 26, 24

Inverse Universe

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



176, 76, 82



230, 73, 83



176, 119, 76



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 9



26, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 76, 176, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

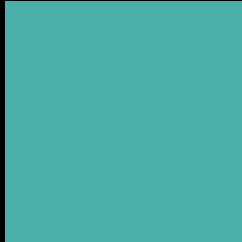
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 76, 176, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

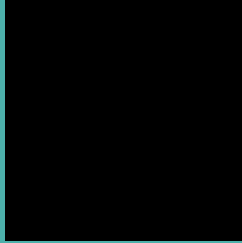
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

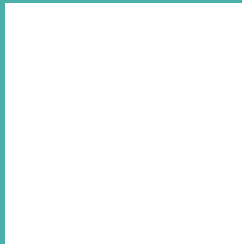
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 76, 176, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 176, 170.

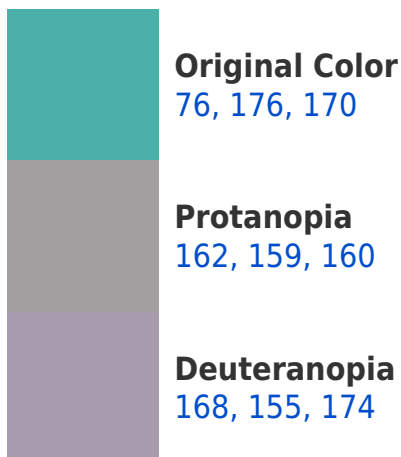


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 176, 170.

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





Tritanopia
83, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

76, 176, 170



Protanomaly

131, 165, 164



Deuteranomaly

135, 163, 173



Tritanomaly

80, 174, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

76, 176, 170



Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145



Achromatomaly

120, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 76, 176, 170 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(76, 176, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 176, 170)  
}
```

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(76, 176, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 176, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 76, 176, 170 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(76, 176, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 176, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 176, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 176, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 176, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 176,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 76, 176, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 176, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 176,  
170) }
```

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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