

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 163, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 163, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 163, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADA3BE
RGB	173, 163, 190
RGB Percent	68%, 64%, 75%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3608, 0.2549
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	262°, 17%, 69%
HSV	262°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	39.6250, 38.7963, 54.1152
YIQ	169.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

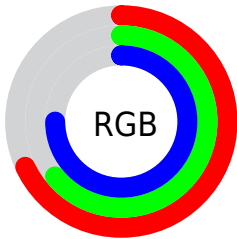
Format	Color
RYB	173, 163, 190
Decimal	11379646
CIELab	68.60, 8.85, -12.55
CIELCh	69, 15.360, 305.181
Yxy	38.7963, 0.2990, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289569726 (0xFFADA3BE)
YUV	169.0680, 10.3195, 3.4484
Hunter-Lab	62.2867, 4.5549, -7.9109

Details

The RGB color **173, 163, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 190, 163**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 218, 246**, and **121, 111, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 144, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 182, 190**.

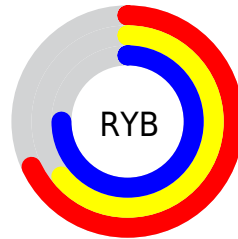
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (64%)

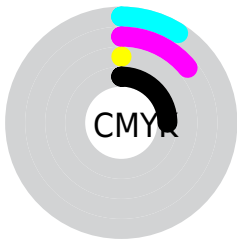
Blue (75%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (75%)

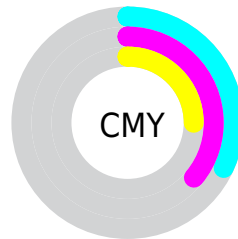


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 163, 190 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, 163, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 163, 190


255, 255, 255

 229, 218, 246

 255, 246, 255

 173, 163, 190

 146, 137, 163

 121, 111, 137

 96, 87, 111

 72, 64, 87

 49, 42, 63

 28, 21, 41

 0, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 173, 163, 190

 173, 163, 190

■ 161, 144, 190

■ 185, 182, 190

■ 149, 125, 190

■ 197, 201, 190

■ 137, 106, 190

■ 209, 220, 190

■ 125, 87, 190

■ 221, 239, 190

■ 113, 68, 190

■ 233, 255, 190

■ 101, 49, 190

■ 245, 255, 190

■ 89, 30, 190

■ 255, 255, 190

■ 77, 11, 190

■ 70, 0, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 168, 195



173, 163, 190



188, 159, 179

Triad

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



173, 163, 190



189, 163, 143



134, 176, 169

Complementary

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



173, 163, 190



180, 190, 163

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.



145, 174, 155



173, 163, 190



176, 167, 140

Square

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



173, 163, 190



196, 159, 152



160, 171, 144



131, 175, 183

Rectangle

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



173, 163, 190



194, 158, 170



160, 171, 144



137, 175, 164

Sweetspot

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



173, 163, 190



241, 237, 247



163, 180, 190



121, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



173, 163, 190



221, 205, 247



186, 163, 190



88, 85, 94



59, 0, 158



11, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 163, 180



247, 205, 232



167, 190, 163



94, 85, 91



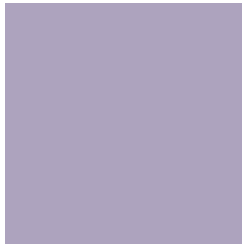
158, 0, 100



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 163, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

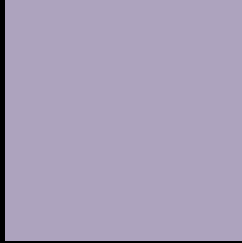
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

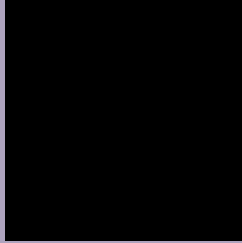
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 163, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 163, 190.

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, 163, 190

Protanopia
163, 166, 192

Deuteranopia
173, 163, 190



Tritanopia
171, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 163, 190

Protanomaly
167, 165, 191

Deuteranomaly
173, 163, 190

Tritanomaly
172, 164, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 163, 190

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
170, 167, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 163, 190 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, 163, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 163, 190)  
}
```

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, 163, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 163, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 163, 190 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, 163, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 163, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 163, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 163, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 163, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 163,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 163, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 163, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
163, 190) }
```

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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