

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 141, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 141, 147) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(176, 141, 147)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08D93
RGB	176, 141, 147
RGB Percent	69%, 55%, 58%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4471, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.16, 0.31
HSL	350°, 18%, 62%
HSV	350°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	32.6958, 30.3864, 31.7457
YIQ	152.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

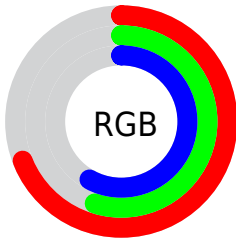
Format	Color
RYB	176, 141, 147
Decimal	11570579
CIELab	61.99, 14.19, 1.84
CIElCh	62, 14.310, 7.389
Yxy	30.3864, 0.3448, 0.3204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289760659 (0xFFB08D93)
YUV	152.1490, -2.5385, 20.9173
Hunter-Lab	55.1239, 9.4075, 4.4418

Details

The RYB color **176, 141, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 160, 176**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 195, 201**, and **123, 91, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 123, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 159, 162**.

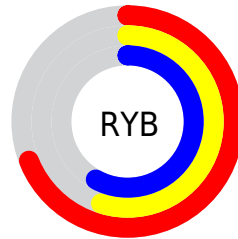
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (55%)

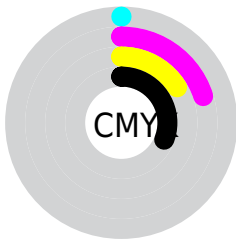
Blue (58%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (58%)

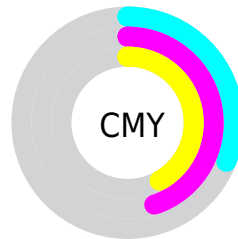


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 141, 147 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 RYB color 176, 141, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 141, 147

255, 255, 255

 232, 195, 201

 255, 223, 229


 255, 251, 255

 176, 141, 147

 149, 115, 121

 123, 91, 97

 98, 67, 73

 73, 45, 50


 50, 24, 29

 31, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 176, 141, 147

 176, 123, 132


 176, 141, 147

 176, 159, 162

 176, 106, 118

 176, 176, 176

 176, 88, 103

 176, 186, 194

 176, 71, 89

 176, 195, 211

 176, 53, 74

 176, 205, 229

 176, 35, 60

 176, 215, 247

 176, 18, 45

 176, 217, 255

 176, 0, 30

 176, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 142, 160



176, 141, 147



176, 143, 135

Triad

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



176, 141, 147



129, 154, 141



125, 143, 173

Complementary

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



176, 141, 147



141, 160, 176

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.



117, 139, 165



176, 141, 147



128, 148, 156

Square

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



176, 141, 147



134, 157, 125



119, 139, 157



140, 148, 175

Rectangle

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



176, 141, 147



172, 152, 129



119, 139, 157



121, 141, 171

Sweetspot

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



176, 141, 147



230, 216, 218



170, 141, 176



115, 107, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 141, 147



230, 174, 184



176, 157, 141



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 26



26, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



176, 141, 147



230, 174, 184



141, 155, 176



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 26



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 141, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

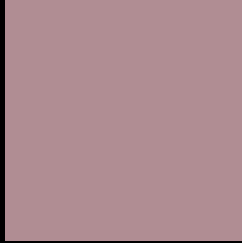
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 141, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

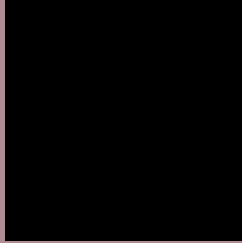
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 176, 141, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 141, 147.

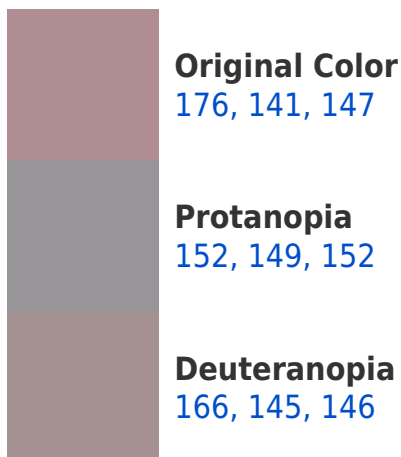


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 141, 147.

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
177, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 141, 147

Protanomaly

161, 146, 150

Deuteranomaly

170, 144, 146

Tritanomaly

177, 140, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 141, 147

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

161, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 141, 147 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(176, 141, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 141, 147)  
}
```

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(176, 141, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 141, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 141, 147 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(176, 141, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 141, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 141, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 141, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 141,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 141, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 141, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
141, 147) }
```

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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