

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 116, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 116, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 116, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B17494
RGB	177, 116, 148
RGB Percent	69%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.3059, 0.5451, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.16, 0.31
HSL	329°, 28%, 57%
HSV	329°, 34%, 69%
XYZ	29.7221, 23.9760, 31.0783
YIQ	137.8870, 26.0840, 22.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

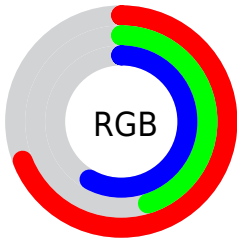
Format	Color
RYB	177, 116, 148
Decimal	11629716
CIELab	56.06, 28.76, -7.43
CIELCh	56, 29.704, 345.505
Yxy	23.9760, 0.3506, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289819796 (0xFFB17494)
YUV	137.8870, 4.9857, 34.3021
Hunter-Lab	48.9653, 22.6610, -3.3556

Details

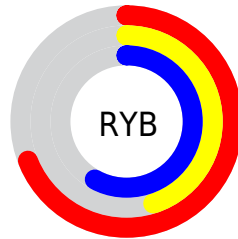
The RGB color **177, 116, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 177, 145**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 169, 202**, and **123, 66, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 98, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 134, 156**.

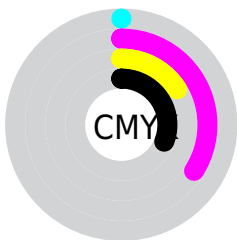
Distribution



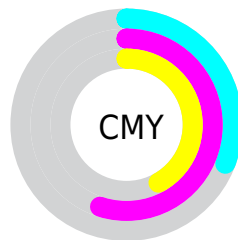
- Red (69%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 116, 148 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 177, 116, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 116, 148

255, 255, 255

 234, 169, 202

 255, 196, 230

 255, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 177, 116, 148

 150, 91, 122

 123, 66, 97

 97, 43, 74

 72, 19, 51

 48, 0, 30

 24, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 177, 116, 148

 177, 98, 140

 177, 116, 148

 177, 134, 156

177, 81, 131

177, 151, 165

177, 63, 123

177, 169, 173

177, 45, 114

177, 187, 182

177, 27, 106

177, 204, 190

177, 10, 98

177, 222, 198

177, 0, 93

177, 240, 207

177, 255, 215

177, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 123, 171



177, 116, 148



185, 115, 122

Triad

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



177, 116, 148



138, 137, 84



41, 146, 170

Complementary

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



177, 116, 148



116, 177, 145

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.



46, 148, 147



177, 116, 148



109, 144, 97

Square

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



177, 116, 148



163, 128, 85



77, 147, 121



77, 141, 184

Rectangle

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



177, 116, 148



183, 118, 106



77, 147, 121



37, 147, 163

Sweetspot

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



177, 116, 148



230, 207, 219



144, 116, 177



115, 101, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 116, 148



230, 135, 185



177, 116, 118



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 80



26, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



177, 116, 148



230, 135, 185



116, 177, 175



89, 80, 85



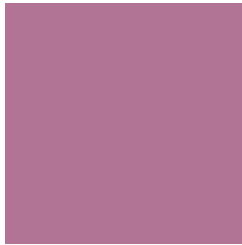
153, 0, 80



26, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 116, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

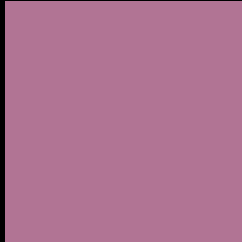
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 177, 116, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

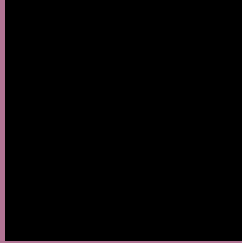
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 177, 116, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 116, 148.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 116, 148.

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
175, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 116, 148

Protanomaly
147, 127, 155

Deuteranomaly
155, 126, 146

Tritanomaly
176, 119, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 116, 148

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
152, 130, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 116, 148 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(177, 116, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 116, 148)  
}
```

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(177, 116, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 116, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 116, 148 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(177, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 116, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 116, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 116, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 116, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 116,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 116, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
116, 148) }
```

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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