

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 206, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 206, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 206, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1CEBA
RGB	177, 206, 186
RGB Percent	69%, 81%, 73%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1922, 0.2706
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.10, 0.19
HSL	139°, 23%, 75%
HSV	139°, 14%, 81%
XYZ	49.0657, 57.0349, 54.8772
YIQ	195.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

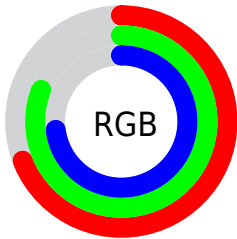
Format	Color
RYB	177, 199, 206
Decimal	11652794
CIELab	80.20, -13.55, 6.70
CIElCh	80, 15.119, 153.702
Yxy	57.0349, 0.3048, 0.3543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289842874 (0xFFB1CEBA)
YUV	195.0490, -4.4612, -15.8290
Hunter-Lab	75.5215, -16.1925, 9.7823

Details

The RGB color **177, 206, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 177, 197**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 242**, and **124, 152, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 206, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 206, 200**.

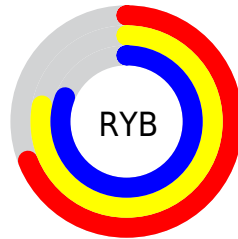
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (81%)

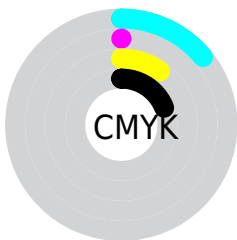
Blue (73%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (81%)

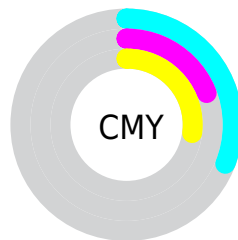


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 206, 186 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, 206, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 206, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 255, 242

■ 177, 206, 186

■ 150, 178, 159

■ 124, 152, 133

■ 99, 126, 108

■ 75, 101, 83

■ 52, 77, 60

■ 30, 54, 39

■ 8, 32, 18

■ 0, 1, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 177, 206, 186

 177, 206, 186

 156, 206, 172

 198, 206, 200

 136, 206, 158

 218, 206, 214

 115, 206, 143

 239, 206, 229

 95, 206, 129

 255, 206, 243

 74, 206, 115

 255, 206, 255

 53, 206, 101

 33, 206, 87

 12, 206, 72

 0, 206, 64

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 203, 175



177, 206, 186



166, 207, 200

Triad

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



177, 206, 186



186, 200, 227



229, 190, 184

Complementary

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



177, 206, 186



206, 177, 197

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.



228, 189, 198



177, 206, 186



204, 195, 222

Square

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



177, 206, 186



170, 204, 224



219, 191, 212



221, 194, 174

Rectangle

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



177, 206, 186



163, 207, 210



219, 191, 212



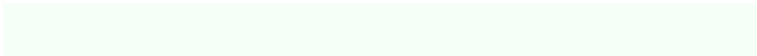
229, 190, 188

Sweetspot

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



177, 206, 186



245, 255, 248



197, 206, 177



121, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



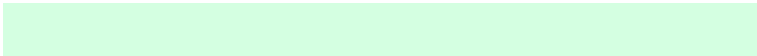
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 206, 186



212, 255, 225



177, 206, 200



92, 102, 95



0, 166, 51



0, 38, 12

Inverse Universe

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



206, 177, 197



255, 212, 242



206, 177, 183



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 114



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 206, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

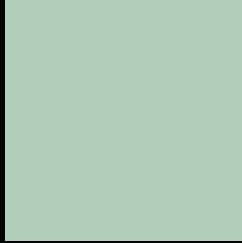
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

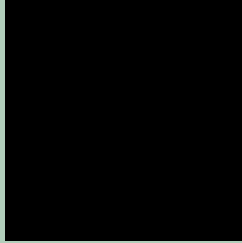
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

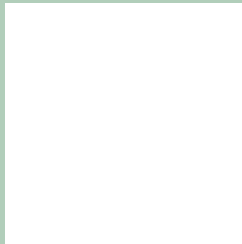
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 177, 206, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 206, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 206, 186.

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](#).

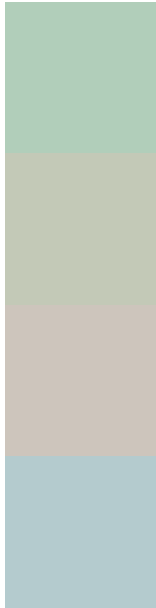
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
182, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 206, 186

Protanomaly

195, 201, 183

Deuteranomaly

205, 197, 188

Tritanomaly

180, 203, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 206, 186

Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly

188, 199, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 206, 186 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, 206, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 206, 186)  
}
```

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, 206, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 206, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 206, 186 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, 206, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 206, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 206, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 206, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 206, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 206, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 206, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 206, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
206, 186) }
```

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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