

Converting Colors

`RYB(177, 168, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(177, 168, 200) contains.

RYB(177, 168, 200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(177, 168, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A8C8
RGB	177, 168, 200
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 78%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3412, 0.2157
CMYK	0.12, 0.16, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	257°, 23%, 72%
HSV	257°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	42.5594, 41.5225, 60.4151
YIQ	174.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

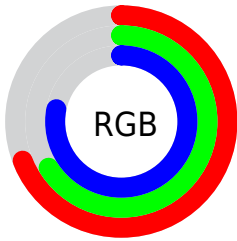
Format	Color
R _{YB}	177, 168, 200
Decimal	11643080
CIE Lab	70.54, 9.50, -15.14
CIE LCh	71, 17.873, 302.117
Yxy	41.5225, 0.2945, 0.2874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289833160 (0xFFB1A8C8)
YUV	174.3390, 12.6509, 2.3337
Hunter-Lab	64.4380, 5.1277, -10.4820

Details

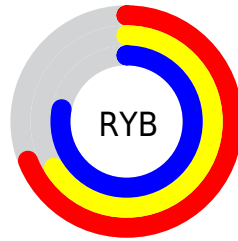
The RYB color **177, 168, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 200, 177**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 223, 255**, and **124, 116, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 148, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 188, 200**.

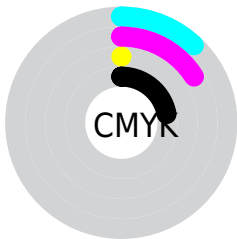
Distribution



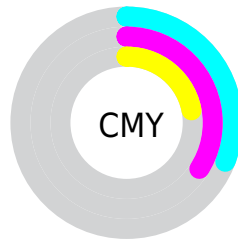
- Red (69%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 177, 168, 200 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 RYB color 177, 168, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 168, 200

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 223, 255

■ 255, 252, 255

■ 177, 168, 200

■ 150, 142, 173

■ 124, 116, 146

■ 99, 91, 120

■ 75, 68, 95

■ 52, 46, 72

■ 30, 25, 49

■ 9, 0, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 177, 168, 200

■ 177, 168, 200

■ 163, 148, 200

■ 191, 188, 200

■ 148, 128, 200

■ 200, 208, 202

■ 134, 108, 200

■ 200, 228, 208

■ 120, 88, 200

■ 200, 248, 213

■ 105, 68, 200

■ 200, 255, 206

■ 91, 48, 200

■ 200, 255, 200

■ 76, 28, 200

■ 62, 8, 200

■ 56, 0, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 169, 205



177, 168, 200



195, 163, 188

Triad

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



177, 168, 200



198, 181, 144



134, 160, 182

Complementary

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



177, 168, 200



168, 200, 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.



148, 173, 180



177, 168, 200



157, 184, 140

Square

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



177, 168, 200



206, 163, 156



145, 177, 156



129, 157, 189

Rectangle

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



177, 168, 200



203, 162, 177



145, 177, 156



138, 164, 182

Sweetspot

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



177, 168, 200



246, 242, 255



168, 181, 200



122, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 168, 200



220, 207, 255



193, 168, 200



92, 90, 99



46, 0, 163



10, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 168, 191



255, 207, 241



168, 200, 193



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 117



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 177, 168, 200 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 RYB color 177, 168, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

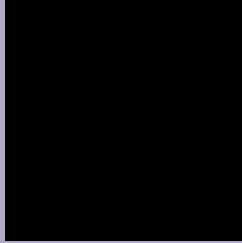
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 177, 168, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 168, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 168, 200.

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



Original Color
177, 168, 200

Protanopia
167, 171, 202

Deuteranopia
176, 168, 200



Tritanopia
174, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

177, 168, 200

Protanomaly

171, 170, 201

Deuteranomaly

176, 168, 200

Tritanomaly

175, 170, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

177, 168, 200

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

175, 172, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 177, 168, 200 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, 168, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 168, 200)  
}
```

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, 168, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 168, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 177, 168, 200 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, 168, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 168, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 168, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 168, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 168, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 168,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 177, 168, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 168, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
168, 200) }
```

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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