

# Converting Colors

RGB(177, 152, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(177, 152, 186) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(177, 152, 186)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B198BA
RGB	177, 152, 186
RGB Percent	69%, 60%, 73%
CMY	0.3059, 0.4039, 0.2706
CMYK	0.05, 0.18, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	284°, 20%, 66%
HSV	284°, 18%, 73%
XYZ	38.2226, 35.3488, 51.2628
YIQ	163.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

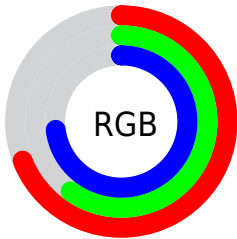
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 152, 186</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11638970</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.02, 15.53, -14.18</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 21.026, 317.608</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.3488, 0.3062, 0.2832</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289829050 (0xFFB198BA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">163.3510, 11.1660, 11.9702</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.4548, 10.7091, -9.5023</a>

# Details

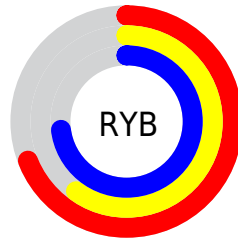
The RGB color **177, 152, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 186, 152**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 206, 242**, and **124, 101, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 133, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 171, 186**.

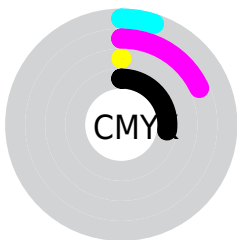
# Distribution



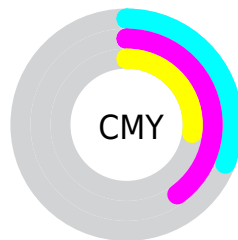
- Red (69%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 152, 186 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, 152, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 177, 152, 186


255, 255, 255

 233, 206, 242


 255, 235, 255

 177, 152, 186


 150, 126, 159

 124, 101, 133

 99, 77, 108

 75, 54, 83

 52, 32, 60


 30, 11, 38

 0, 1, 17


 0, 0, 0


 177, 152, 186

 177, 152, 186

 172, 133, 186

 182, 171, 186

 167, 115, 186

 187, 189, 186

 162, 96, 186

 192, 208, 186

 157, 78, 186


 197, 226, 186

 152, 59, 186

 202, 245, 186

 147, 40, 186

 207, 255, 186

 143, 22, 186

 211, 255, 186

 138, 3, 186

 216, 255, 186

 137, 0, 186

 221, 255, 186

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 158, 196



177, 152, 186



193, 148, 169

# Triad

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



177, 152, 186



182, 157, 124



109, 171, 171

# Complementary

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



177, 152, 186



161, 186, 152

# 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.



121, 171, 152



177, 152, 186



163, 163, 124

# Square

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



177, 152, 186



195, 151, 133



141, 168, 135



110, 169, 188

# Rectangle

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



177, 152, 186



199, 147, 156



141, 168, 135



112, 171, 165



# Sweetspot

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



177, 152, 186



239, 230, 242



152, 161, 186



120, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



177, 152, 186



228, 189, 242



186, 152, 178



89, 83, 92



114, 0, 156



21, 0, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



186, 152, 161



242, 189, 203



152, 186, 160



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 41



28, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 152, 186 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

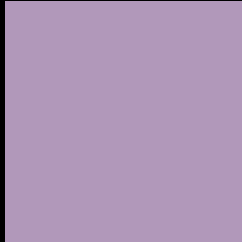
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 186 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

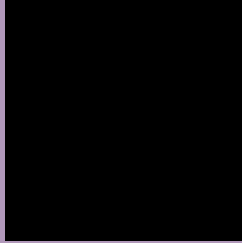
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 177, 152, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 152, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 152, 186.

# 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](#), [152](#), [186](#)

**Protanopia**  
[154](#), [159](#), [191](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[164](#), [157](#), [185](#)



# Tritanopia

174, 155, 167

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
177, 152, 186

**Protanomaly**  
162, 156, 189

**Deuteranomaly**  
169, 155, 185

**Tritanomaly**  
175, 154, 174

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
177, 152, 186

**Achromatopsia**  
163, 163, 163

**Achromatomaly**  
168, 159, 171

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 152, 186 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, 152, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 152, 186)  
}
```

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, 152, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 152, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 152, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

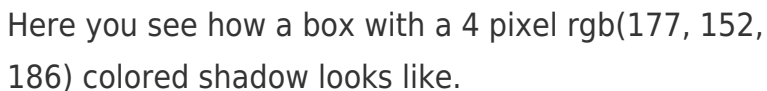
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(177, 152, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 152, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 152, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 152, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 152, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 152, 186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 152, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 152, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
152, 186) }
```

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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