

# Converting Colors

RGB(177, 157, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(177, 157, 191) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(177, 157, 191)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B19DBF
RGB	177, 157, 191
RGB Percent	69%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3843, 0.2510
CMYK	0.07, 0.18, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	275°, 21%, 68%
HSV	275°, 18%, 75%
XYZ	39.5924, 37.2226, 54.3882
YIQ	166.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

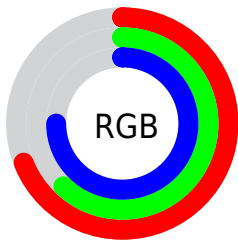
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 157, 191
Decimal	11640255
CIELab	67.44, 13.75, -14.82
CIELCh	67, 20.213, 312.848
Yxy	37.2226, 0.3018, 0.2837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289830335 (0xFFB19DBF)
YUV	166.8560, 11.9030, 8.8963
Hunter-Lab	61.0104, 9.0687, -10.1473

# Details

The RGB color **177, 157, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **171, 191, 157**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 212, 247**, and **124, 106, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 138, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 176, 191**.

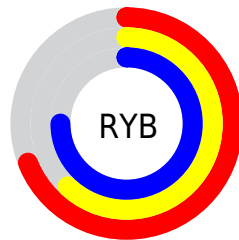
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (62%)

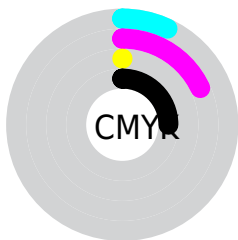
Blue (75%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (75%)

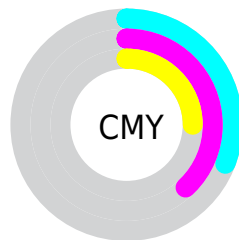


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 157, 191 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, 157, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 177, 157, 191


255, 255, 255

 233, 212, 247

 255, 240, 255

 177, 157, 191


 150, 131, 164

 124, 106, 138

 99, 81, 112

 75, 58, 88

 52, 37, 64

 30, 16, 42

 0, 0, 21


 0, 0, 0


 177, 157, 191

 177, 157, 191


 169, 138, 191


 185, 176, 191

 161, 119, 191

 193, 195, 191

 153, 100, 191

 201, 214, 191

 146, 81, 191

 208, 233, 191

 138, 62, 191


 216, 252, 191

 130, 42, 191


 224, 255, 191

 122, 23, 191

 232, 255, 191

 114, 4, 191

 240, 255, 191

 112, 0, 191

 248, 255, 191

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 163, 199



177, 157, 191



194, 152, 175

# Triad

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



177, 157, 191



188, 159, 130



116, 175, 172

# Complementary

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



177, 157, 191



171, 191, 157

# 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.



129, 174, 153



177, 157, 191



170, 166, 129

# Square

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



177, 157, 191



199, 154, 140



149, 171, 137



115, 173, 188

# Rectangle

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



177, 157, 191



200, 151, 163



149, 171, 137



119, 175, 165



# Sweetspot

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



177, 157, 191



242, 235, 247



157, 171, 191



122, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



177, 157, 191



226, 195, 247



191, 157, 188



90, 85, 94



93, 0, 158



18, 0, 31



# Inverse Universe

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



191, 157, 171



247, 195, 217



157, 191, 160



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 65

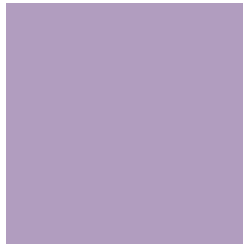


31, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 157, 191 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

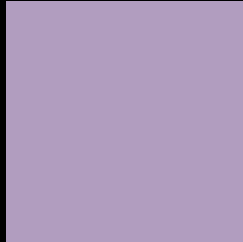
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 191 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

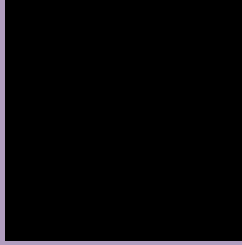
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 177, 157, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 157, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 157, 191.

# 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, 157, 191

**Protanopia**  
158, 163, 195

**Deuteranopia**  
168, 160, 190



# Tritanopia

174, 160, 173

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

177, 157, 191

**Protanomaly**

165, 161, 194

**Deuteranomaly**

171, 159, 190

**Tritanomaly**

175, 159, 180

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

177, 157, 191

**Achromatopsia**

167, 167, 167

**Achromatomaly**

171, 163, 176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 157, 191 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, 157, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 157, 191)  
}
```

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, 157, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 157, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 157, 191 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, 157, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 157, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 157, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 157, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 157, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 157,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 157, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 157, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
157, 191) }
```

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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