

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 168, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 168, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 168, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A8C1
RGB	177, 168, 193
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3412, 0.2431
CMYK	0.08, 0.13, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	262°, 17%, 71%
HSV	262°, 13%, 76%
XYZ	41.7597, 41.2026, 56.2040
YIQ	173.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

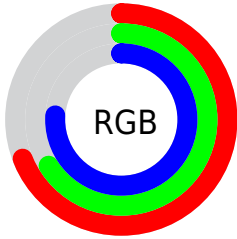
Format	Color
RYB	177, 168, 193
Decimal	11643073
CIELab	70.32, 8.05, -11.61
CIELCh	70, 14.130, 304.738
Yxy	41.2026, 0.3001, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289833153 (0xFFB1A8C1)
YUV	173.5410, 9.5933, 3.0335
Hunter-Lab	64.1893, 3.7958, -6.9817

Details

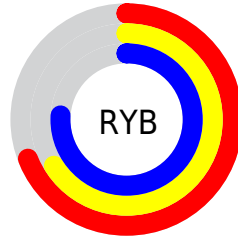
The RGB color **177, 168, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 193, 168**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 223, 249**, and **124, 116, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 149, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 187, 193**.

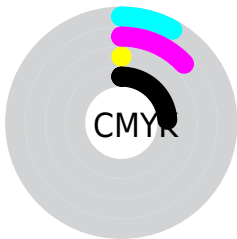
Distribution



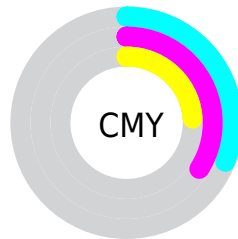
- Red (69%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 168, 193 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, 168, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 168, 193

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 223, 249

■ 255, 252, 255

■ 177, 168, 193

■ 150, 142, 166

■ 124, 116, 139

■ 99, 91, 114

■ 75, 68, 89

■ 52, 46, 66

■ 31, 25, 44

■ 9, 0, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 177, 168, 193

■ 177, 168, 193

■ 165, 149, 193

■ 189, 187, 193

■ 152, 129, 193

■ 202, 207, 193

■ 140, 110, 193

■ 214, 226, 193

■ 128, 91, 193

■ 226, 245, 193

■ 115, 72, 193

■ 239, 255, 193

■ 103, 52, 193

■ 251, 255, 193

■ 91, 33, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

■ 78, 14, 193

■ 69, 0, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 172, 197



177, 168, 193



191, 165, 183

Triad

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



177, 168, 193



192, 167, 149



141, 180, 174

Complementary

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



177, 168, 193



184, 193, 168

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.



152, 178, 161



177, 168, 193



180, 172, 146

Square

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



177, 168, 193



199, 164, 158



166, 176, 151



139, 179, 186

Rectangle

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



177, 168, 193



197, 163, 175



166, 176, 151



144, 179, 169

Sweetspot

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



177, 168, 193



244, 240, 250



168, 184, 193



121, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



177, 168, 193



224, 210, 250



189, 168, 193



91, 87, 97



58, 0, 161



12, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 168, 184



250, 210, 236



172, 193, 168



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 103



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 168, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

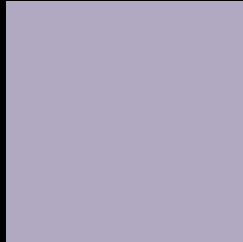
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

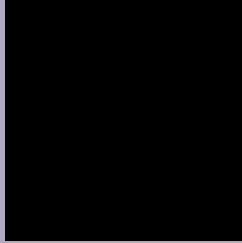
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 168, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 168, 193.

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, 168, 193

Protanopia
168, 171, 195

Deuteranopia
179, 167, 193



Tritanopia
175, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 168, 193

Protanomaly
171, 170, 194

Deuteranomaly
178, 167, 193

Tritanomaly
176, 169, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 168, 193

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
175, 172, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 168, 193 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, 168, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 168, 193)  
}
```

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, 168, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 168, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 168, 193 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, 168, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 168, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 168, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 168, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 168, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 168,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 168, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 168, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
168, 193) }
```

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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