

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 159, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 159, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 159, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD9F8F
RGB	173, 159, 143
RGB Percent	68%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3765, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.17, 0.32
HSL	32°, 15%, 62%
HSV	32°, 17%, 68%
XYZ	34.5896, 35.6637, 31.0473
YIQ	161.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

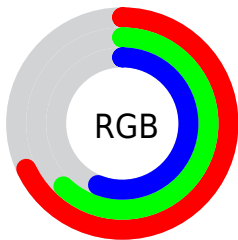
Format	Color
RYB	169, 173, 143
Decimal	11378575
CIELab	66.26, 2.40, 10.19
CIELCh	66, 10.471, 76.761
Yxy	35.6637, 0.3415, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289568655 (0xFFAD9F8F)
YUV	161.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065
Hunter-Lab	59.7191, -1.1201, 10.9791

Details

The RGB color **173, 159, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 157, 173**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 214, 197**, and **120, 108, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 151, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 167, 160**.

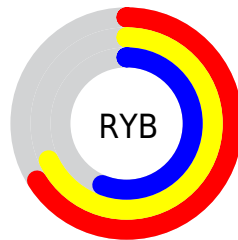
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (62%)

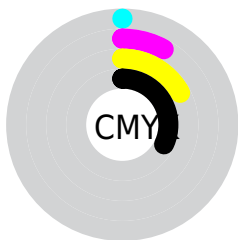
Blue (56%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (56%)

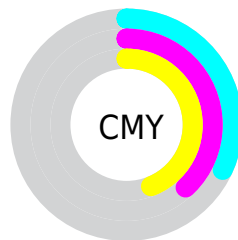


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 159, 143 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, 159, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 159, 143


255, 255, 255

 229, 214, 197

 255, 242, 225


255, 255, 253

 173, 159, 143

 146, 133, 117

 120, 108, 93

 95, 83, 69

 71, 60, 47

 49, 39, 26


 29, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 159, 143


 173, 151, 126


 173, 159, 143


 173, 167, 160

 173, 143, 108


 173, 175, 178

 173, 135, 91


 173, 183, 195

 173, 127, 74


 173, 191, 212

 173, 119, 57

 173, 199, 230

 173, 111, 39

 173, 207, 247

 173, 102, 22

 173, 216, 255

 173, 94, 5

 173, 224, 255

 173, 92, 0

 173, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 156, 148



173, 159, 143



163, 162, 143

Triad

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



173, 159, 143



138, 167, 166



169, 157, 174

Complementary

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



173, 159, 143



143, 157, 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.



158, 160, 179



173, 159, 143



139, 166, 174

Square

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



173, 159, 143



143, 166, 156



147, 163, 179



178, 155, 166

Rectangle

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



173, 159, 143



156, 164, 146



147, 163, 179



166, 158, 176

Sweetspot

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



173, 159, 143



224, 219, 213



173, 143, 157



112, 109, 105



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 159, 143



224, 202, 177



173, 173, 143



87, 83, 78



150, 80, 0



23, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 157, 173



177, 199, 224



144, 143, 173



78, 82, 87



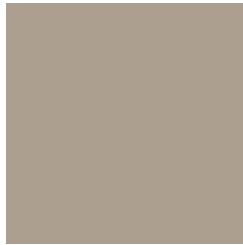
0, 70, 150



0, 11, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 159, 143 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, 159, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

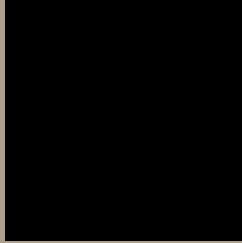
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

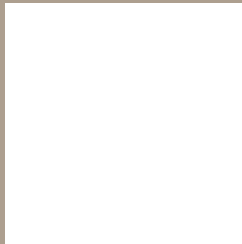
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 159, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 159, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 159, 143.

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, 159, 143

Protanopia
168, 161, 144

Deuteranopia
183, 155, 144



Tritanopia
176, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 159, 143

Protanomaly

170, 160, 144

Deuteranomaly

179, 156, 144

Tritanomaly

175, 156, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 159, 143

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

165, 160, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 159, 143 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, 159, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 159, 143)  
}
```

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, 159, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 159, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 159, 143 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, 159, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 159, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 159, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 159, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 159, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 159, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 159, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 159, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
159, 143) }
```

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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