

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 225, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 225, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 225, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1E194
RGB	177, 225, 148
RGB Percent	69%, 88%, 58%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1176, 0.4196
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.34, 0.12
HSL	97°, 56%, 73%
HSV	97°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	50.4020, 65.3357, 37.9716
YIQ	201.8700, -3.8910, -34.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

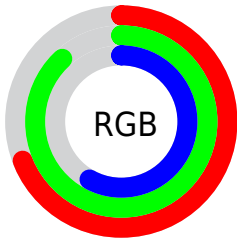
Format	Color
RYB	148, 225, 196
Decimal	11657620
CIELab	84.66, -29.16, 32.77
CIELCh	85, 43.863, 131.662
Yxy	65.3357, 0.3279, 0.4251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289847700 (0xFFB1E194)
YUV	201.8700, -26.5579, -21.8110
Hunter-Lab	80.8305, -30.1494, 28.7288

Details

The RGB color **177, 225, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 148, 225**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 203**, and **123, 169, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 225, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 225, 171**.

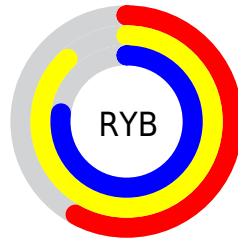
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (88%)

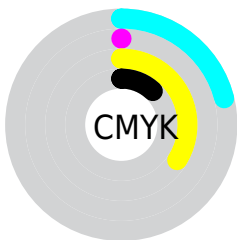
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (77%)

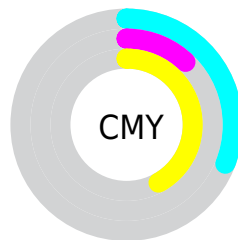


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 225, 148 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, 225, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 177, 225, 148


255, 255, 255

 234, 255, 203


 255, 255, 231

 177, 225, 148

 150, 197, 122

 123, 169, 96


 97, 143, 72

 72, 117, 48

 46, 92, 24

 20, 68, 0

 0, 45, 0


 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 177, 225, 148


 177, 225, 148

 163, 225, 126


 191, 225, 171

 149, 225, 103

 205, 225, 193

 135, 225, 81

 219, 225, 216

 121, 225, 58


 233, 225, 238

 107, 225, 36

 247, 225, 255

 93, 225, 13

 255, 225, 255

 85, 225, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 214, 129



177, 225, 148



125, 232, 184

Triad

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



177, 225, 148



107, 223, 255



255, 179, 196

Complementary

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



177, 225, 148



196, 148, 225

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, 182, 238



177, 225, 148



178, 210, 255

Square

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



177, 225, 148



39, 231, 255



237, 195, 255



255, 187, 158

Rectangle

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



177, 225, 148



87, 233, 212



237, 195, 255



255, 179, 211

Sweetspot

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



177, 225, 148



239, 255, 230



225, 195, 148



118, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



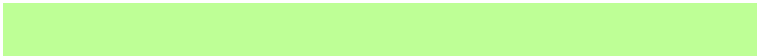
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 225, 148



190, 255, 150



148, 225, 157



105, 112, 101



66, 176, 0



18, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 148, 225



216, 150, 255



225, 148, 216



108, 101, 112



110, 0, 176



30, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 225, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

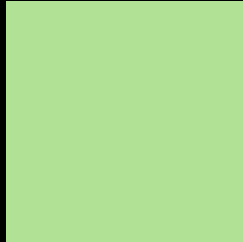
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

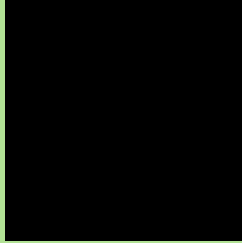
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 225, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 225, 148.

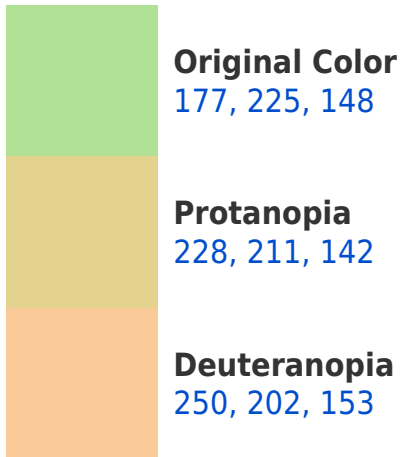


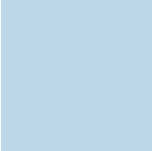
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 225, 148.

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
190, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 225, 148



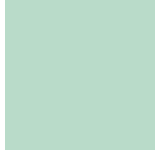
Protanomaly

209, 216, 144



Deuteranomaly

223, 210, 151



Tritanomaly

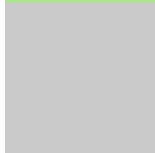
185, 219, 201

Monochromacy



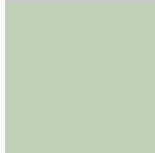
Original Color

177, 225, 148



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

193, 210, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 225, 148 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, 225, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 225, 148)  
}
```

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, 225, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 225, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 225, 148 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, 225, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 225, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 225, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 225, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 225, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 225, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 225, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 225, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
225, 148) }
```

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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