

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 140, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 140, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 140, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD8C9C
RGB	173, 140, 156
RGB Percent	68%, 55%, 61%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4510, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.10, 0.32
HSL	331°, 17%, 61%
HSV	331°, 19%, 68%
XYZ	32.6124, 30.0407, 35.5321
YIQ	151.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

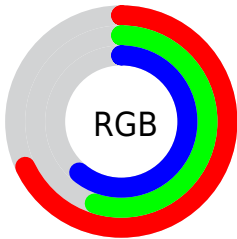
Format	Color
RYB	173, 140, 156
Decimal	11373724
CIELab	61.69, 15.17, -3.75
CIELCh	62, 15.629, 346.126
Yxy	30.0407, 0.3322, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289563804 (0xFFAD8C9C)
YUV	151.6910, 2.1243, 18.6880
Hunter-Lab	54.8094, 10.2937, -0.0702

Details

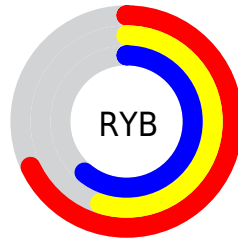
The RGB color **173, 140, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 173, 157**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 194, 210**, and **120, 90, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 123, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 157, 165**.

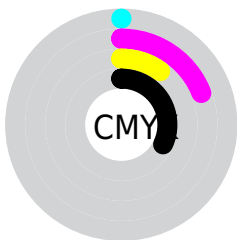
Distribution



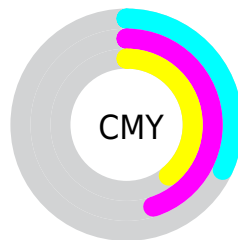
- Red (68%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 140, 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, 140, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 140, 156

255, 255, 255

 229, 194, 210

 255, 222, 239


 255, 250, 255

 173, 140, 156

 146, 114, 130

 120, 90, 105


 95, 66, 81

 71, 44, 58


 48, 23, 36

 29, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 173, 140, 156


 173, 123, 147


 173, 140, 156


 173, 157, 165

 173, 105, 138


 173, 175, 174

 173, 88, 129


 173, 192, 183

 173, 71, 120

 173, 209, 192

 173, 54, 111

 173, 227, 201

 173, 36, 103

 173, 244, 209

 173, 19, 94

 173, 255, 218

 173, 2, 85

 173, 255, 227

 173, 0, 84

 173, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 143, 168



173, 140, 156



178, 140, 142

Triad

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



173, 140, 156



152, 150, 122



114, 156, 168

Complementary

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



173, 140, 156



140, 173, 157

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.



113, 157, 156



173, 140, 156



136, 154, 130

Square

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



173, 140, 156



166, 146, 122



122, 157, 142



126, 152, 175

Rectangle

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



173, 140, 156



177, 141, 133



122, 157, 142



113, 156, 165

Sweetspot

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



173, 140, 156



224, 211, 217



157, 140, 173



112, 104, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 140, 156



224, 173, 198



173, 140, 140



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 73



23, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



173, 140, 156



224, 173, 198



140, 173, 173



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 73



23, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 140, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

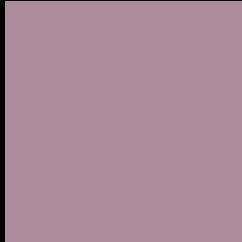
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

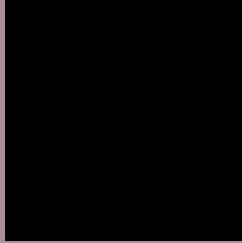
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 140, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 140, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 140, 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



Original Color
173, 140, 156

Protanopia
148, 148, 161

Deuteranopia
161, 145, 155



Tritanopia
172, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 140, 156

Protanomaly
157, 145, 159

Deuteranomaly
165, 143, 155

Tritanomaly
172, 141, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 140, 156

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
160, 148, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 140, 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, 140, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 140, 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, 140, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 140, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 140, 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, 140, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 140, 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, 140, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 140, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 140, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 140,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 140, 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, 140, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
140, 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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