

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 105, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 105, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 105, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD699C
RGB	173, 105, 156
RGB Percent	68%, 41%, 61%
CMY	0.3216, 0.5882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.10, 0.32
HSL	315°, 29%, 55%
HSV	315°, 39%, 68%
XYZ	28.2859, 21.3877, 34.0899
YIQ	131.1460, 24.1570, 30.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

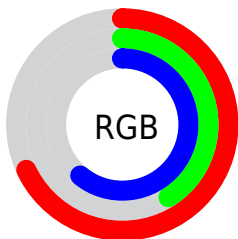
Format	Color
R _Y B	173, 105, 156
Decimal	11364764
CIE Lab	53.37, 34.81, -16.20
CIE LCh	53, 38.393, 335.041
Yxy	21.3877, 0.3377, 0.2553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289554844 (0xFFAD699C)
YUV	131.1460, 12.2530, 36.7060
Hunter-Lab	46.2468, 28.2439, -11.3316

Details

The RGB color **173, 105, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 173, 122**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 158, 211**, and **119, 55, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 88, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 122, 160**.

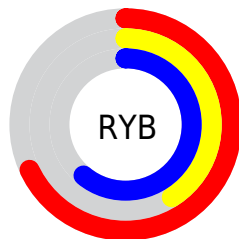
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (41%)

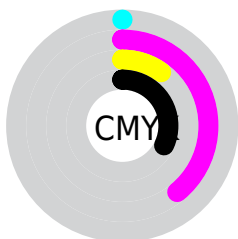
Blue (61%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (61%)

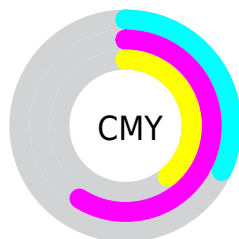


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 105, 156 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 173, 105, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 105, 156

255, 255, 255

 230, 158, 211

 255, 185, 239


 255, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 173, 105, 156


 146, 80, 130

 119, 55, 105

 93, 31, 80

 68, 4, 57

 46, 0, 36

 11, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 173, 105, 156


 173, 88, 152

 173, 105, 156


 173, 122, 160

 173, 70, 147


 173, 140, 165

 173, 53, 143

 173, 157, 169

 173, 36, 139

 173, 174, 173

 173, 18, 134

 173, 192, 178

 173, 1, 130

 173, 209, 182

 173, 0, 130

 173, 226, 186

 173, 243, 191

 173, 255, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 117, 182



173, 105, 156



189, 100, 123

Triad

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



173, 105, 156



142, 127, 60



0, 143, 164

Complementary

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



173, 105, 156



105, 173, 122

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.



0, 145, 132



173, 105, 156



107, 137, 72

Square

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



173, 105, 156



170, 116, 68



64, 142, 98



0, 138, 187

Rectangle

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



173, 105, 156



190, 102, 101



64, 142, 98



0, 144, 154

Sweetspot

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



173, 105, 156



224, 197, 218



122, 105, 173



112, 96, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 105, 156



224, 119, 198



173, 105, 122



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 113



23, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



173, 105, 156



224, 119, 198



105, 173, 156



87, 78, 85



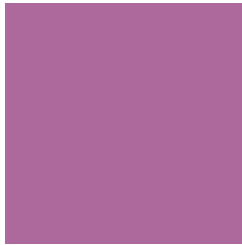
150, 0, 113



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 105, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

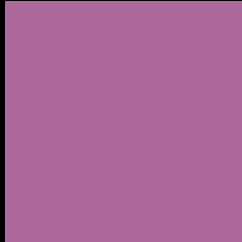
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 173, 105, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

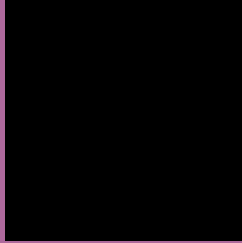
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 173, 105, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 105, 156.

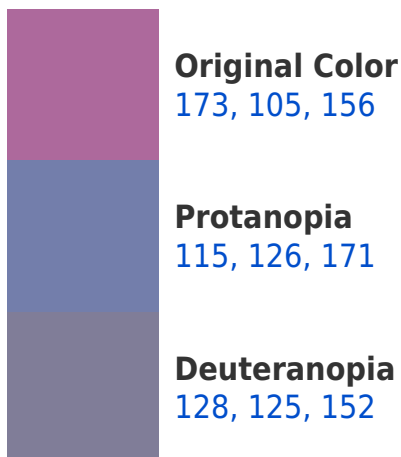


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 105, 156.

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
169, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 105, 156

Protanomaly
136, 118, 166

Deuteranomaly
144, 118, 153

Tritanomaly
170, 109, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 105, 156

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
146, 122, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 105, 156 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(173, 105, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 105, 156)  
}
```

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(173, 105, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 105, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 105, 156 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(173, 105, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 105, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 105, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 105, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 105, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 105,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 105, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 105, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
105, 156) }
```

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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