

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 160, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 160, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 160, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A0A8
RGB	177, 160, 168
RGB Percent	69%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3725, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.05, 0.31
HSL	332°, 10%, 66%
HSV	332°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	37.7702, 37.3159, 42.2578
YIQ	165.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

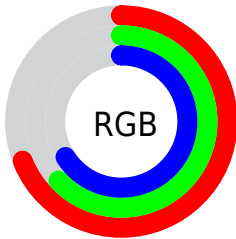
Format	Color
RYB	177, 160, 168
Decimal	11641000
CIELab	67.51, 7.63, -1.90
CIELCh	68, 7.859, 346.033
Yxy	37.3159, 0.3219, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289831080 (0xFFB1A0A8)
YUV	165.9950, 0.9885, 9.6514
Hunter-Lab	61.0867, 3.4655, 1.7458

Details

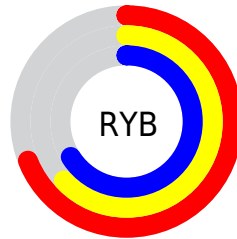
The RGB color **177, 160, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 177, 169**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 215, 223**, and **124, 109, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 142, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 178, 177**.

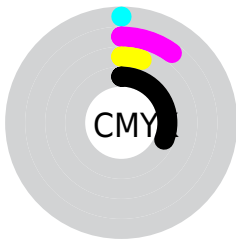
Distribution



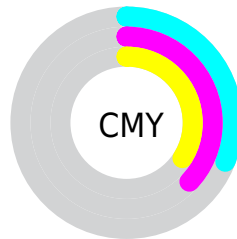
- Red (69%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 160, 168 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, 160, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 177, 160, 168


255, 255, 255

 233, 215, 223

 255, 243, 252

 177, 160, 168


 150, 134, 142

 124, 109, 116


 99, 84, 91


 75, 61, 68


 53, 39, 46


 31, 19, 25

 0, 0, 0

 177, 160, 168

 177, 142, 159

 177, 160, 168

 177, 178, 177

177, 125, 149

177, 195, 187

177, 107, 140

177, 213, 196

177, 89, 131

177, 231, 205

177, 72, 121

177, 249, 215

177, 54, 112

177, 255, 224

177, 36, 102

177, 255, 234

177, 18, 93

177, 255, 243

177, 1, 84

177, 255, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 161, 174



177, 160, 168



180, 160, 161

Triad

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



177, 160, 168



166, 165, 151



148, 168, 174

Complementary

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



177, 160, 168



160, 177, 169

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.



147, 169, 168



177, 160, 168



158, 167, 154

Square

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



177, 160, 168



174, 163, 151



151, 168, 161



154, 166, 178

Rectangle

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



177, 160, 168



180, 160, 156



151, 168, 161



147, 168, 172

Sweetspot

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



177, 160, 168



230, 223, 226



169, 160, 177



115, 110, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 160, 168



230, 202, 215



177, 160, 160



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 72



26, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



177, 160, 168



230, 202, 215



160, 177, 177



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 72



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 160, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

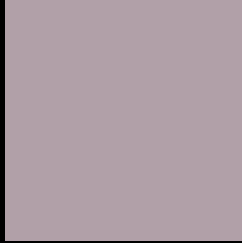
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

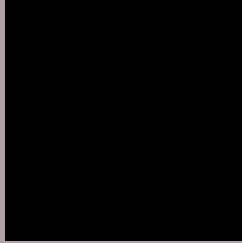
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 160, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 160, 168.

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, 160, 168

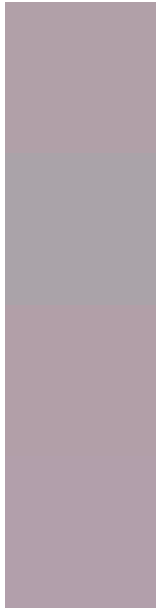
Protanopia
166, 164, 170

Deuteranopia
179, 159, 168



Tritanopia
178, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 160, 168

Protanomaly

170, 163, 169

Deuteranomaly

178, 159, 168

Tritanomaly

178, 159, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 160, 168

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

170, 164, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 160, 168 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, 160, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 160, 168)  
}
```

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, 160, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 160, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 160, 168 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, 160, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 160, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 160, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 160, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 160, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 160,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 160, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 160, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
160, 168) }
```

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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