

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 164, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 164, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 164, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A4E6
RGB	177, 164, 230
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 90%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3569, 0.0980
CMYK	0.23, 0.29, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	252°, 57%, 77%
HSV	252°, 29%, 90%
XYZ	45.6898, 41.6112, 80.4866
YIQ	175.4110, -13.4380, 23.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

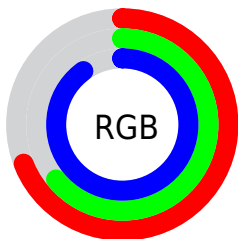
Format	Color
R_{YB}	177, 164, 230
Decimal	11642086
CIE _{Lab}	70.60, 18.39, -31.52
CIE _{LCh}	71, 36.496, 300.266
Yxy	41.6112, 0.2723, 0.2480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289832166 (0xFFB1A4E6)
YUV	175.4110, 26.9124, 1.3936
Hunter-Lab	64.5067, 13.5440, -28.8228

Details

The RGB color **177, 164, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 230, 164**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 219, 255**, and **123, 112, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 141, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 187, 230**.

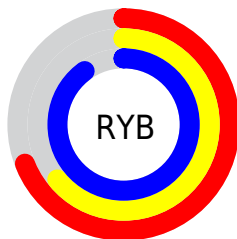
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

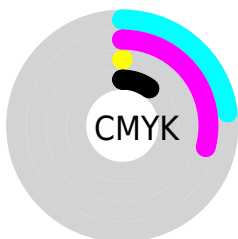
Blue (90%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (90%)

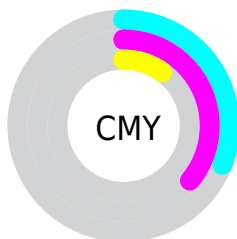


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 164, 230 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, 164, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 164, 230

 177, 164, 230

255, 255, 255

 150, 138, 202

 233, 219, 255

 123, 112, 174

 255, 247, 255

 97, 88, 147

 72, 64, 121


 47, 42, 96

 22, 22, 72


 3, 0, 50

 0, 1, 28


 0, 0, 0

 177, 164, 230

 177, 164, 230

 159, 141, 230


 195, 187, 230

 140, 118, 230

 214, 210, 230

 122, 95, 230

 232, 233, 230


 103, 72, 230

 251, 255, 230

 85, 49, 230

 255, 255, 230

 66, 26, 230

 48, 3, 230

 45, 0, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 176, 239



177, 164, 230



215, 153, 206

Triad

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



177, 164, 230



222, 159, 116



77, 191, 172

Complementary

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



177, 164, 230



217, 230, 164

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.



120, 187, 139



177, 164, 230



195, 171, 106

Square

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



177, 164, 230



236, 150, 141



160, 181, 114



43, 190, 205

Rectangle

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



177, 164, 230



230, 148, 185



160, 181, 114



92, 190, 160

Sweetspot

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



177, 164, 230



237, 232, 255



164, 218, 230



116, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 164, 230



185, 168, 255



209, 164, 230



106, 103, 115



35, 0, 179



10, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 164, 217



255, 168, 238



185, 230, 164



115, 103, 112



179, 0, 143



51, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 164, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

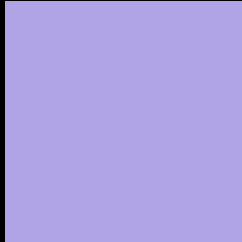
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

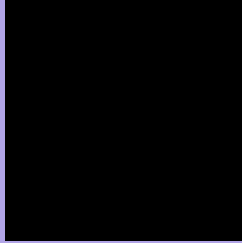
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 164, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 164, 230.

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, 164, 230

Protanopia
154, 170, 235

Deuteranopia
159, 170, 229



Tritanopia
169, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 164, 230

Protanomaly
162, 168, 233

Deuteranomaly
166, 168, 229

Tritanomaly
172, 169, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 164, 230

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
176, 171, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 164, 230 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, 164, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 164, 230)  
}
```

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, 164, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 164, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 164, 230 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, 164, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 164, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 164, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 164, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 164, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 164,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 164, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 164, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
164, 230) }
```

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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