

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 174, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 174, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 174, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADAE74
RGB	173, 174, 116
RGB Percent	68%, 68%, 45%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3176, 0.5451
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.33, 0.32
HSL	61°, 26%, 57%
HSV	61°, 33%, 68%
XYZ	35.5220, 40.4173, 22.4521
YIQ	167.0890, 18.0220, -18.2500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

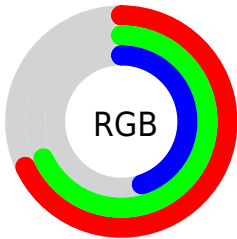
Format	Color
RYB	116, 174, 117
Decimal	11382388
CIELab	69.77, -9.52, 29.71
CIELCh	70, 31.203, 107.773
Yxy	40.4173, 0.3610, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289572468 (0xFFADAE74)
YUV	167.0890, -25.1869, 5.1839
Hunter-Lab	63.5746, -11.5195, 23.5633

Details

The RGB color **173, 174, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **117, 116, 174**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 229, 169**, and **120, 122, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 174, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 174, 133**.

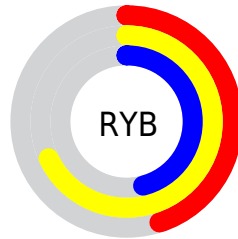
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (68%)

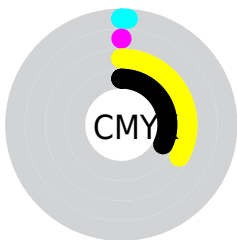
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (46%)

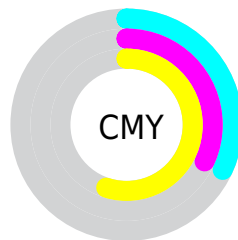


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 174, 116 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, 174, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 174, 116

255, 255, 255

 229, 229, 169

 255, 255, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 173, 174, 116


 173, 174, 99

 173, 174, 116

 146, 147, 91

 120, 122, 67

 94, 97, 44


 70, 73, 21

 47, 51, 0

 24, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 174, 116

 173, 174, 133

 172, 174, 81

 174, 174, 151

 172, 174, 64


 174, 174, 168

 172, 174, 46


 174, 174, 186

 172, 174, 29

 175, 174, 203

 171, 174, 12

 175, 174, 220

 171, 174, 0

 175, 174, 238

 175, 174, 255

 176, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 165, 115



173, 174, 116



141, 181, 132

Triad

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



173, 174, 116



82, 183, 211



219, 150, 183

Complementary

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



173, 174, 116



117, 116, 174

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.



195, 157, 209



173, 174, 116



115, 177, 225

Square

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



173, 174, 116



81, 186, 187



158, 167, 224



227, 150, 155

Rectangle

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



173, 174, 116



119, 184, 148



158, 167, 224



213, 152, 192

Sweetspot

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



173, 174, 116



227, 227, 204



174, 117, 116



115, 115, 101



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



173, 174, 116



225, 227, 136



144, 174, 116



87, 87, 78



148, 150, 0



23, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 116, 174



138, 136, 227



146, 116, 174



78, 78, 87



3, 0, 150



0, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 174, 116 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, 174, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

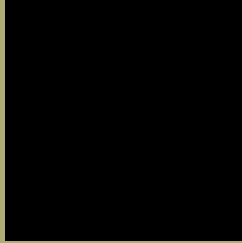
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

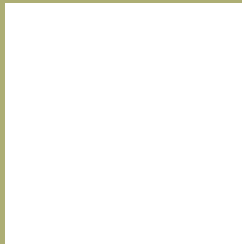
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 174, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 174, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 174, 116.

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, 174, 116

Protanopia
185, 170, 114

Deuteranopia
203, 163, 118



Tritanopia
181, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 174, 116

Protanomaly

181, 171, 115

Deuteranomaly

192, 167, 117

Tritanomaly

178, 169, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 174, 116

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

169, 170, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 174, 116 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, 174, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 174, 116)  
}
```

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, 174, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 174, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 174, 116 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, 174, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 174, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 174, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 174, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 174, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 174,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 174, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 174, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
174, 116) }
```

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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