

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 163, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 163, 223) contains.

RGB(177, 163, 223)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(177, 163, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A3DF
RGB	177, 163, 223
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 87%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3608, 0.1255
CMYK	0.21, 0.27, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	254°, 48%, 76%
HSV	254°, 27%, 87%
XYZ	44.5479, 40.8692, 75.3527
YIQ	174.0260, -10.9160, 21.6280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

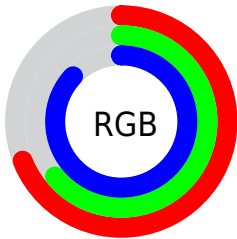
Format	Color
RYB	177, 163, 223
Decimal	11641823
CIELab	70.08, 17.34, -28.49
CIElCh	70, 33.346, 301.325
Yxy	40.8692, 0.2771, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289831903 (0xFFB1A3DF)
YUV	174.0260, 24.1442, 2.6082
Hunter-Lab	63.9290, 12.5091, -25.1343

Details

The RGB color **177, 163, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 223, 163**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 218, 255**, and **123, 111, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 141, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 185, 223**.

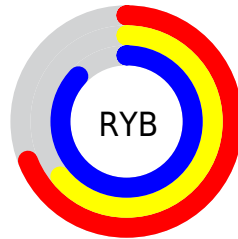
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

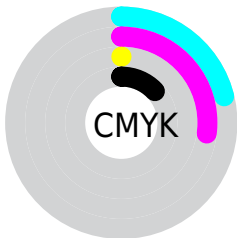
Blue (87%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (87%)

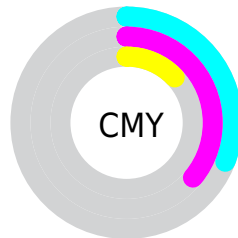


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 163, 223 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, 163, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 177, 163, 223

255, 255, 255


 233, 218, 255


 255, 246, 255

 177, 163, 223


 150, 137, 195

 123, 111, 168

 98, 87, 141

 73, 64, 115

 49, 41, 90

 25, 21, 67

 6, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 177, 163, 223

■ 177, 163, 223

■ 160, 141, 223

■ 194, 185, 223

■ 143, 118, 223

■ 211, 208, 223

■ 126, 96, 223

■ 228, 230, 223

■ 109, 74, 223

■ 245, 252, 223

■ 92, 52, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

■ 74, 29, 223

■ 57, 7, 223

■ 52, 0, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 174, 231



177, 163, 223



211, 153, 201

Triad

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



177, 163, 223



216, 159, 119



87, 188, 172

Complementary

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



177, 163, 223



209, 223, 163

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.



123, 185, 141



177, 163, 223



191, 170, 110

Square

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



177, 163, 223



230, 151, 141



159, 179, 119



65, 187, 202

Rectangle

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



177, 163, 223



225, 149, 181



159, 179, 119



99, 187, 161

Sweetspot

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



177, 163, 223



239, 235, 255



163, 209, 223



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 163, 223



192, 173, 255



207, 163, 223



104, 101, 112



41, 0, 176



11, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 163, 209



255, 173, 236



179, 223, 163



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 135



48, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 163, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

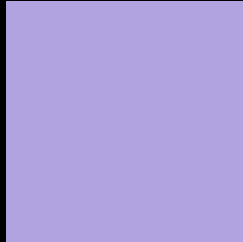
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

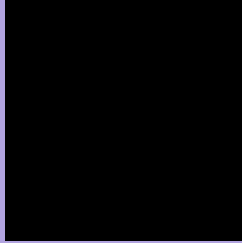
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 163, 223.

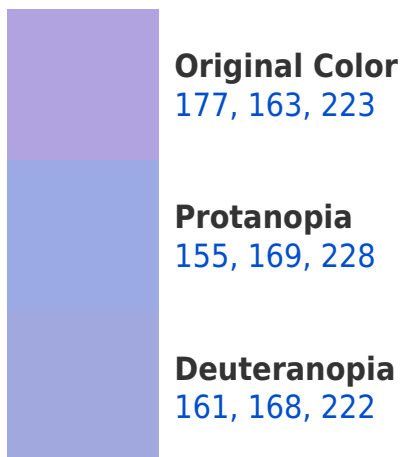


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 163, 223.

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





Tritanopia
170, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 163, 223

Protanomaly
163, 167, 226

Deuteranomaly
167, 166, 222

Tritanomaly
173, 167, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 163, 223

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
175, 170, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 163, 223 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, 163, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 163, 223)  
}
```

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, 163, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 163, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 163, 223 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

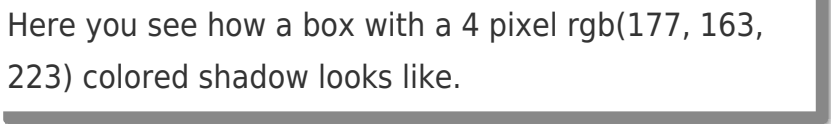
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(177, 163, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 163, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 163, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 163, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 163, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 163, 223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 163, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 163, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
163, 223) }
```

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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