

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 220, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 220, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 220, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1DCAA
RGB	177, 220, 170
RGB Percent	69%, 86%, 67%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1373, 0.3333
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.23, 0.14
HSL	112°, 42%, 76%
HSV	112°, 23%, 86%
XYZ	50.9804, 63.4358, 47.5876
YIQ	201.4430, -9.5780, -24.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

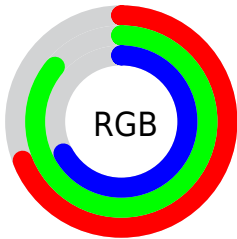
Format	Color
RYB	170, 220, 213
Decimal	11656362
CIELab	83.67, -23.37, 20.07
CIELCh	84, 30.804, 139.344
Yxy	63.4358, 0.3147, 0.3916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289846442 (0xFFB1DCAA)
YUV	201.4430, -15.5014, -21.4365
Hunter-Lab	79.6466, -25.1269, 20.3278

Details

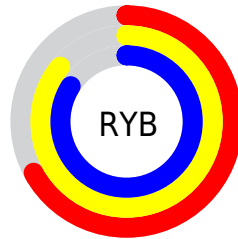
The RGB color **177, 220, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 170, 220**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 225**, and **124, 165, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 220, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 220, 192**.

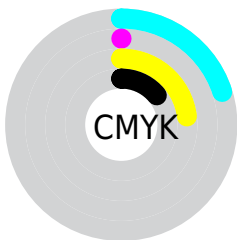
Distribution



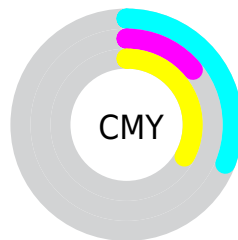
- Red (69%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 220, 170 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, 220, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 177, 220, 170

255, 255, 255


 233, 255, 225


255, 255, 254

 177, 220, 170

 150, 192, 143

 124, 165, 118

 98, 138, 93

 73, 113, 69

 49, 88, 46

 26, 64, 25

 4, 42, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 220, 170

 177, 220, 170

 158, 220, 148


 196, 220, 192

 139, 220, 126

 215, 220, 214

 120, 220, 104

 234, 220, 236

 101, 220, 82


 253, 220, 255

 82, 220, 60

 255, 220, 255

 63, 220, 38

 45, 220, 16

 31, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 213, 153



177, 220, 170



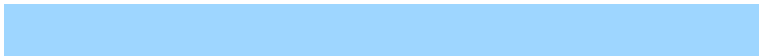
145, 224, 197

Triad

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



177, 220, 170



158, 214, 255



255, 188, 191

Complementary

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



177, 220, 170



213, 170, 220

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.



255, 188, 220



177, 220, 170



199, 205, 255

Square

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



177, 220, 170



127, 221, 252



236, 195, 247



255, 194, 166

Rectangle

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



177, 220, 170



128, 225, 217



236, 195, 247



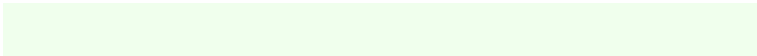
255, 187, 200

Sweetspot

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



177, 220, 170



240, 255, 237



220, 213, 170



119, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



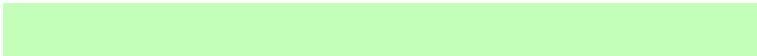
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 220, 170



196, 255, 186



170, 220, 188



100, 110, 99



24, 173, 0



6, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



213, 170, 220



245, 186, 255



220, 170, 203



108, 99, 110



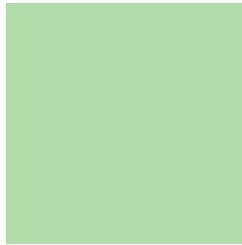
149, 0, 173



39, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 220, 170 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, 220, 170 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, 220, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 220, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 220, 170.

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](#).

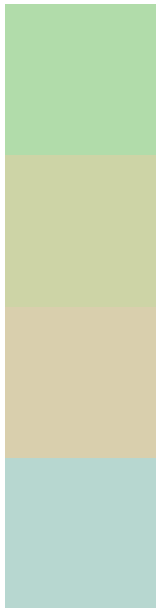
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
187, 212, 229

Trichromacy



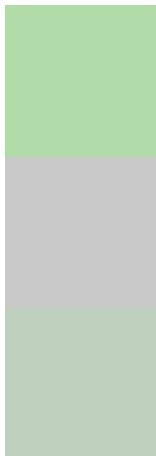
Original Color
177, 220, 170

Protanomaly
205, 212, 166

Deuteranomaly
217, 207, 173

Tritanomaly
183, 215, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 220, 170

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
192, 208, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 220, 170 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, 220, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 220, 170)  
}
```

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, 220, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 220, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 220, 170 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, 220, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 220, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 220, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 220, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 220, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 220,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 220, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 220, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
220, 170) }
```

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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