

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 200, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 200, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 200, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1C8A4
RGB	177, 200, 164
RGB Percent	69%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.3059, 0.2157, 0.3569
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.18, 0.22
HSL	98°, 25%, 71%
HSV	98°, 18%, 78%
XYZ	45.4866, 53.3360, 43.0194
YIQ	189.0190, -2.1520, -16.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

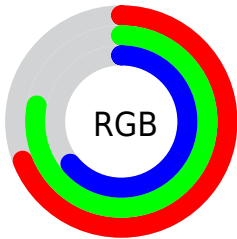
Format	Color
RYB	164, 200, 187
Decimal	11651236
CIELab	78.07, -14.39, 15.44
CIElCh	78, 21.104, 132.987
Yxy	53.3360, 0.3207, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289841316 (0xFFB1C8A4)
YUV	189.0190, -12.3344, -10.5407
Hunter-Lab	73.0315, -16.6291, 16.1971

Details

The RGB color **177, 200, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **187, 164, 200**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 219**, and **124, 146, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 200, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 200, 184**.

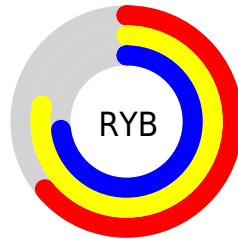
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (78%)

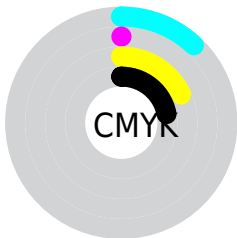
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (73%)

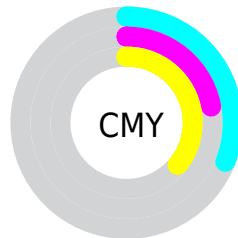


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 200, 164 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, 200, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 200, 164


255, 255, 255


 233, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 177, 200, 164

 150, 173, 138

 124, 146, 112

 99, 120, 88

 75, 95, 64

 52, 72, 42

 30, 49, 21

 8, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 200, 164

 177, 200, 164

 164, 200, 144


 190, 200, 184

 151, 200, 124


 203, 200, 204


 139, 200, 104


 215, 200, 224

 126, 200, 84

 228, 200, 244

 113, 200, 64

 241, 200, 255


 100, 200, 44

 254, 200, 255

 88, 200, 24

 255, 200, 255

 75, 200, 4

 72, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 194, 155



177, 200, 164



156, 203, 181

Triad

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



177, 200, 164



157, 198, 230



234, 179, 185

Complementary

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



177, 200, 164



187, 164, 200

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.



225, 180, 205



177, 200, 164



182, 192, 231

Square

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



177, 200, 164



142, 203, 219



207, 185, 222



231, 182, 167

Rectangle

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



177, 200, 164



145, 204, 194



207, 185, 222



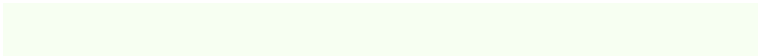
232, 179, 192

Sweetspot

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



177, 200, 164



247, 255, 242



200, 187, 164



123, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



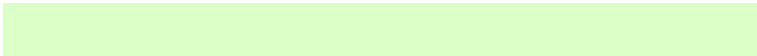
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 200, 164



219, 255, 199



164, 200, 169



93, 99, 90



59, 163, 0



13, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 164, 200



235, 199, 255



200, 164, 195



96, 90, 99



104, 0, 163



23, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 200, 164 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, 200, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

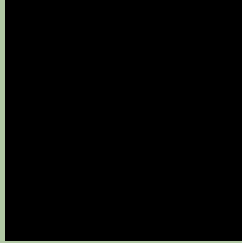
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 200, 164.

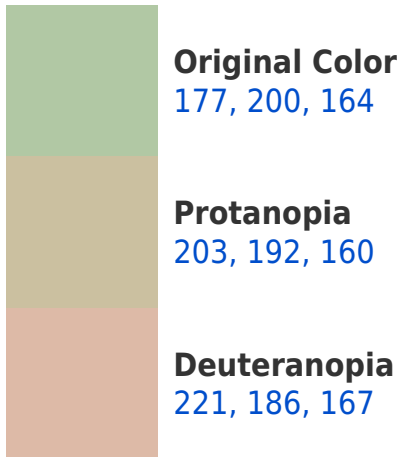


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 200, 164.

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
184, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 200, 164

Protanomaly

194, 195, 161

Deuteranomaly

205, 191, 166

Tritanomaly

181, 196, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 200, 164

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

185, 193, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 200, 164 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, 200, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 200, 164)  
}
```

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, 200, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 200, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 200, 164 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, 200, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 200, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 200, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 200, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 200, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 200, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 200, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 200, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
200, 164) }
```

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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