

# Converting Colors

RGB(173, 164, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(173, 164, 159) contains.

<b>RGB(173, 164, 159)</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, 164, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADA49F
RGB	173, 164, 159
RGB Percent	68%, 64%, 62%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3569, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.08, 0.32
HSL	21°, 8%, 65%
HSV	21°, 8%, 68%
XYZ	36.7670, 37.9384, 38.1859
YIQ	166.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

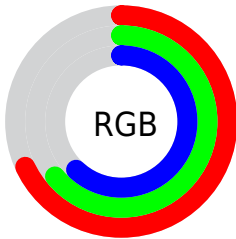
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	173, 167, 159
Decimal	11379871
CIELab	67.98, 2.35, 3.74
CIELCh	68, 4.422, 57.854
Yxy	37.9384, 0.3257, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289569951 (0xFFADA49F)
YUV	166.1210, -3.5107, 6.0329
Hunter-Lab	61.5941, -1.2387, 6.3585

# Details

The RGB color **173, 164, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 168, 173**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 219, 214**, and **121, 112, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 153, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 175, 176**.

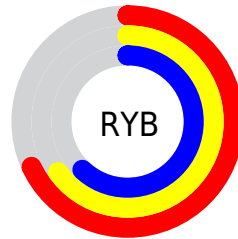
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (64%)

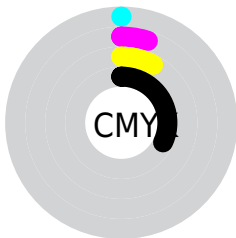
Blue (62%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

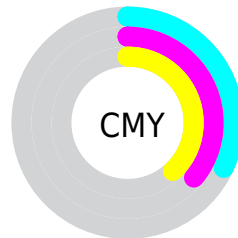


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 164, 159 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, 164, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 173, 164, 159

255, 255, 255

 228, 219, 214

 255, 247, 242

 173, 164, 159

 146, 138, 133

 121, 112, 108


 96, 88, 83

 72, 65, 60


 50, 43, 39

 29, 22, 18

 0, 0, 0

 173, 164, 159

 173, 153, 142

 173, 164, 159


 173, 175, 176

 173, 142, 124


 173, 186, 194

 173, 131, 107

 173, 197, 211

 173, 120, 90

 173, 208, 228

 173, 108, 73

 173, 220, 246

 173, 97, 55

 173, 231, 255

 173, 86, 38

 173, 242, 255

 173, 75, 21

 173, 253, 255

 173, 64, 3

 173, 255, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 163, 162



173, 164, 159



169, 165, 158

# Triad

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



173, 164, 159



157, 168, 165



166, 165, 173

# Complementary

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



173, 164, 159



159, 168, 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.



161, 166, 173



173, 164, 159



156, 168, 169

# Square

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



173, 164, 159



160, 168, 161



158, 167, 172



171, 164, 170

# Rectangle

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



173, 164, 159



166, 166, 158



158, 167, 172



165, 165, 173



# Sweetspot

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



173, 164, 159



224, 222, 220



173, 159, 168



112, 111, 110



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



173, 164, 159



224, 210, 202



173, 171, 159



87, 81, 78



150, 54, 0



23, 8, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 168, 173



202, 216, 224



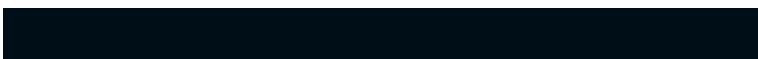
159, 161, 173



78, 84, 87



0, 97, 150



0, 15, 23



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 164, 159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

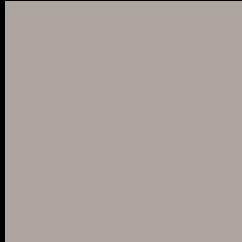
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

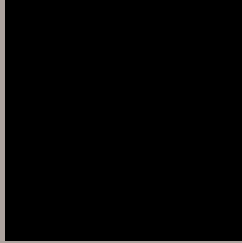
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 173, 164, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 164, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 164, 159.

# 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, 164, 159

**Protanopia**  
170, 165, 160

**Deuteranopia**  
184, 160, 160



**Tritanopia**  
175, 162, 174

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173, 164, 159

## Protanomaly

171, 165, 160

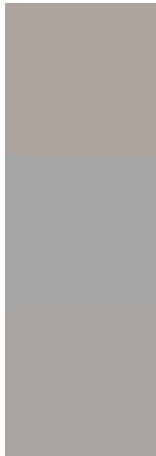
## Deuteranomaly

180, 161, 160

## Tritanomaly

174, 163, 169

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173, 164, 159

## Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

## Achromatomaly

169, 165, 163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 164, 159 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, 164, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 164, 159)  
}
```

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, 164, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 164, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 164, 159 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, 164, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 164, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 164, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 164, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 164, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 164,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 164, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 164, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
164, 159) }
```

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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