

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 146, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 146, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 146, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD928E
RGB	173, 146, 142
RGB Percent	68%, 57%, 56%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4275, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.18, 0.32
HSL	8°, 16%, 62%
HSV	8°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	32.3949, 31.3950, 29.9436
YIQ	153.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

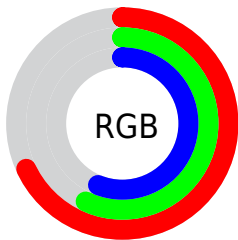
Format	Color
RYB	173, 147, 142
Decimal	11375246
CIELab	62.84, 9.43, 5.87
CIELCh	63, 11.112, 31.890
Yxy	31.3950, 0.3456, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289565326 (0xFFAD928E)
YUV	153.6170, -5.7272, 16.9989
Hunter-Lab	56.0312, 5.1467, 7.5367

Details

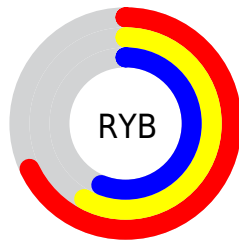
The RGB color **173, 146, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 169, 173**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 200, 196**, and **120, 95, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 131, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 161, 159**.

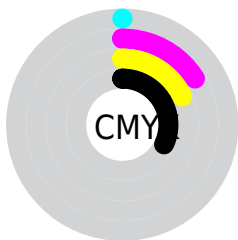
Distribution



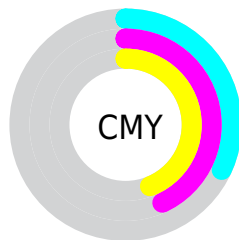
- Red (68%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 146, 142 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, 146, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 146, 142


255, 255, 255

 229, 200, 196


 255, 228, 224


255, 255, 252

 173, 146, 142

 146, 120, 116

 120, 95, 92

 95, 72, 68

 71, 49, 46


 48, 28, 25

 29, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 146, 142


 173, 131, 125


 173, 146, 142

 173, 161, 159

 173, 116, 107

 173, 176, 177

 173, 101, 90

 173, 191, 194

 173, 86, 73

 173, 206, 211

 173, 71, 56

 173, 221, 229

 173, 56, 38

 173, 236, 246

 173, 41, 21

 173, 251, 255

 173, 25, 4

 173, 255, 255

 173, 22, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 145, 152



173, 146, 142



168, 148, 135

Triad

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



173, 146, 142



137, 157, 142



142, 153, 172

Complementary

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



173, 146, 142



142, 169, 173

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.



132, 156, 169



173, 146, 142



129, 158, 152

Square

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



173, 146, 142



148, 155, 135



127, 157, 162



155, 149, 169

Rectangle

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



173, 146, 142



163, 150, 133



127, 157, 162



138, 154, 171

Sweetspot

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



173, 146, 142



224, 215, 213



173, 142, 169



112, 106, 105



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 146, 142



224, 181, 175



173, 161, 142



87, 79, 78



150, 19, 0



23, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 169, 173



175, 218, 224



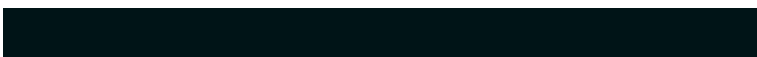
142, 154, 173



78, 86, 87



0, 131, 150



0, 20, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 146, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

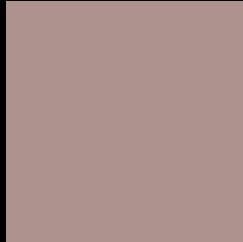
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173, 146, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

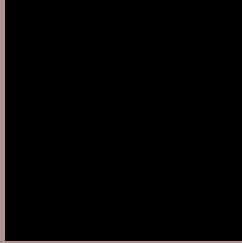
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 146, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 146, 142.

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, 146, 142

Protanopia

157, 152, 145

Deuteranopia

171, 147, 142



Tritanopia
175, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 146, 142

Protanomaly

163, 150, 144

Deuteranomaly

172, 147, 142

Tritanomaly

174, 145, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 146, 142

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

161, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 146, 142 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, 146, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 146, 142)  
}
```

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, 146, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 146, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 146, 142 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, 146, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 146, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 146, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 146, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 146, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 146,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 146, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 146, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
146, 142) }
```

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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