

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 198, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 198, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 198, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6C6B0
RGB	182, 198, 176
RGB Percent	71%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.2863, 0.2235, 0.3098
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	104°, 16%, 73%
HSV	104°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	47.3220, 53.4678, 48.9005
YIQ	190.7080, -2.4740, -10.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

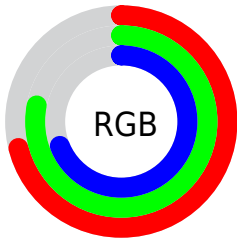
Format	Color
RYB	176, 198, 192
Decimal	11978416
CIELab	78.15, -9.53, 9.17
CIELCh	78, 13.225, 136.118
Yxy	53.4678, 0.3161, 0.3572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290168496 (0xFFB6C6B0)
YUV	190.7080, -7.2510, -7.6369
Hunter-Lab	73.1217, -12.4437, 11.5347

Details

The RYB color **176, 198, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 176, 198**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 249**, and **124, 144, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 198, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 198, 198**.

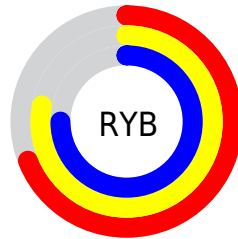
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (78%)

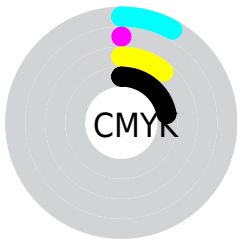
Blue (69%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (75%)

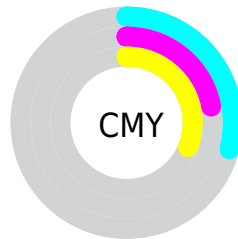


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 198, 192 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, 198, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 198, 192


255, 255, 255

 232, 255, 249

 176, 198, 192


 149, 171, 165

 124, 144, 139

 99, 119, 114

 75, 94, 89

 52, 70, 65

 31, 48, 44

 7, 27, 19


 0, 0, 0


 176, 198, 192


 176, 198, 192

 156, 198, 186


 196, 198, 198


 136, 198, 181


 211, 198, 216


 117, 198, 176


 225, 198, 235

 97, 198, 171


 240, 198, 255


 77, 198, 165

 254, 198, 255

 57, 198, 159

 255, 198, 255

 37, 198, 154

 18, 198, 149

 0, 198, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 196, 170



176, 198, 192



170, 189, 200

Triad

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



176, 198, 192



174, 189, 217



220, 185, 187

Complementary

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



176, 198, 192



192, 176, 198

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.



215, 185, 199



176, 198, 192



189, 192, 217

Square

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



176, 198, 192



164, 184, 210



204, 188, 210



217, 191, 176

Rectangle

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



176, 198, 192



164, 184, 201



204, 188, 210



219, 185, 191

Sweetspot

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



176, 198, 192



247, 255, 253



184, 198, 176



122, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



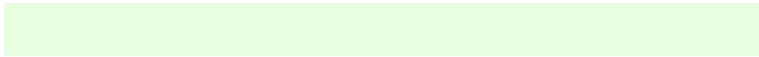
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 198, 192



222, 255, 246



176, 194, 198



90, 99, 97



0, 163, 118



0, 36, 26

Inverse Universe

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



192, 176, 198



246, 222, 255



198, 176, 193



97, 90, 99



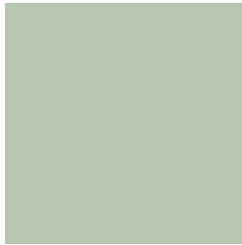
119, 0, 163



26, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 198, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

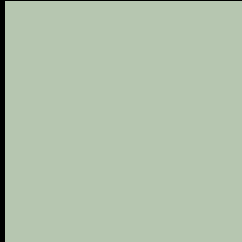
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

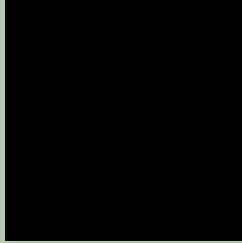
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

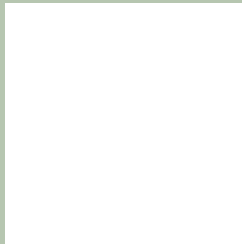
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 176, 198, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 198, 192.



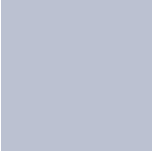
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 198, 192.

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](#).

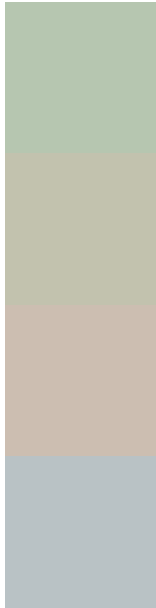
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
187, 192, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 198, 192

Protanomaly

174, 194, 174

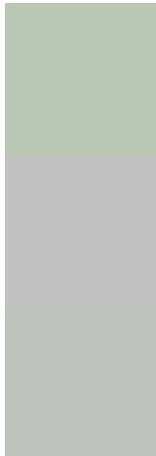
Deuteranomaly

204, 202, 177

Tritanomaly

185, 190, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 198, 192

Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly

186, 194, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 198, 192 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(182, 198, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 198, 176)  
}
```

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(182, 198, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 198, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 198, 192 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(182, 198, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 198, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 198, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 198, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 198, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 198,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 198, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 198, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
198, 176) }
```

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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