

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 210, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 210, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 210, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD2A0
RGB	173, 210, 160
RGB Percent	68%, 82%, 63%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1765, 0.3725
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.24, 0.18
HSL	104°, 36%, 73%
HSV	104°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	46.6253, 57.5155, 41.9019
YIQ	193.2370, -6.0020, -23.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

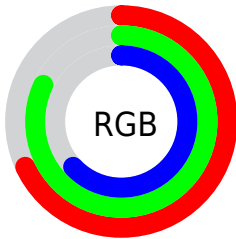
Format	Color
RYB	160, 210, 197
Decimal	11391648
CIELab	80.47, -21.48, 20.85
CIElCh	80, 29.935, 135.851
Yxy	57.5155, 0.3193, 0.3938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289581728 (0xFFADD2A0)
YUV	193.2370, -16.3858, -17.7478
Hunter-Lab	75.8390, -22.9775, 20.3289

Details

The RGB color **173, 210, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 160, 210**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 215**, and **120, 155, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 210, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 210, 181**.

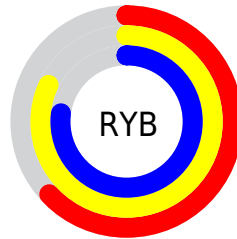
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (82%)

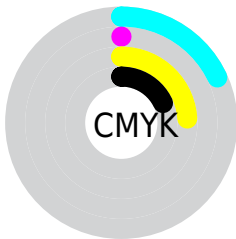
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (77%)

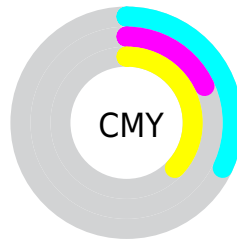


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 210, 160 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, 210, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 210, 160


255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 215


 255, 255, 243

 173, 210, 160


 146, 182, 134


 120, 155, 108

 95, 129, 84

 70, 104, 60

 47, 80, 38

 23, 57, 17

 1, 35, 0

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 210, 160

 173, 210, 160

 157, 210, 139


 189, 210, 181

 142, 210, 118

 204, 210, 202

 126, 210, 97

 220, 210, 223

 111, 210, 76

 235, 210, 244


 95, 210, 55

 251, 210, 255

 80, 210, 34

 255, 210, 255

 64, 210, 13

 55, 210, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 203, 146



173, 210, 160



142, 214, 185

Triad

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



173, 210, 160



146, 206, 253



255, 180, 186

Complementary

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



173, 210, 160



197, 160, 210

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.



247, 181, 214



173, 210, 160



186, 197, 253

Square

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



173, 210, 160



119, 213, 239



222, 187, 239



251, 185, 161

Rectangle

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



173, 210, 160



125, 215, 204



222, 187, 239



255, 179, 195

Sweetspot

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



173, 210, 160



242, 255, 237



210, 197, 160



120, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



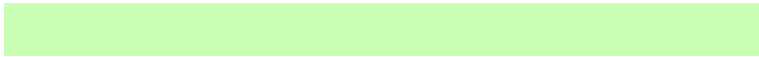
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 210, 160



200, 255, 181



160, 210, 172



97, 105, 94



44, 168, 0



11, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



197, 160, 210



236, 181, 255



210, 160, 198



102, 94, 105



125, 0, 168



30, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 210, 160 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, 210, 160 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, 210, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 210, 160.

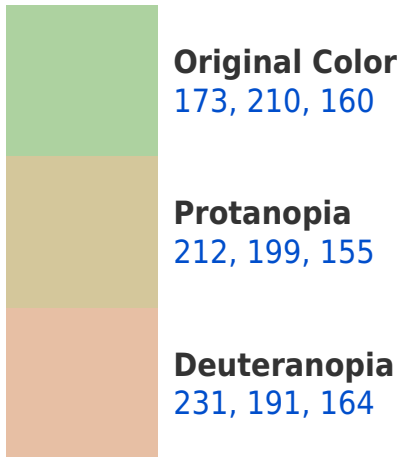


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 210, 160.

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](#).

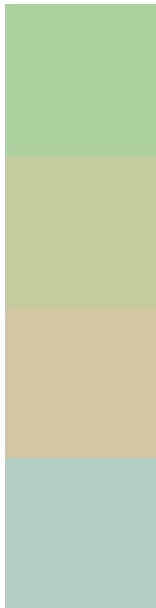
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
182, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 210, 160

Protanomaly
198, 203, 157

Deuteranomaly
210, 198, 163

Tritanomaly
179, 205, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 210, 160

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
186, 199, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 210, 160 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, 210, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 210, 160)  
}
```

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, 210, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 210, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 210, 160 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, 210, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 210, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 210, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 210, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 210, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 210,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 210, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 210, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
210, 160) }
```

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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