

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 213, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 213, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 213, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD5AA
RGB	173, 213, 170
RGB Percent	68%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1647, 0.3333
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.20, 0.16
HSL	116°, 34%, 75%
HSV	116°, 20%, 84%
XYZ	48.2835, 59.3750, 46.9459
YIQ	196.1380, -10.0370, -21.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

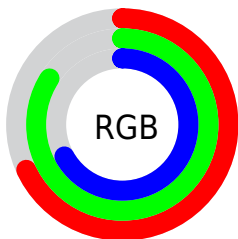
Format	Color
RYB	170, 213, 210
Decimal	11392426
CIELab	81.50, -21.29, 17.01
CIELCh	81, 27.250, 141.385
Yxy	59.3750, 0.3123, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289582506 (0xFFADD5AA)
YUV	196.1380, -12.8860, -20.2920
Hunter-Lab	77.0552, -22.9967, 17.8162

Details

The RGB color **173, 213, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 170, 213**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 225**, and **120, 158, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 213, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 213, 191**.

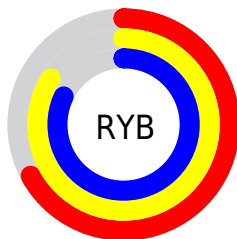
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (84%)

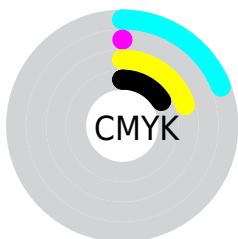
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (82%)

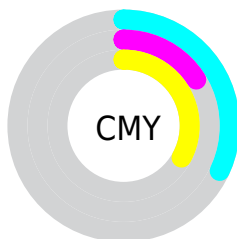


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 213, 170 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, 213, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 213, 170


255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 225


255, 255, 254

 173, 213, 170


 146, 185, 143


 120, 158, 118

 95, 132, 93

 70, 107, 69

 47, 82, 47

 23, 59, 25

 3, 37, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 173, 213, 170

 173, 213, 170

 153, 213, 149

 193, 213, 191

 133, 213, 127

 213, 213, 213

 114, 213, 106

 232, 213, 234

 94, 213, 85

 252, 213, 255

 74, 213, 63

 255, 213, 255

 54, 213, 42

 34, 213, 21

 15, 213, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 207, 155



173, 213, 170



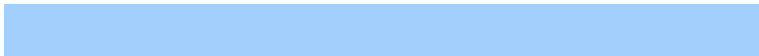
146, 217, 194

Triad

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



173, 213, 170



162, 207, 252



255, 185, 185

Complementary

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



173, 213, 170



210, 170, 213

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.



249, 185, 211



173, 213, 170



197, 199, 250

Square

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



173, 213, 170



135, 214, 242



228, 190, 235



247, 190, 164

Rectangle

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



173, 213, 170



133, 217, 212



228, 190, 235



254, 184, 194

Sweetspot

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



173, 213, 170



241, 255, 240



213, 209, 170



119, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



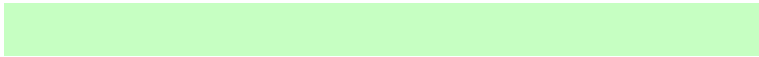
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 213, 170



198, 255, 194



170, 213, 188



97, 107, 96



12, 171, 0



3, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 170, 213



251, 194, 255



213, 170, 195



106, 96, 107



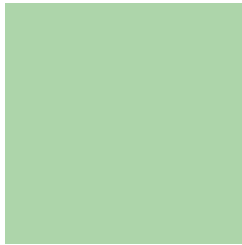
159, 0, 171



40, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 213, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

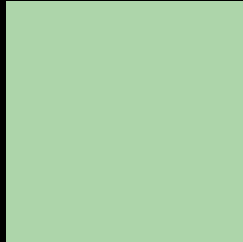
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 170 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

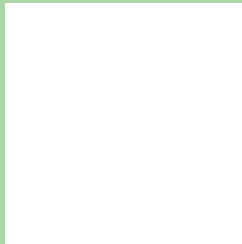
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 213, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 213, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 213, 170.

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



Original Color
173, 213, 170

Protanopia
214, 202, 164

Deuteranopia
232, 194, 174



Tritanopia
182, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 213, 170

Protanomaly
199, 206, 166

Deuteranomaly
211, 201, 173

Tritanomaly
179, 209, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 213, 170

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
188, 202, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 213, 170 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, 213, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 213, 170)  
}
```

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, 213, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 213, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 213, 170 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, 213, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 213, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 213, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 213, 170); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 213, 170); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 213, 170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 213, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 213, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
213, 170) }
```

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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