

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 160, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 160, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 160, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADA076
RGB	173, 160, 118
RGB Percent	68%, 63%, 46%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3725, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.32, 0.32
HSL	46°, 25%, 57%
HSV	46°, 32%, 68%
XYZ	33.0744, 35.3339, 22.2164
YIQ	159.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

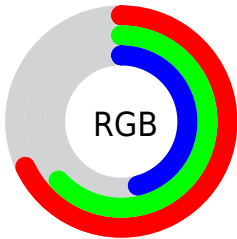
Format	Color
RYB	135, 173, 118
Decimal	11378806
CIELab	66.01, -1.80, 23.65
CIELCh	66, 23.718, 94.343
Yxy	35.3339, 0.3650, 0.3899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289568886 (0xFFADA076)
YUV	159.0990, -20.2618, 12.1912
Hunter-Lab	59.4423, -4.7045, 19.4501

Details

The RGB color **173, 160, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 131, 173**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 215, 170**, and **120, 109, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 156, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 164, 135**.

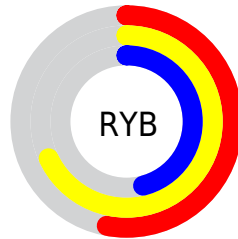
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (63%)

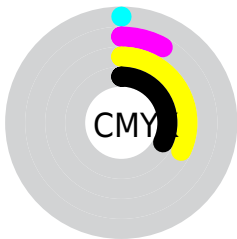
Blue (46%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (46%)

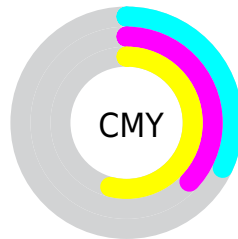


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 160, 118 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, 160, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 160, 118

255, 255, 255

 229, 215, 170


 255, 243, 198

 255, 255, 226

255, 255, 255

 173, 160, 118

 173, 156, 101

 173, 160, 118

 146, 134, 93

 120, 109, 69

 94, 84, 46

 70, 61, 25

 47, 40, 0

 23, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 160, 118

 173, 164, 135

■ 173, 152, 83

■ 173, 168, 153

■ 173, 148, 66

■ 173, 172, 170

■ 173, 144, 49

■ 173, 176, 187

■ 173, 140, 32

■ 173, 180, 205

■ 173, 135, 14

■ 173, 185, 222

■ 173, 132, 0

■ 173, 189, 239

■ 173, 193, 255

■ 173, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 153, 123



173, 160, 118



150, 166, 125

Triad

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



173, 160, 118



98, 171, 184



191, 148, 179

Complementary

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



173, 160, 118



118, 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.



168, 154, 196



173, 160, 118



111, 168, 198

Square

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



173, 160, 118



105, 172, 163



139, 161, 202



203, 145, 158

Rectangle

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



173, 160, 118



133, 170, 135



139, 161, 202



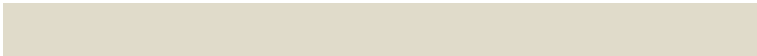
184, 149, 185

Sweetspot

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



173, 160, 118



224, 219, 202



173, 118, 132



112, 109, 99



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 160, 118



224, 204, 139



159, 173, 118



87, 85, 78



150, 115, 0



23, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 131, 173



139, 159, 224



132, 118, 173



78, 80, 87



0, 36, 150



0, 5, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 160, 118 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, 160, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

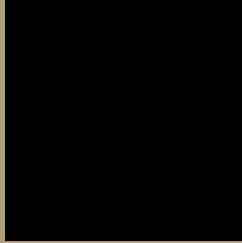
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 160, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 160, 118.

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, 160, 118

Protanopia

172, 160, 118

Deuteranopia

189, 154, 119



Tritanopia
179, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 160, 118

Protanomaly
172, 160, 118

Deuteranomaly
183, 156, 119

Tritanomaly
177, 156, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 160, 118

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
164, 159, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 160, 118 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, 160, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 160, 118)  
}
```

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, 160, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 160, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 160, 118 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

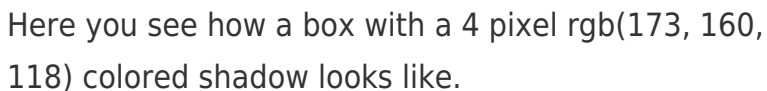
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(173, 160, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 160, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 160, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 160, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 160, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 160, 118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 160, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 160, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
160, 118) }
```

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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