

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 208, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 208, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 208, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD0B0
RGB	173, 208, 176
RGB Percent	68%, 82%, 69%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1843, 0.3098
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.15, 0.18
HSL	125°, 27%, 75%
HSV	125°, 17%, 82%
XYZ	47.6259, 57.1306, 49.5914
YIQ	193.8870, -10.5880, -17.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

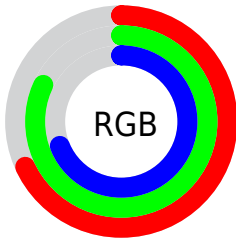
Format	Color
RYB	173, 205, 208
Decimal	11391152
CIELab	80.25, -17.75, 12.07
CIElCh	80, 21.466, 145.772
Yxy	57.1306, 0.3086, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289581232 (0xFFADD0B0)
YUV	193.8870, -8.8183, -18.3179
Hunter-Lab	75.5848, -19.8006, 14.0090

Details

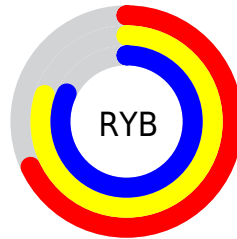
The RGB color **173, 208, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 173, 205**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 232**, and **120, 154, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 208, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 208, 195**.

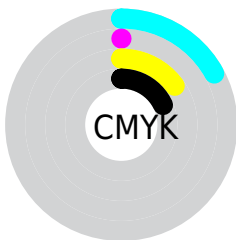
Distribution



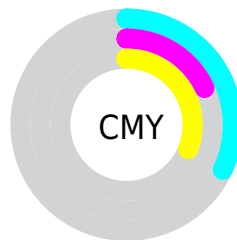
- Red (68%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 208, 176 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, 208, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173, 208, 176

255, 255, 255

■ 229, 255, 232

■ 173, 208, 176

■ 146, 180, 149

■ 120, 154, 123

■ 95, 127, 99

■ 71, 102, 75

■ 48, 78, 52

■ 25, 55, 31

■ 4, 34, 7

■ 0, 2, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 173, 208, 176

 173, 208, 176

 152, 208, 157

 194, 208, 195

 131, 208, 138

 215, 208, 214

 111, 208, 119

 235, 208, 233

 90, 208, 100

 255, 208, 252

 69, 208, 81

 255, 208, 255

 48, 208, 62

 27, 208, 43

 7, 208, 24

 0, 208, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 203, 163



173, 208, 176



154, 210, 195

Triad

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



173, 208, 176



172, 202, 239



241, 186, 183

Complementary

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



173, 208, 176



208, 173, 205

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.



237, 185, 203



173, 208, 176



199, 195, 235

Square

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



173, 208, 176



151, 207, 231



223, 189, 222



233, 190, 167

Rectangle

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



173, 208, 176



146, 211, 209



223, 189, 222



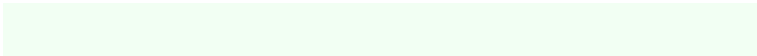
241, 185, 189

Sweetspot

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



173, 208, 176



242, 255, 243



205, 208, 173



120, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



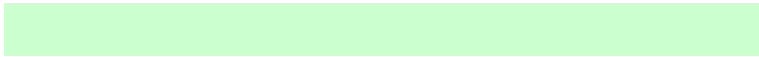
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 208, 176



204, 255, 208



173, 208, 193



94, 105, 95



0, 168, 14



0, 41, 3

Inverse Universe

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



208, 173, 205



255, 204, 251



208, 173, 188



105, 94, 104



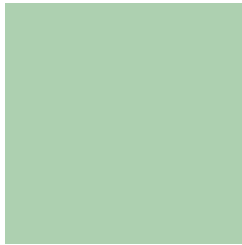
168, 0, 154



41, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 208, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

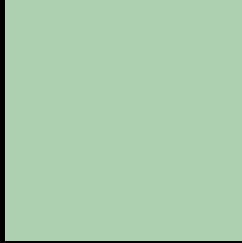
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

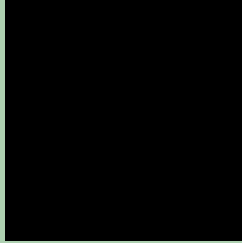
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 208, 176.

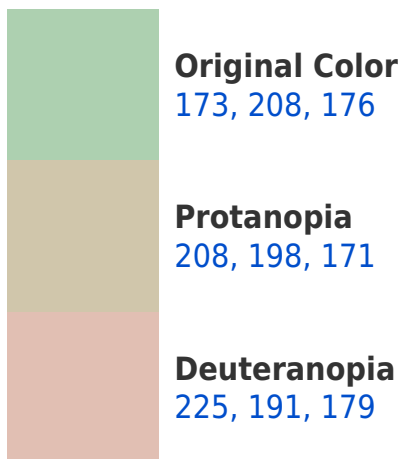


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 208, 176.

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](#).

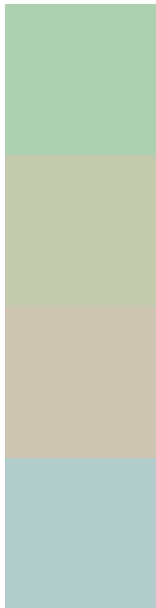
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
180, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 208, 176

Protanomaly
195, 202, 173

Deuteranomaly
206, 197, 178

Tritanomaly
177, 204, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 208, 176

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
186, 199, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 208, 176 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, 208, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 208, 176)  
}
```

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, 208, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 208, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 208, 176 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, 208, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 208, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 208, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 208, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 208, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 208,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 208, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 208, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
208, 176) }
```

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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