

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 138, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 138, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 138, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B18A7B
RGB	177, 138, 123
RGB Percent	69%, 54%, 48%
CMY	0.3059, 0.4588, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.31, 0.31
HSL	17°, 26%, 59%
HSV	17°, 31%, 69%
XYZ	30.7951, 28.9541, 22.7045
YIQ	147.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

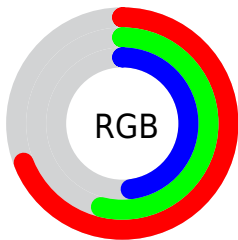
Format	Color
R_{YB}	177, 144, 123
Decimal	11635323
CIE Lab	60.74, 12.63, 13.71
CIE LCh	61, 18.645, 47.348
Yxy	28.9541, 0.3735, 0.3512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289825403 (0xFFB18A7B)
YUV	147.9510, -12.3008, 25.4760
Hunter-Lab	53.8090, 7.9903, 12.6491

Details

The RGB color **177, 138, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **123, 162, 177**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 192, 175**, and **123, 88, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 125, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 151, 141**.

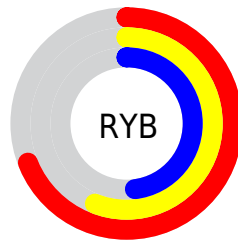
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (54%)

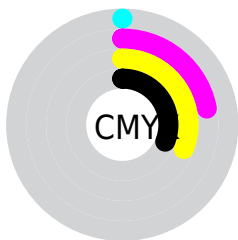
Blue (48%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (48%)

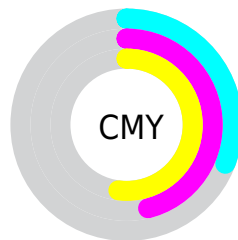


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 138, 123 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, 138, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 138, 123

255, 255, 255

 234, 192, 175

 255, 219, 203

 255, 248, 231

 177, 138, 123

 150, 113, 98

 123, 88, 74

 98, 65, 52


 73, 42, 30


 49, 21, 6


 27, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 138, 123

 177, 125, 105

 177, 138, 123

 177, 151, 141

 177, 112, 88

 177, 164, 158

 177, 100, 70

 177, 176, 176

 177, 87, 52

 177, 189, 194

 177, 74, 35

 177, 202, 211

 177, 61, 17

 177, 215, 229

 177, 49, 0

 177, 227, 247

 177, 240, 255

 177, 253, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 135, 137



177, 138, 123



166, 143, 115

Triad

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



177, 138, 123



113, 155, 139



140, 145, 178

Complementary

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



177, 138, 123



123, 162, 177

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.



118, 150, 178



177, 138, 123



102, 156, 156

Square

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



177, 138, 123



130, 153, 124



104, 154, 170



161, 139, 169

Rectangle

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



177, 138, 123



155, 147, 114



104, 154, 170



133, 147, 179

Sweetspot

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



177, 138, 123



230, 215, 209



177, 123, 163



115, 106, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 138, 123



230, 168, 145



177, 164, 123



89, 83, 80



153, 42, 0



26, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 162, 177



145, 206, 230



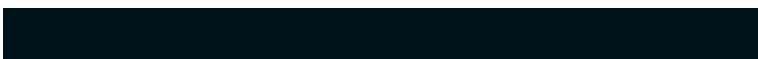
123, 136, 177



80, 87, 89



0, 111, 153



0, 18, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 138, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

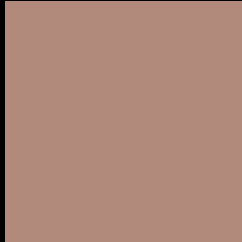
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

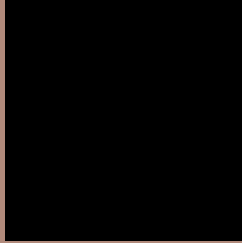
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 138, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 138, 123.

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
177, 138, 123

Protanopia
154, 146, 127

Deuteranopia
169, 141, 122



Tritanopia
179, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 138, 123

Protanomaly

162, 143, 126

Deuteranomaly

172, 140, 122

Tritanomaly

178, 136, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 138, 123

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

159, 144, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 138, 123 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, 138, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 138, 123)  
}
```

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, 138, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 138, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 138, 123 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

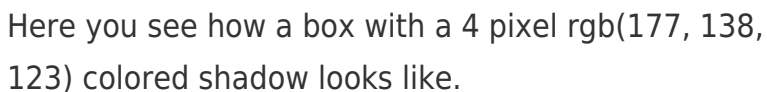
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(177, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 138, 123) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 138, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 138, 123); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 138, 123); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 138, 123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 138, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
138, 123) }
```

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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