

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 215, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 215, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 215, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1D7C0
RGB	177, 215, 192
RGB Percent	69%, 84%, 75%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1569, 0.2471
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	144°, 32%, 77%
HSV	144°, 18%, 84%
XYZ	51.9463, 61.7538, 59.0510
YIQ	201.0160, -15.2650, -15.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

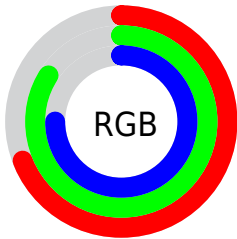
Format	Color
RYB	177, 204, 215
Decimal	11655104
CIELab	82.78, -16.99, 7.21
CIELCh	83, 18.456, 156.988
Yxy	61.7538, 0.3007, 0.3575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289845184 (0xFFB1D7C0)
YUV	201.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620
Hunter-Lab	78.5836, -19.5268, 10.4555

Details

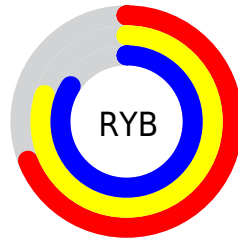
The RGB color **177, 215, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 177, 200**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 248**, and **124, 160, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 215, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 215, 205**.

Distribution



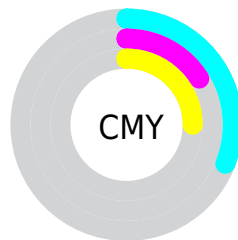
- Red (69%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 215, 192 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, 215, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 215, 192


255, 255, 255


 233, 255, 248


 177, 215, 192

 150, 187, 165

 124, 160, 139

 99, 134, 113

 74, 109, 89

 51, 84, 65

 28, 61, 43

 5, 39, 23

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 215, 192

 177, 215, 192

 156, 215, 179

 199, 215, 205

 134, 215, 166

 220, 215, 218

 113, 215, 153

 242, 215, 231

 91, 215, 140

 255, 215, 244

 70, 215, 127

 255, 215, 255

 48, 215, 114

 27, 215, 101

 5, 215, 88

 0, 215, 85

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 211, 178



177, 215, 192



164, 216, 210

Triad

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



177, 215, 192



192, 206, 240



241, 196, 186

Complementary

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



177, 215, 192



215, 177, 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.



242, 194, 203



177, 215, 192



214, 200, 234

Square

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



177, 215, 192



172, 212, 237



232, 196, 220



232, 200, 175

Rectangle

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



177, 215, 192



160, 216, 221



232, 196, 220



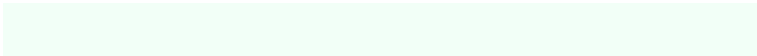
243, 195, 191

Sweetspot

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



177, 215, 192



242, 255, 247



200, 215, 177



120, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



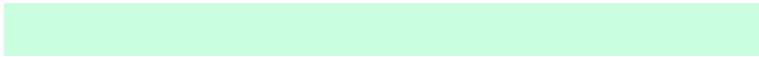
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 215, 192



201, 255, 223



177, 215, 211



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 67



0, 43, 17

Inverse Universe

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



215, 177, 200



255, 201, 234



215, 177, 181



107, 96, 103



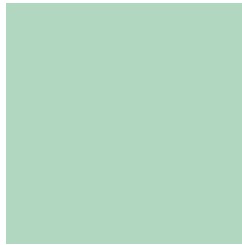
171, 0, 103



43, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 215, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

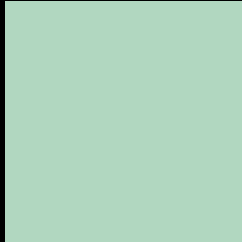
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

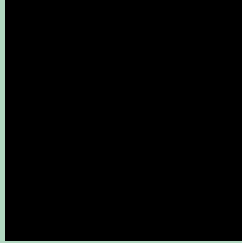
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

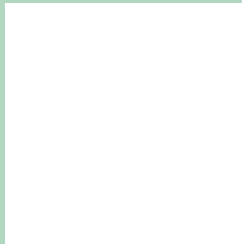
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 177, 215, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 215, 192.

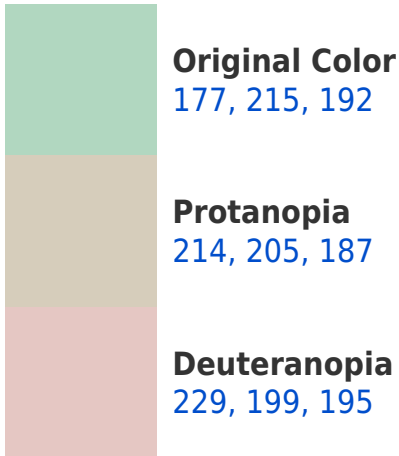


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 215, 192.

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, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 215, 192

Protanomaly

201, 209, 189

Deuteranomaly

210, 205, 194

Tritanomaly

181, 212, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 215, 192

Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly

192, 206, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 215, 192 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, 215, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 215, 192)  
}
```

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, 215, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 215, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 215, 192 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, 215, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 215, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 215, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 215, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 215, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 215, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 215, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 215, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
215, 192) }
```

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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