

# Converting Colors

RGB(173, 161, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(173, 161, 154) contains.

<b>RGB(173, 161, 154)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(173, 161, 154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADA19A
RGB	173, 161, 154
RGB Percent	68%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3686, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.11, 0.32
HSL	22°, 10%, 64%
HSV	22°, 11%, 68%
XYZ	35.8112, 36.7071, 35.7696
YIQ	163.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

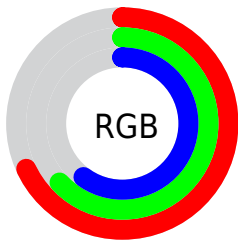
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">173, 165, 154</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11379098</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.06, 3.13, 5.20</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 6.068, 58.982</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.7071, 0.3307, 0.3390</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289569178 (0xFFADA19A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">163.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.5864, -0.5189, 7.4062</a>

# Details

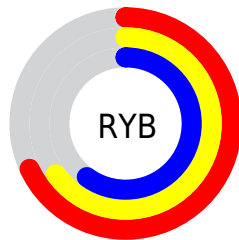
The RGB color **173, 161, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 166, 173**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 216, 208**, and **121, 110, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 150, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 172, 171**.

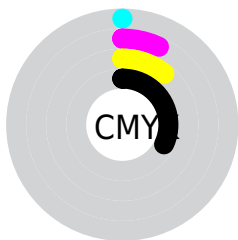
# Distribution



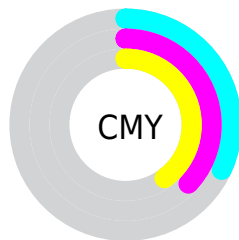
- Red (68%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 161, 154 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, 161, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 173, 161, 154


255, 255, 255

 228, 216, 208

 255, 244, 237

 173, 161, 154

 146, 135, 128

 121, 110, 103

 96, 85, 79

 72, 62, 56

 49, 40, 35


 29, 20, 13

 0, 0, 0

 173, 161, 154

 173, 150, 137

 173, 161, 154


 173, 172, 171

 173, 139, 119


 173, 183, 189

 173, 128, 102

 173, 194, 206

 173, 117, 85

 173, 205, 223

 173, 106, 67

 173, 216, 241

 173, 95, 50

 173, 227, 255

 173, 85, 33

 173, 237, 255

 173, 74, 16

 173, 248, 255

 173, 64, 0

 173, 255, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 160, 158



173, 161, 154



168, 163, 152

# Triad

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



173, 161, 154



151, 167, 163



164, 162, 173

# Complementary

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



173, 161, 154



154, 166, 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, 164, 174



173, 161, 154



150, 166, 168

# Square

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



173, 161, 154



156, 166, 157



152, 165, 172



170, 160, 169

# Rectangle

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



173, 161, 154



164, 164, 153



152, 165, 172



162, 162, 173



# Sweetspot

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



173, 161, 154



224, 220, 218



173, 154, 166



112, 109, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



173, 161, 154



224, 206, 195



173, 170, 154



87, 81, 78



150, 55, 0



23, 8, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



154, 166, 173



195, 214, 224



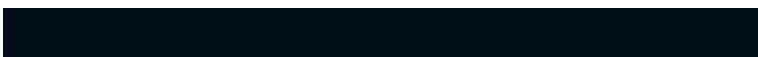
154, 157, 173



78, 84, 87



0, 95, 150



0, 14, 23



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 161, 154 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

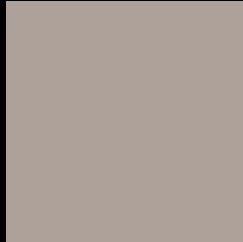
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

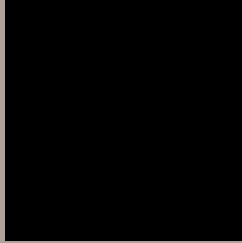
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

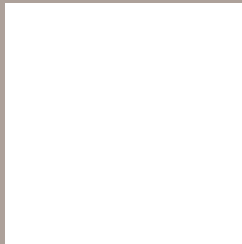
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 173, 161, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 161, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 161, 154.

# 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, 161, 154

**Protanopia**  
168, 163, 155

**Deuteranopia**  
182, 158, 155



**Tritanopia**  
175, 158, 171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173, 161, 154

## Protanomaly

170, 162, 155

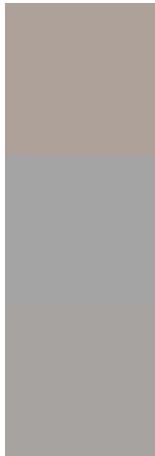
## Deuteranomaly

179, 159, 155

## Tritanomaly

174, 159, 165

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173, 161, 154

## Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

## Achromatomaly

167, 163, 160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 161, 154 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, 161, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 161, 154)  
}
```

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, 161, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 161, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 161, 154 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

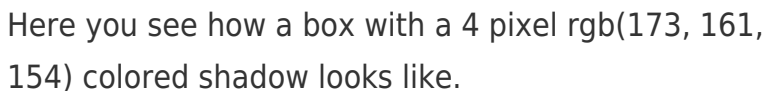
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(173, 161, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 161, 154) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 161, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 161, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 161, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 161, 154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 161, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 161, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
161, 154) }
```

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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