

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 158, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 158, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 158, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD9E74
RGB	173, 158, 116
RGB Percent	68%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3804, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.33, 0.32
HSL	44°, 26%, 57%
HSV	44°, 33%, 68%
XYZ	32.6128, 34.5989, 21.4824
YIQ	157.6970, 22.4220, -9.8820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

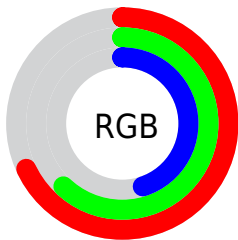
Format	Color
RYB	136, 173, 116
Decimal	11378292
CIELab	65.44, -0.97, 23.97
CIELCh	65, 23.994, 92.321
Yxy	34.5989, 0.3677, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289568372 (0xFFAD9E74)
YUV	157.6970, -20.5566, 13.4207
Hunter-Lab	58.8208, -3.9683, 19.5209

Details

The RGB color **173, 158, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 131, 173**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 213, 168**, and **120, 107, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 153, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 163, 133**.

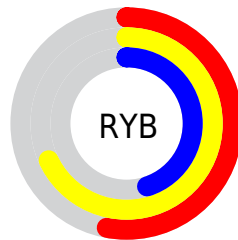
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (62%)

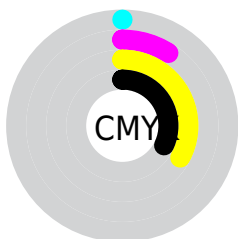
Blue (45%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (45%)

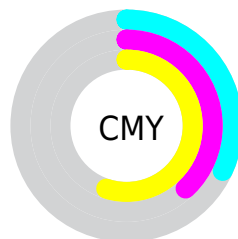


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 158, 116 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, 158, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 158, 116

255, 255, 255

 229, 213, 168

 255, 241, 196

 255, 255, 224

 255, 255, 252

 173, 158, 116

 146, 132, 91

 120, 107, 67

 94, 83, 45

 70, 60, 23

 47, 38, 0

 23, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 173, 158, 116


 173, 153, 99


 173, 158, 116


 173, 163, 133

 173, 149, 81


 173, 167, 151

 173, 144, 64


 173, 172, 168

 173, 140, 47

 173, 176, 185

 173, 135, 30


 173, 181, 203

 173, 131, 12

 173, 185, 220

 173, 127, 0

 173, 190, 237

 173, 194, 254

 173, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 151, 122



173, 158, 116



150, 165, 122

Triad

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



173, 158, 116



95, 170, 181



188, 146, 179

Complementary

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



173, 158, 116



116, 131, 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.



164, 153, 195



173, 158, 116



108, 166, 196

Square

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



173, 158, 116



104, 171, 160



135, 160, 201



201, 143, 158

Rectangle

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



173, 158, 116



133, 168, 132



135, 160, 201



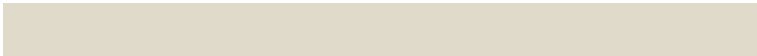
181, 148, 185

Sweetspot

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



173, 158, 116



224, 218, 202



173, 116, 131



112, 109, 99



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 158, 116



224, 201, 135



160, 173, 116



87, 84, 78



150, 111, 0



23, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 131, 173



135, 158, 224



129, 116, 173



78, 80, 87



0, 40, 150



0, 6, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 158, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

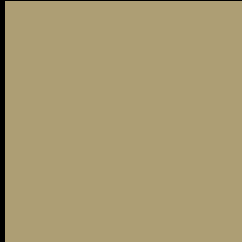
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

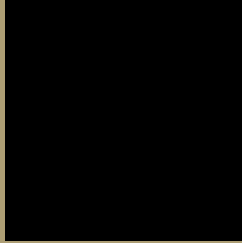
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 158, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 158, 116.

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, 158, 116

Protanopia
171, 159, 116

Deuteranopia
188, 152, 117



Tritanopia
178, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 158, 116

Protanomaly
172, 159, 116

Deuteranomaly
183, 154, 117

Tritanomaly
176, 154, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 158, 116

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
163, 158, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 158, 116 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, 158, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 158, 116)  
}
```

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, 158, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 158, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 158, 116 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, 158, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 158, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 158, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 158, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 158, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 158, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 158, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 158, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
158, 116) }
```

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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