

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 147, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 147, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 147, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1939E
RGB	177, 147, 158
RGB Percent	69%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.3059, 0.4235, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	338°, 16%, 64%
HSV	338°, 17%, 69%
XYZ	34.7367, 32.6832, 36.8254
YIQ	157.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

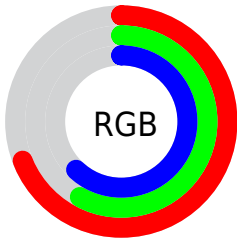
Format	Color
RYB	177, 147, 158
Decimal	11637662
CIELab	63.90, 13.07, -1.58
CIELCh	64, 13.165, 353.104
Yxy	32.6832, 0.3332, 0.3135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289827742 (0xFFB1939E)
YUV	157.2240, 0.3826, 17.3436
Hunter-Lab	57.1692, 8.4128, 1.8269

Details

The RGB color **177, 147, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 177, 166**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 201, 213**, and **124, 96, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 129, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 165, 169**.

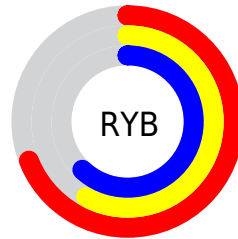
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (58%)

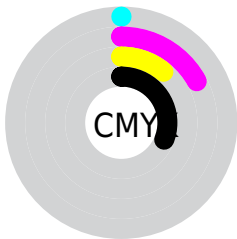
Blue (62%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

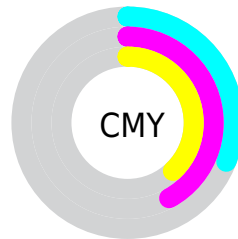


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 147, 158 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, 147, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 147, 158

255, 255, 255


 233, 201, 213


 255, 229, 241

 177, 147, 158

 150, 121, 132

 124, 96, 107

 99, 72, 83

 75, 50, 60


 52, 28, 38

 32, 4, 17

 0, 0, 0

 177, 147, 158

 177, 129, 147

 177, 147, 158

 177, 165, 169

177, 112, 136

177, 182, 180

177, 94, 124

177, 200, 192

177, 76, 113

177, 218, 203

177, 59, 102

177, 235, 214

177, 41, 91

177, 253, 225

177, 23, 80

177, 255, 236

177, 5, 68

177, 255, 248

177, 0, 65

177, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 149, 169



177, 147, 158



180, 147, 146

Triad

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



177, 147, 158



154, 157, 133



128, 160, 173

Complementary

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



177, 147, 158



147, 177, 166

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.



125, 162, 164



177, 147, 158



141, 160, 140

Square

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



177, 147, 158



167, 153, 132



130, 162, 152



139, 157, 178

Rectangle

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



177, 147, 158



178, 148, 139



130, 162, 152



126, 161, 170

Sweetspot

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



177, 147, 158



230, 218, 222



166, 147, 177



115, 108, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 147, 158



230, 184, 200



177, 151, 147



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 56



26, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



177, 147, 158



230, 184, 200



147, 173, 177



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 56



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 147, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

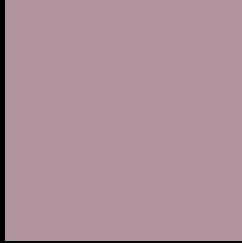
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 177, 147, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

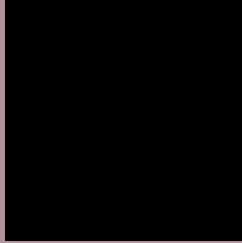
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 177, 147, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 147, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 147, 158.

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, 147, 158

Protanopia
156, 154, 162

Deuteranopia
169, 150, 157



Tritanopia
177, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 147, 158

Protanomaly

164, 151, 161

Deuteranomaly

172, 149, 157

Tritanomaly

177, 147, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 147, 158

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

164, 153, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 147, 158 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, 147, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 147, 158)  
}
```

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, 147, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 147, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 147, 158 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, 147, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 147, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 147, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 147, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 147, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 147,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 147, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 147, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
147, 158) }
```

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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