

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 211, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 211, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 211, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD3C1
RGB	173, 211, 193
RGB Percent	68%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1725, 0.2431
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	152°, 30%, 75%
HSV	152°, 18%, 83%
XYZ	50.1535, 59.3230, 59.2592
YIQ	197.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

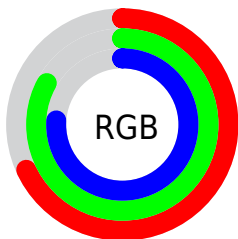
Format	Color
RYB	173, 198, 211
Decimal	11391937
CIELab	81.47, -16.08, 4.76
CIELCh	81, 16.774, 163.518
Yxy	59.3230, 0.2972, 0.3516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289582017 (0xFFADD3C1)
YUV	197.5860, -2.2609, -21.5619
Hunter-Lab	77.0214, -18.5550, 8.2981

Details

The RGB color **173, 211, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 173, 191**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 249**, and **120, 156, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 211, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 211, 203**.

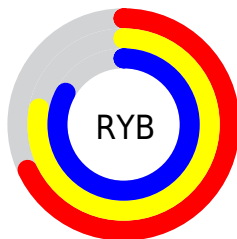
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (83%)

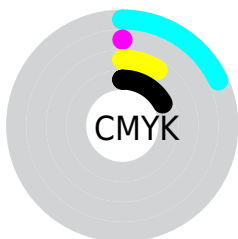
Blue (76%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (83%)

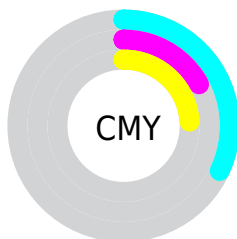


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 211, 193 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, 211, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 211, 193


255, 255, 255


 229, 255, 249

 173, 211, 193

 146, 183, 166

 120, 156, 140

 95, 130, 114

 71, 105, 90

 47, 81, 66

 25, 58, 44

 2, 36, 24

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 211, 193

 173, 211, 193

 152, 211, 183

 194, 211, 203

 131, 211, 173

 215, 211, 213

 110, 211, 163

 236, 211, 223

 89, 211, 153

 255, 211, 233

 68, 211, 143

 255, 211, 243

 46, 211, 133

 255, 211, 253

 25, 211, 123

 255, 211, 255

 4, 211, 113

 0, 211, 111

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 208, 179



173, 211, 193



163, 212, 209

Triad

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



173, 211, 193



194, 201, 233



233, 194, 181

Complementary

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



173, 211, 193



211, 173, 191

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, 192, 196



173, 211, 193



214, 196, 225

Square

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



173, 211, 193



175, 206, 232



229, 193, 212



223, 198, 173

Rectangle

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



173, 211, 193



162, 211, 219



229, 193, 212



235, 193, 186

Sweetspot

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



173, 211, 193



242, 255, 249



191, 211, 173



120, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



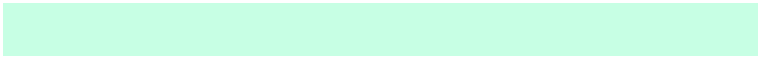
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 211, 193



199, 255, 228



173, 210, 211



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 89



0, 41, 21

Inverse Universe

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



211, 173, 191



255, 199, 225



211, 174, 173



105, 94, 99



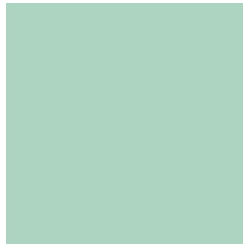
168, 0, 80



41, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 211, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

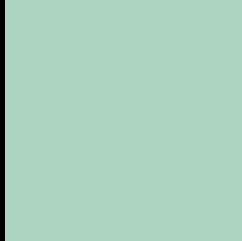
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

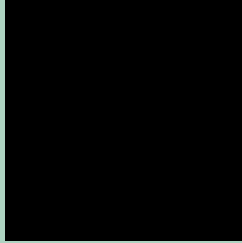
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

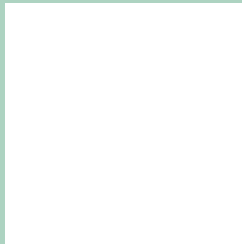
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 211, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 211, 193.

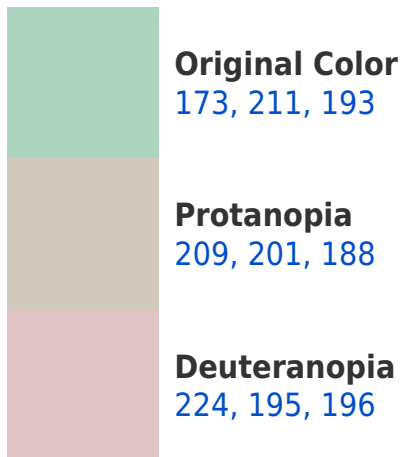


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 211, 193.

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
178, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 211, 193

Protanomaly

196, 205, 190

Deuteranomaly

205, 201, 195

Tritanomaly

176, 208, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 211, 193

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

189, 203, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 211, 193 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, 211, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 211, 193)  
}
```

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, 211, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 211, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 211, 193 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, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 211, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 211, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 211, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 211, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 211,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 211, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
211, 193) }
```

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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