

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 161, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 161, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 161, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A18A
RGB	177, 161, 138
RGB Percent	69%, 63%, 54%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3686, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.22, 0.31
HSL	35°, 20%, 62%
HSV	35°, 22%, 69%
XYZ	35.4638, 36.6718, 29.2540
YIQ	163.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

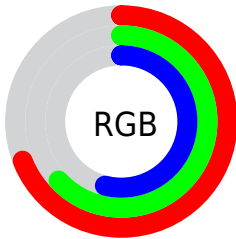
Format	Color
RYB	165, 177, 138
Decimal	11641226
CIELab	67.03, 2.07, 14.10
CIElCh	67, 14.252, 81.649
Yxy	36.6718, 0.3498, 0.3617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289831306 (0xFFB1A18A)
YUV	163.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359
Hunter-Lab	60.5573, -1.4414, 13.7483

Details

The RGB color **177, 161, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 154, 177**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 216, 191**, and **124, 110, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 154, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 168, 156**.

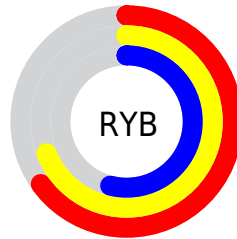
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (63%)

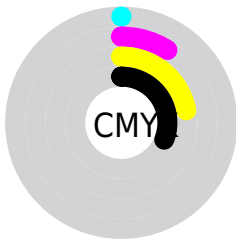
Blue (54%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (54%)

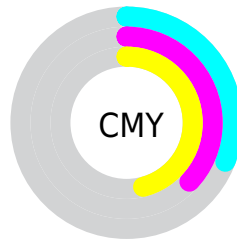


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 161, 138 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, 161, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 161, 138

255, 255, 255

 233, 216, 191

 255, 244, 219

 255, 255, 248


 177, 161, 138

 150, 135, 113

 124, 110, 88

 99, 85, 65

 74, 62, 42

 51, 40, 22

 31, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 161, 138

 177, 154, 120

 177, 161, 138

 177, 168, 156

■ 177, 146, 103

■ 177, 176, 173

■ 177, 139, 85

■ 177, 183, 191

■ 177, 132, 67

■ 177, 190, 209

■ 177, 125, 50

■ 177, 197, 227

■ 177, 117, 32

■ 177, 205, 244

■ 177, 110, 14

■ 177, 212, 255

■ 177, 104, 0

■ 177, 219, 255

■ 177, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 157, 144



177, 161, 138



163, 165, 139

Triad

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



177, 161, 138



130, 171, 172



176, 157, 179

Complementary

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



177, 161, 138



138, 154, 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.



161, 161, 187



177, 161, 138



133, 169, 183

Square

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



177, 161, 138



136, 170, 159



145, 165, 188



187, 155, 167

Rectangle

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



177, 161, 138



153, 168, 144



145, 165, 188



172, 158, 182

Sweetspot

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



177, 161, 138



230, 223, 213



177, 138, 154



115, 111, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 161, 138



230, 205, 170



174, 177, 138



89, 86, 80



153, 90, 0



26, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 154, 177



170, 194, 230



141, 138, 177



80, 84, 89



0, 63, 153



0, 10, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 161, 138 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, 161, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

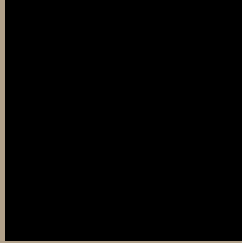
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 161, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 161, 138.

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, 161, 138

Protanopia
172, 163, 139

Deuteranopia
188, 157, 139



Tritanopia
181, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 161, 138

Protanomaly

174, 162, 139

Deuteranomaly

184, 158, 139

Tritanomaly

180, 158, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 161, 138

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

168, 162, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 161, 138 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, 161, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 161, 138)  
}
```

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, 161, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 161, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 161, 138 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, 161, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 161, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 161, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 161, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 161, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 161,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 161, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 161, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
161, 138) }
```

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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