

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 177, 193)

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

RGB(177, 177, 193)	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, 177, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1B1C1
RGB	177, 177, 193
RGB Percent	69%, 69%, 76%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3059, 0.2431
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	240°, 11%, 73%
HSV	240°, 8%, 76%
XYZ	43.4792, 44.6416, 56.7772
YIQ	178.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

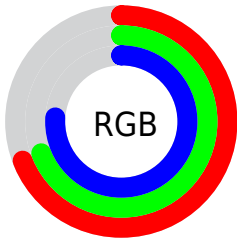
Format	Color
RYB	177, 177, 193
Decimal	11645377
CIELab	72.66, 3.12, -8.12
CIElCh	73, 8.704, 291.024
Yxy	44.6416, 0.3001, 0.3081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289835457 (0xFFB1B1C1)
YUV	178.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996
Hunter-Lab	66.8144, -0.7670, -3.6130

Details

The RGB color **177, 177, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 193, 177**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 233, 249**, and **124, 124, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 158, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 196, 193**.

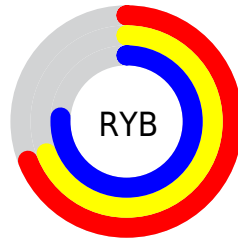
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (69%)

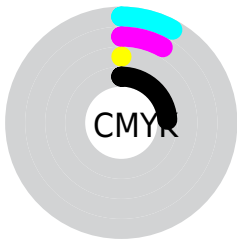
Blue (76%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (76%)

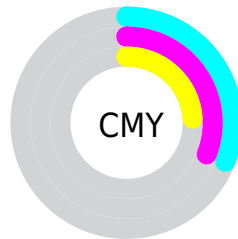


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ 177, 177, 193

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 233, 249

■ 177, 177, 193

■ 150, 150, 166

■ 124, 124, 140

■ 99, 100, 114

■ 75, 76, 90

■ 53, 53, 66

■ 31, 32, 44

■ 8, 8, 24


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 177, 177, 193


■ 177, 177, 193

 158, 158, 193


 196, 196, 193

 138, 138, 193


 216, 216, 193

 119, 119, 193


 235, 235, 193

 100, 100, 193

 254, 254, 193

 81, 81, 193

 255, 255, 193

 61, 61, 193

 42, 42, 193

 23, 23, 193

 3, 3, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 180, 194



177, 177, 193



186, 175, 188

Triad

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



177, 177, 193



194, 174, 166



162, 183, 175

Complementary

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



177, 177, 193



193, 193, 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.



170, 182, 168



177, 177, 193



187, 177, 163

Square

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



177, 177, 193



196, 173, 173



179, 179, 163



159, 183, 184

Rectangle

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



177, 177, 193



191, 173, 184



179, 179, 163



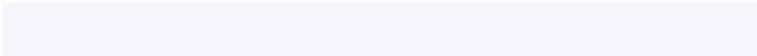
164, 183, 173

Sweetspot

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



177, 177, 193



245, 245, 250



177, 193, 193



122, 122, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



177, 177, 193



225, 225, 250



185, 177, 193



87, 87, 97



0, 0, 161



0, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 177, 193



250, 225, 250



185, 193, 177



97, 87, 97



161, 0, 161



33, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

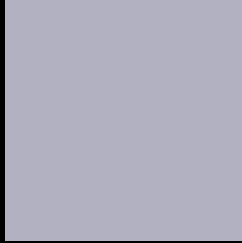
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

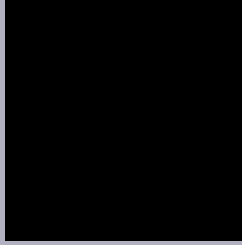
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 193 Background



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

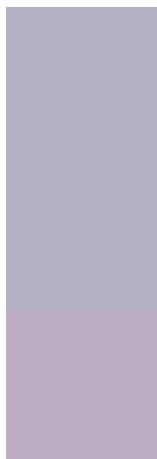


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 177, 193.

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, 177, 193

Protanopia

177, 177, 193

Deuteranopia

188, 173, 194



Tritanopia
177, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 177, 193

Protanomaly

177, 177, 193

Deuteranomaly

184, 174, 194

Tritanomaly

177, 177, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 177, 193

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

178, 178, 184

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 177, 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, 177, 193) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 177, 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, 177, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
177, 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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