

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 177, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 177, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 177, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1B1A6
RGB	177, 177, 166
RGB Percent	69%, 69%, 65%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3059, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.31
HSL	60°, 7%, 67%
HSV	60°, 6%, 69%
XYZ	40.7365, 43.5446, 42.3343
YIQ	175.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

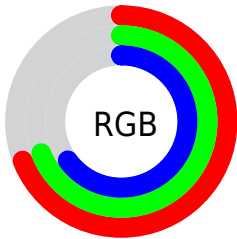
Format	Color
RYB	166, 177, 166
Decimal	11645350
CIELab	71.92, -2.00, 5.62
CIELCh	72, 5.963, 109.581
Yxy	43.5446, 0.3217, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289835430 (0xFFB1B1A6)
YUV	175.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998
Hunter-Lab	65.9883, -5.2862, 8.1548

Details

The RGB color **177, 177, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 166, 177**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 233, 221**, and **124, 124, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 177, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 177, 184**.

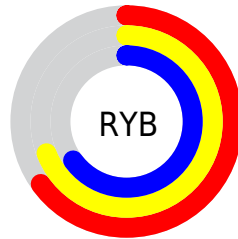
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (69%)

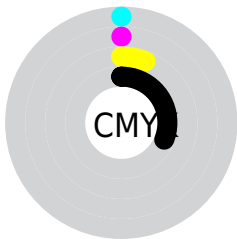
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (65%)

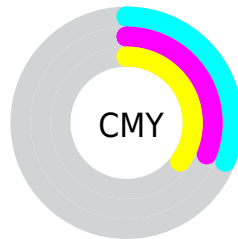


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 177, 166 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, 177, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 177, 166


255, 255, 255


 233, 233, 221

 255, 255, 250

 177, 177, 166

 150, 150, 140

 124, 124, 114

 100, 100, 90

 76, 76, 66

 53, 53, 44

 32, 32, 24

 6, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 177, 166

 177, 177, 166

■ 177, 177, 148

■ 177, 177, 184

■ 177, 177, 131

■ 177, 177, 201

■ 177, 177, 113

■ 177, 177, 219

■ 177, 177, 95

■ 177, 177, 237

■ 177, 177, 78

■ 177, 177, 255

■ 177, 177, 60

■ 177, 177, 255

■ 177, 177, 42

■ 177, 177, 24

■ 177, 177, 7

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 175, 166



177, 177, 166



171, 179, 169

Triad

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



177, 177, 166



164, 179, 184



186, 173, 178

Complementary

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



177, 177, 166



166, 166, 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.



182, 174, 183



177, 177, 166



169, 177, 187

Square

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



177, 177, 166



163, 180, 180



175, 175, 186



188, 173, 173

Rectangle

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



177, 177, 166



167, 179, 172



175, 175, 186



185, 173, 180

Sweetspot

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



177, 177, 166



230, 230, 225



177, 166, 166



115, 115, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



177, 177, 166



230, 230, 213



171, 177, 166



89, 89, 82



153, 153, 0



26, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 166, 177



213, 213, 230



171, 166, 177



82, 82, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 177, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

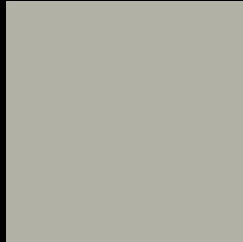
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

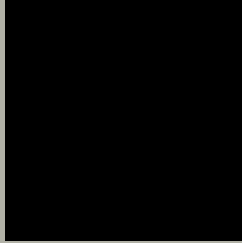
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

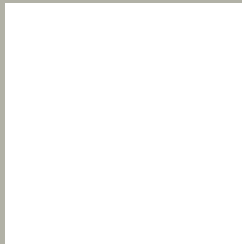
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 177, 177, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 177, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 177, 166.

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, 177, 166

Protanopia
182, 176, 165

Deuteranopia
196, 170, 167



Tritanopia
180, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 177, 166

Protanomaly

180, 176, 165

Deuteranomaly

189, 173, 167

Tritanomaly

179, 175, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 177, 166

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

176, 176, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 177, 166 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, 177, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 177, 166)  
}
```

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, 177, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 177, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 177, 166 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, 177, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 177, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 177, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 177, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 177, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 177,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 177, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 177, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
177, 166) }
```

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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