

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 188, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 188, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 188, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADBC80
RGB	173, 188, 128
RGB Percent	68%, 74%, 50%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2627, 0.4980
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.32, 0.26
HSL	75°, 31%, 62%
HSV	75°, 32%, 74%
XYZ	39.1131, 46.4092, 27.3185
YIQ	176.6750, 10.3200, -21.8400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

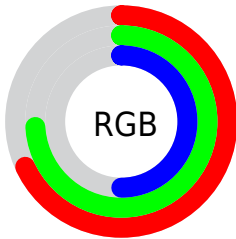
Format	Color
R _{YB}	128, 188, 143
Decimal	11385984
CIE Lab	73.81, -15.21, 28.70
CIE LCh	74, 32.483, 117.918
Yxy	46.4092, 0.3466, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289576064 (0xFFADBC80)
YUV	176.6750, -23.9968, -3.2230
Hunter-Lab	68.1243, -16.7330, 23.9112

Details

The RGB color **173, 188, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 128, 188**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 244, 181**, and **120, 135, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 188, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 188, 147**.

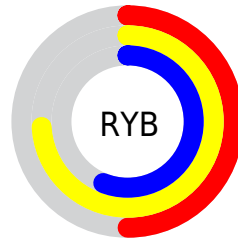
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (74%)

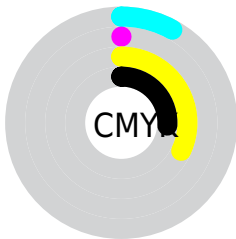
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (56%)

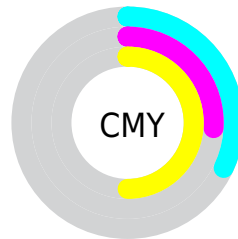


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 188, 128 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, 188, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 188, 128

255, 255, 255

 229, 244, 181


 255, 255, 209

 255, 255, 237

 173, 188, 128

 146, 161, 103

 120, 135, 78

 94, 109, 54

 70, 85, 32

 46, 62, 8

 25, 40, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 188, 128


 173, 188, 128

 168, 188, 109

 178, 188, 147


 164, 188, 90


 182, 188, 166

 159, 188, 72


 187, 188, 184


 154, 188, 53

 192, 188, 203

 150, 188, 34


 197, 188, 222

 145, 188, 15

 201, 188, 241

 141, 188, 0

 206, 188, 255

 211, 188, 255

 215, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 179, 122



173, 188, 128



138, 195, 149

Triad

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



173, 188, 128



98, 193, 231



237, 159, 185

Complementary

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



173, 188, 128



143, 128, 188

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.



217, 165, 213



173, 188, 128



139, 185, 240

Square

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



173, 188, 128



83, 197, 208



183, 174, 234



240, 161, 155

Rectangle

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



173, 188, 128



115, 197, 168



183, 174, 234



233, 160, 195

Sweetspot

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



173, 188, 128



239, 245, 220



188, 143, 128



119, 122, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



173, 188, 128



222, 245, 152



143, 188, 128



92, 94, 85



119, 158, 0



23, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 128, 188



175, 152, 245



173, 128, 188



87, 85, 94



40, 0, 158



8, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 188, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

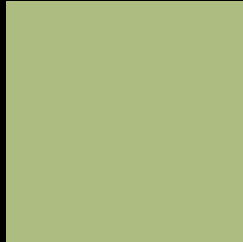
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

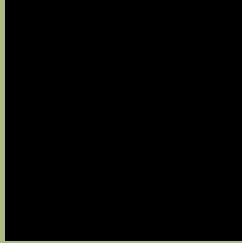
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 188, 128.

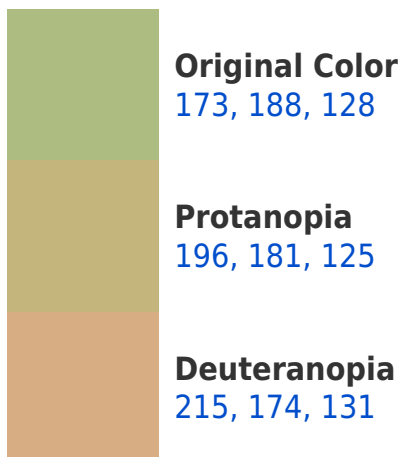



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 188, 128.

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





Tritanopia
182, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 188, 128

Protanomaly
188, 184, 126

Deuteranomaly
200, 179, 130

Tritanomaly
179, 183, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 188, 128

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
176, 181, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 188, 128 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, 188, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 188, 128)  
}
```

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, 188, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 188, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 188, 128 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, 188, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 188, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 188, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 188, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 188, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 188,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 188, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 188, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
188, 128) }
```

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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