

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 148, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 148, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 148, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD9497
RGB	173, 148, 151
RGB Percent	68%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4196, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.13, 0.32
HSL	353°, 13%, 63%
HSV	353°, 14%, 68%
XYZ	33.4094, 32.2984, 33.7515
YIQ	155.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

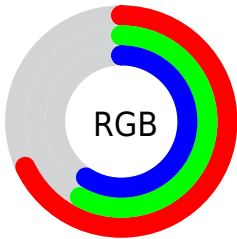
Format	Color
RYB	173, 148, 151
Decimal	11375767
CIELab	63.59, 9.81, 1.87
CIElCh	64, 9.990, 10.771
Yxy	32.2984, 0.3359, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289565847 (0xFFAD9497)
YUV	155.8170, -2.3748, 15.0695
Hunter-Lab	56.8317, 5.4786, 4.5707

Details

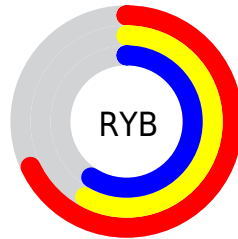
The RGB color **173, 148, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 173, 170**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 202, 205**, and **120, 97, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 131, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 165, 166**.

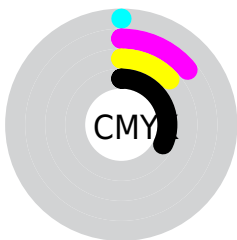
Distribution



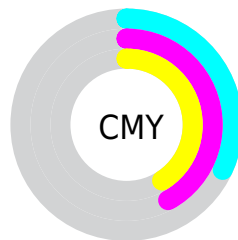
- Red (68%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 148, 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, 148, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 148, 151

255, 255, 255

 229, 202, 205


 255, 230, 233

 173, 148, 151

 146, 122, 125

 120, 97, 100

 95, 73, 76


 71, 51, 54


 49, 30, 32

 29, 5, 9

 0, 0, 0


 173, 148, 151


 173, 131, 136

 173, 148, 151

 173, 165, 166

 173, 113, 121

 173, 183, 181

 173, 96, 105

 173, 200, 197

 173, 79, 90

 173, 217, 212

 173, 62, 75

 173, 235, 227

 173, 44, 60

 173, 252, 242

 173, 27, 44

 173, 255, 255

 173, 10, 29

 173, 0, 21

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 149, 160



173, 148, 151



172, 149, 143

Triad

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



173, 148, 151



148, 157, 140



138, 156, 170

Complementary

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



173, 148, 151



148, 173, 170

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, 159, 165



173, 148, 151



138, 159, 148

Square

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



173, 148, 151



158, 154, 137



133, 159, 157



149, 154, 171

Rectangle

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



173, 148, 151



169, 151, 139



133, 159, 157



136, 157, 169

Sweetspot

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



173, 148, 151



224, 215, 217



170, 148, 173



112, 107, 107



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 148, 151



224, 186, 191



173, 157, 148



87, 78, 79



150, 0, 18



23, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



173, 148, 151



224, 186, 191



148, 164, 173



87, 78, 79



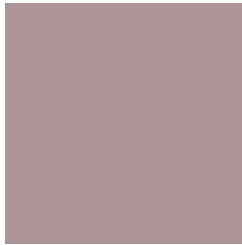
150, 0, 18



23, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 148, 151 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, 148, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

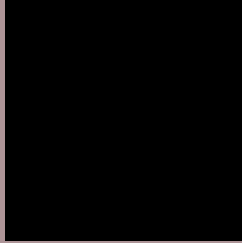
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 148, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 148, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 148, 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, 148, 151

Protanopia

157, 153, 154

Deuteranopia

170, 149, 151



Tritanopia

174, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 148, 151

Protanomaly

163, 151, 153

Deuteranomaly

171, 149, 151

Tritanomaly

174, 147, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 148, 151

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

162, 153, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 148, 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, 148, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 148, 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, 148, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 148, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 148, 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, 148, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 148, 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, 148, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 148, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 148, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 148,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 148, 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, 148, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
148, 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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