

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 210, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 210, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 210, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1D2BE
RGB	177, 210, 190
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 75%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1765, 0.2549
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.10, 0.18
HSL	144°, 27%, 76%
HSV	144°, 16%, 82%
XYZ	50.4723, 59.1580, 57.4737
YIQ	197.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

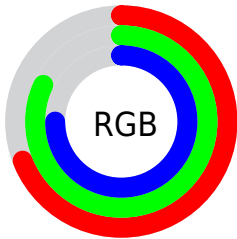
Format	Color
RYB	177, 201, 210
Decimal	11653822
CIELab	81.38, -14.84, 6.26
CIElCh	81, 16.106, 157.130
Yxy	59.1580, 0.3020, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289843902 (0xFFB1D2BE)
YUV	197.8530, -3.8715, -18.2881
Hunter-Lab	76.9142, -17.4654, 9.5359

Details

The RGB color **177, 210, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 177, 197**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 246**, and **124, 155, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 210, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 210, 203**.

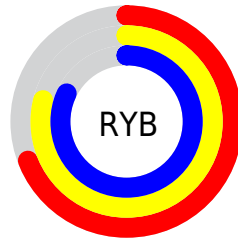
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (82%)

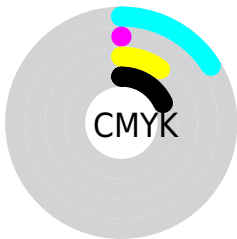
Blue (75%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (82%)

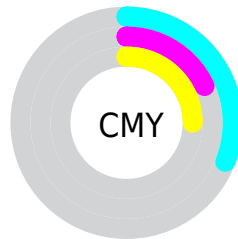


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 210, 190 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, 210, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 210, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 255, 246

■ 177, 210, 190

■ 150, 182, 163

■ 124, 155, 137

■ 99, 129, 111

■ 75, 104, 87

■ 51, 80, 64

■ 29, 57, 42

■ 7, 35, 21

■ 0, 9, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 177, 210, 190

 177, 210, 190

 156, 210, 177

 198, 210, 203

 135, 210, 165

 219, 210, 215

 114, 210, 152

 240, 210, 228

 93, 210, 139

 255, 210, 241

 72, 210, 126

 255, 210, 254

 51, 210, 114

 255, 210, 255

 30, 210, 101

 9, 210, 88

 0, 210, 83

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 207, 178



177, 210, 190



166, 211, 205

Triad

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



177, 210, 190



190, 202, 232



233, 193, 185

Complementary

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



177, 210, 190



210, 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.



234, 192, 199



177, 210, 190



210, 197, 226

Square

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



177, 210, 190



173, 207, 229



225, 193, 214



225, 197, 175

Rectangle

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



177, 210, 190



163, 211, 215



225, 193, 214



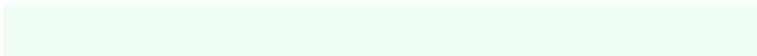
234, 193, 189

Sweetspot

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



177, 210, 190



242, 255, 247



197, 210, 177



120, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



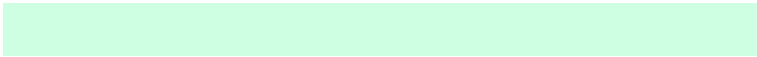
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 210, 190



207, 255, 226



177, 210, 206



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 66



0, 41, 16

Inverse Universe

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



210, 177, 197



255, 207, 236



210, 177, 181



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 102



41, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 210, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

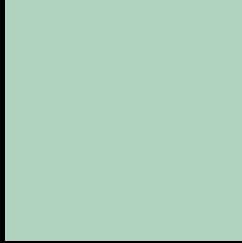
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

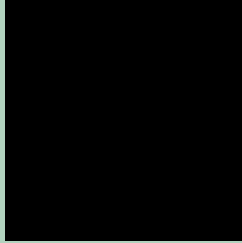
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

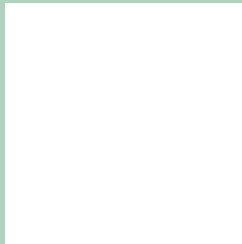
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 177, 210, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 210, 190.

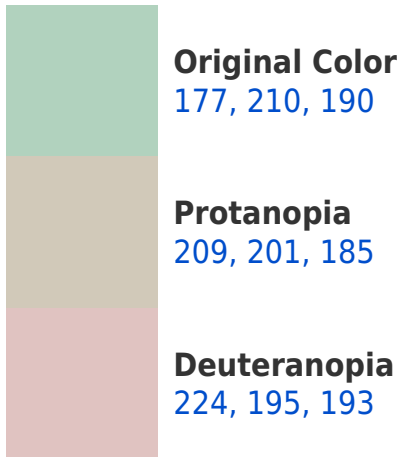


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 210, 190.

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](#).

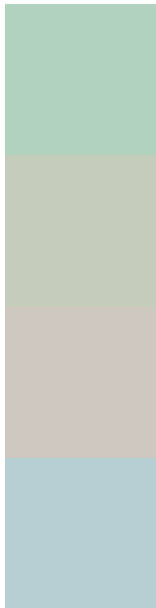
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
183, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 210, 190

Protanomaly

197, 204, 187

Deuteranomaly

207, 200, 192

Tritanomaly

181, 207, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 210, 190

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

190, 202, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 210, 190 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, 210, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 210, 190)  
}
```

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, 210, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 210, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 210, 190 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, 210, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 210, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 210, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 210, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 210, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 210,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 210, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 210, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
210, 190) }
```

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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