

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 138, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 138, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 138, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD8A97
RGB	173, 138, 151
RGB Percent	68%, 54%, 59%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4588, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.13, 0.32
HSL	338°, 18%, 61%
HSV	338°, 20%, 68%
XYZ	31.9080, 29.2956, 33.2510
YIQ	149.9470, 16.6870, 11.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

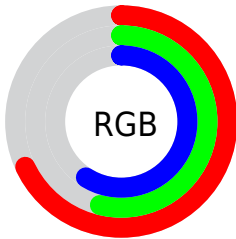
Format	Color
R_{YB}	173, 138, 151
Decimal	11373207
CIE Lab	61.04, 15.43, -1.85
CIE LCh	61, 15.537, 353.153
Yxy	29.2956, 0.3378, 0.3102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289563287 (0xFFAD8A97)
YUV	149.9470, 0.5191, 20.2175
Hunter-Lab	54.1254, 10.5099, 1.4639

Details

The RGB color **173, 138, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 173, 160**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 192, 205**, and **120, 88, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 121, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 155, 162**.

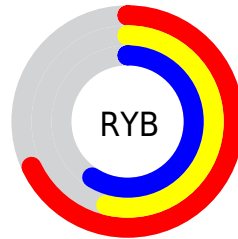
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (54%)

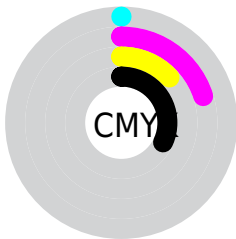
Blue (59%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (59%)

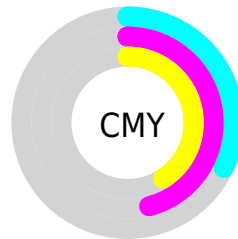


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 138, 151 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, 138, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 138, 151

255, 255, 255

 229, 192, 205


 255, 219, 233


 255, 248, 255

 173, 138, 151

 146, 112, 125

 120, 88, 100

 95, 64, 76

 71, 42, 54

 48, 21, 32

 30, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 173, 138, 151

 173, 121, 140

 173, 138, 151

 173, 155, 162

 173, 103, 129

 173, 173, 173

 173, 86, 118

 173, 190, 184

 173, 69, 108

 173, 207, 194

 173, 51, 97

 173, 225, 205

 173, 34, 86

 173, 242, 216

 173, 17, 75

 173, 255, 227

 173, 0, 64

 173, 255, 238

 173, 255, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 141, 164



173, 138, 151



176, 138, 137

Triad

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



173, 138, 151



147, 150, 122



115, 153, 169

Complementary

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



173, 138, 151



138, 173, 160

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.



111, 155, 158



173, 138, 151



131, 153, 131

Square

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



173, 138, 151



161, 145, 120



117, 155, 144



128, 149, 174

Rectangle

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



173, 138, 151



174, 140, 129



117, 155, 144



112, 154, 166

Sweetspot

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



173, 138, 151



224, 211, 216



160, 138, 173



112, 104, 107



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 138, 151



224, 171, 191



173, 142, 138



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 56



23, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



173, 138, 151



224, 171, 191



138, 169, 173



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 56



23, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 138, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

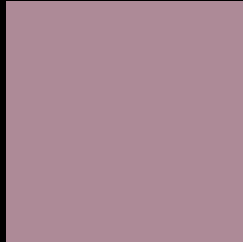
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 151 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, 138, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 138, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 138, 151.

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
173, 138, 151

Protanopia
148, 147, 156

Deuteranopia
161, 143, 150



Tritanopia
173, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 138, 151

Protanomaly

157, 144, 154

Deuteranomaly

165, 141, 150

Tritanomaly

173, 138, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 138, 151

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

158, 146, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 138, 151 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, 138, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 138, 151)  
}
```

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, 138, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 138, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 138, 151 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, 138, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 138, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 138, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 138, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 138, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 138,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 138, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 138, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
138, 151) }
```

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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