

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 216, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 216, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 216, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1D8B0
RGB	177, 216, 176
RGB Percent	69%, 85%, 69%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1529, 0.3098
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.19, 0.15
HSL	118°, 34%, 77%
HSV	118°, 19%, 85%
XYZ	50.5238, 61.5934, 50.3001
YIQ	199.7790, -10.4040, -20.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

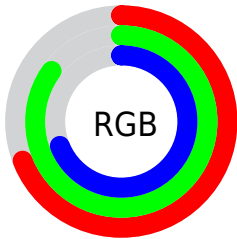
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 216, 215
Decimal	11655344
CIE _{Lab}	82.70, -20.39, 15.56
CIE _{LCh}	83, 25.644, 142.648
Yxy	61.5934, 0.3111, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289845424 (0xFFB1D8B0)
YUV	199.7790, -11.7230, -19.9772
Hunter-Lab	78.4815, -22.4302, 16.9371

Details

The RGB color **177, 216, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 176, 216**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 232**, and **124, 161, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 216, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 216, 198**.

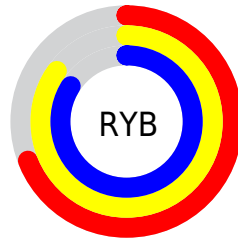
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (85%)

Blue (69%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (84%)

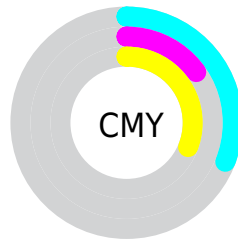


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 216, 176 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, 216, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 177, 216, 176

255, 255, 255

 233, 255, 232

 177, 216, 176

 150, 188, 149

 124, 161, 123

 98, 135, 98

 74, 109, 74

 50, 85, 52

 27, 61, 30

 6, 39, 7

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 216, 176

 177, 216, 176

 156, 216, 154

 198, 216, 198

 135, 216, 133

 219, 216, 219

 114, 216, 111

 240, 216, 241

 93, 216, 90

 255, 216, 255

 72, 216, 68

 51, 216, 46

 30, 216, 25

 9, 216, 3

 5, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 210, 161



177, 216, 176



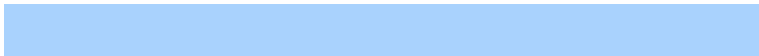
152, 219, 199

Triad

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



177, 216, 176



169, 210, 253



255, 189, 188

Complementary

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



177, 216, 176



215, 176, 216

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.



250, 189, 213



177, 216, 176



202, 202, 250

Square

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



177, 216, 176



144, 216, 243



231, 194, 235



248, 194, 168

Rectangle

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



177, 216, 176



141, 220, 215



231, 194, 235



255, 189, 196

Sweetspot

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



177, 216, 176



240, 255, 240



216, 215, 176



119, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



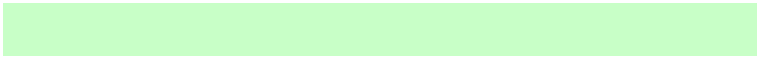
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 216, 176



200, 255, 199



176, 216, 195



97, 107, 96



4, 171, 0



1, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



215, 176, 216



254, 199, 255



216, 176, 197



107, 96, 107



167, 0, 171



42, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 216, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

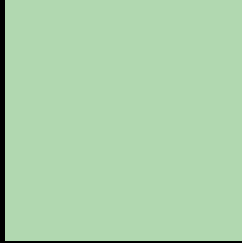
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

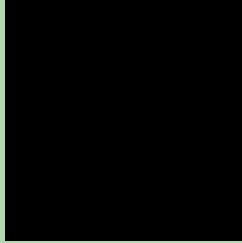
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 216, 176.

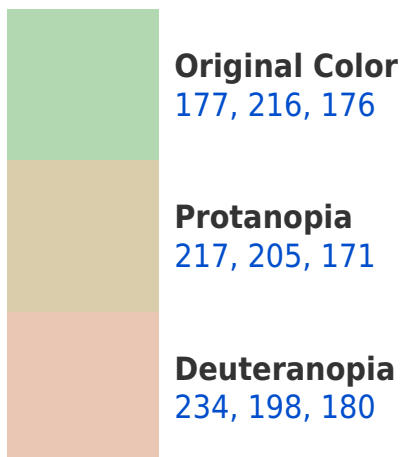


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 216, 176.

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
185, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 216, 176

Protanomaly
202, 209, 173

Deuteranomaly
213, 205, 179

Tritanomaly
182, 212, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 216, 176

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
192, 206, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 216, 176 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, 216, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 216, 176)  
}
```

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, 216, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 216, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 216, 176 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, 216, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 216, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 216, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 216, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 216, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 216,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 216, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 216, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
216, 176) }
```

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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