

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 203, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 203, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 203, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADCB9C
RGB	173, 203, 156
RGB Percent	68%, 80%, 61%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2039, 0.3882
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.23, 0.20
HSL	98°, 31%, 70%
HSV	98°, 23%, 80%
XYZ	44.5903, 53.9964, 39.5247
YIQ	188.6720, -2.7930, -20.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

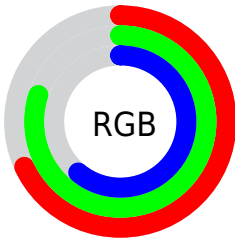
Format	Color
RYB	156, 203, 186
Decimal	11389852
CIELab	78.46, -18.64, 20.19
CIELCh	78, 27.481, 132.715
Yxy	53.9964, 0.3229, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289579932 (0xFFADCB9C)
YUV	188.6720, -16.1073, -13.7443
Hunter-Lab	73.4822, -20.2771, 19.5466

Details

The RGB color **173, 203, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 156, 203**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 211**, and **120, 149, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 203, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 203, 176**.

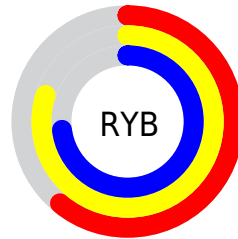
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (80%)

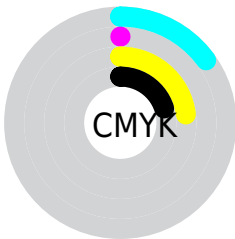
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (73%)

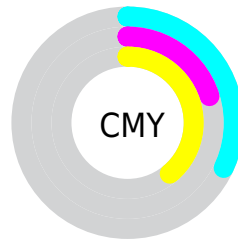


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 203, 156 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, 203, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 203, 156


255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 211


 255, 255, 239

 173, 203, 156

 146, 176, 130

 120, 149, 105

 95, 123, 80

 71, 98, 57

 47, 74, 35

 25, 51, 13

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 203, 156


 173, 203, 156

 160, 203, 136


 186, 203, 176

 147, 203, 115


 199, 203, 197

 134, 203, 95

 212, 203, 217


 121, 203, 75

 225, 203, 237

 108, 203, 55


 238, 203, 255

 95, 203, 34

 251, 203, 255

 82, 203, 14

 255, 203, 255

 73, 203, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 196, 144



173, 203, 156



144, 207, 178

Triad

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



173, 203, 156



143, 201, 242



246, 176, 184

Complementary

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



173, 203, 156



186, 156, 203

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.



236, 177, 210



173, 203, 156



178, 193, 244

Square

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



173, 203, 156



121, 206, 228



212, 184, 232



242, 180, 161

Rectangle

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



173, 203, 156



129, 209, 196



212, 184, 232



244, 176, 193

Sweetspot

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



173, 203, 156



244, 255, 237



203, 186, 156



121, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



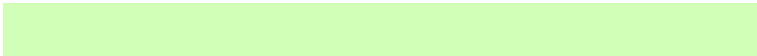
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 203, 156



209, 255, 184



156, 203, 162



95, 102, 92



60, 166, 0



14, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 156, 203



229, 184, 255



203, 156, 197



98, 92, 102



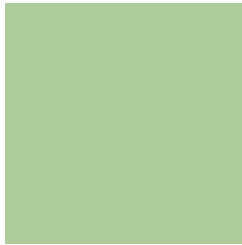
106, 0, 166



24, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 203, 156 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, 203, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

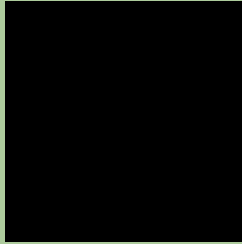
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 203, 156.

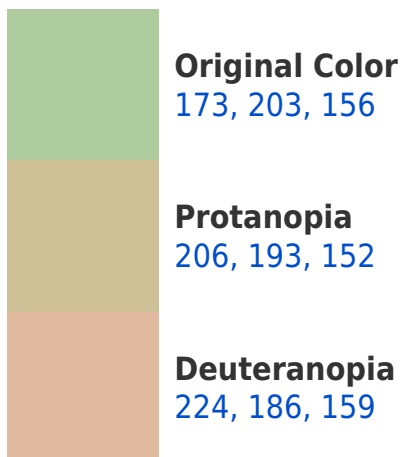


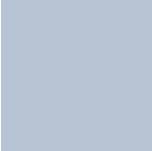
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 203, 156.

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](#).

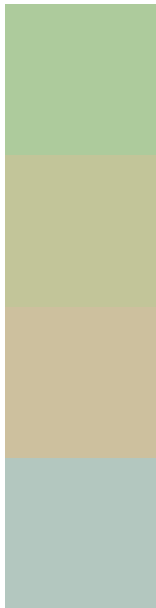
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
182, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 203, 156

Protanomaly
194, 197, 153

Deuteranomaly
205, 192, 158

Tritanomaly
179, 199, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 203, 156

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
183, 194, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 203, 156 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, 203, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 203, 156)  
}
```

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, 203, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 203, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 203, 156 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, 203, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 203, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 203, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 203, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 203, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 203,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 203, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 203, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
203, 156) }
```

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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