

Converting Colors

RGB(177, 228, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(177, 228, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(177, 228, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1E4F1
RGB	177, 228, 241
RGB Percent	69%, 89%, 95%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1059, 0.0549
CMYK	0.27, 0.05, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	192°, 70%, 82%
HSV	192°, 27%, 95%
XYZ	61.7520, 71.1848, 93.7044
YIQ	214.2330, -34.5690, -6.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

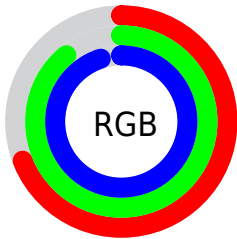
Format	Color
RYB	177, 205, 241
Decimal	11658481
CIELab	87.57, -13.39, -11.66
CIELCh	88, 17.755, 221.051
Yxy	71.1848, 0.2725, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289848561 (0xFFB1E4F1)
YUV	214.2330, 13.1961, -32.6533
Hunter-Lab	84.3711, -17.0034, -6.7891

Details

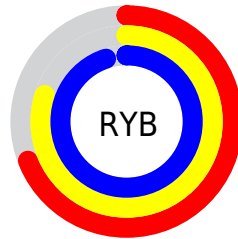
The RGB color **177, 228, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **241, 190, 177**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 255**, and **123, 173, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 223, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 233, 241**.

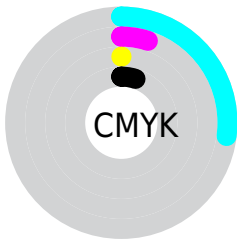
Distribution



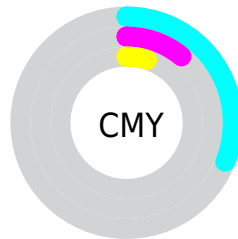
- Red (69%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 177, 228, 241 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, 228, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 228, 241

255, 255, 255

■ 234, 255, 255

■ 177, 228, 241

■ 150, 200, 213

■ 123, 173, 185

■ 96, 146, 158

■ 71, 120, 132

■ 45, 95, 107

■ 15, 72, 83

■ 0, 49, 59

■ 0, 29, 38

■ 0, 1, 17

■ 177, 228, 241

■ 177, 228, 241

■ 153, 223, 241

■ 201, 233, 241

■ 129, 218, 241

■ 225, 238, 241

■ 105, 213, 241

■ 249, 243, 241

■ 81, 208, 241

■ 255, 248, 241

■ 56, 204, 241

■ 255, 252, 241

■ 32, 199, 241

■ 255, 255, 241

■ 8, 194, 241

■ 0, 192, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

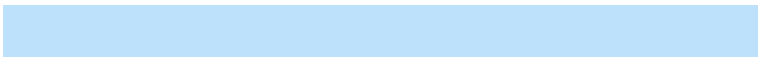
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



178, 230, 225



177, 228, 241



189, 224, 251

Triad

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



177, 228, 241



247, 209, 231



227, 220, 186

Complementary

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



177, 228, 241



241, 190, 177

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.



243, 215, 188



177, 228, 241



255, 208, 214

Square

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



177, 228, 241



230, 213, 245



253, 210, 198



207, 225, 194

Rectangle

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



177, 228, 241



202, 221, 253



253, 210, 198



233, 218, 186

Sweetspot

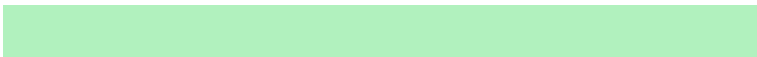
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



177, 228, 241



235, 251, 255



177, 241, 190



115, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



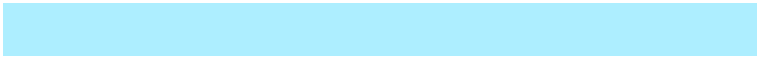
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 228, 241



173, 238, 255



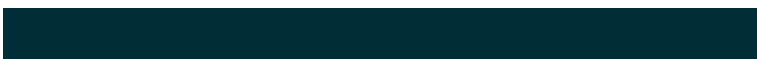
177, 196, 241



108, 117, 120



0, 146, 184



0, 45, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 177, 228



255, 173, 238



241, 222, 177



120, 108, 117



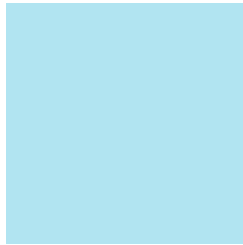
184, 0, 146



56, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 177, 228, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

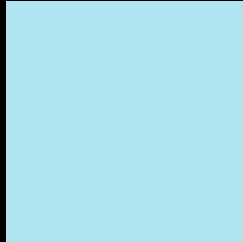
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 241 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

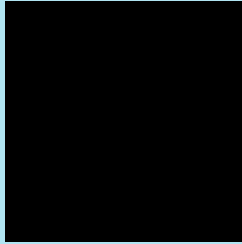
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 228, 241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 177, 228, 241.

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](#).

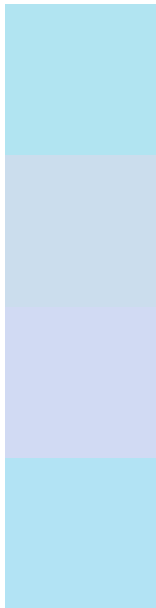
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
178, 227, 245

Trichromacy



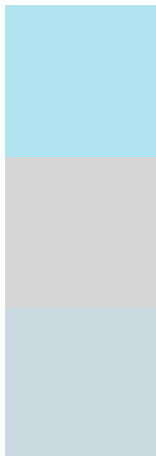
Original Color
177, 228, 241

Protanomaly
203, 221, 237

Deuteranomaly
209, 218, 243

Tritanomaly
178, 227, 244

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 228, 241

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
201, 219, 224

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 177, 228, 241 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, 228, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 228, 241)  
}
```

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, 228, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 228, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 177, 228, 241 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, 228, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 228, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 228, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 228, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 228, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 228,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 177, 228, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 228, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
228, 241) }
```

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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