

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 228, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 228, 182) contains.

RGB(173, 228, 182)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(173, 228, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADE4B6
RGB	173, 228, 182
RGB Percent	68%, 89%, 71%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1059, 0.2863
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.20, 0.11
HSL	130°, 50%, 79%
HSV	130°, 24%, 89%
XYZ	53.4205, 67.7484, 54.5172
YIQ	206.3110, -18.0140, -25.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

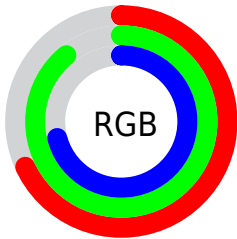
Format	Color
RYB	173, 220, 228
Decimal	11396278
CIELab	85.88, -26.51, 16.84
CIElCh	86, 31.409, 147.572
Yxy	67.7484, 0.3041, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289586358 (0xFFADE4B6)
YUV	206.3110, -11.9853, -29.2137
Hunter-Lab	82.3094, -28.1914, 18.3462

Details

The RGB color **173, 228, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 173, 219**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 238**, and **119, 172, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 228, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 228, 201**.

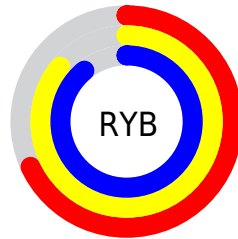
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (89%)

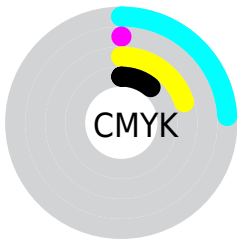
Blue (71%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (89%)

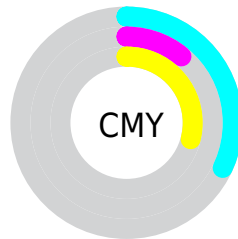


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 228, 182 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, 228, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 228, 182


255, 255, 255

 229, 255, 238

 173, 228, 182


 146, 200, 155

 119, 172, 129

 94, 146, 104

 69, 120, 80

 44, 95, 56

 18, 71, 34

 0, 48, 13

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 173, 228, 182

■ 173, 228, 182

■ 150, 228, 163

■ 196, 228, 201

■ 127, 228, 144

■ 219, 228, 220

■ 105, 228, 125

■ 241, 228, 239

■ 82, 228, 106

■ 255, 228, 255

■ 59, 228, 87

■ 36, 228, 68

■ 13, 228, 49

■ 0, 228, 37

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 221, 161



173, 228, 182



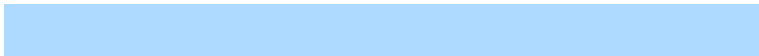
142, 231, 211

Triad

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



173, 228, 182



174, 218, 255



255, 195, 189

Complementary

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



173, 228, 182



228, 173, 219

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.



255, 193, 218



173, 228, 182



216, 208, 255

Square

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



173, 228, 182



138, 226, 255



251, 198, 247



255, 202, 166

Rectangle

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



173, 228, 182



128, 231, 232



251, 198, 247



255, 193, 198

Sweetspot

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



173, 228, 182



237, 255, 240



220, 228, 173



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



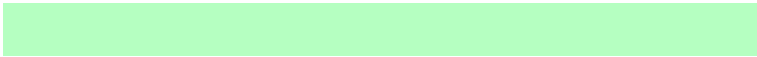
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 228, 182



181, 255, 193



173, 228, 209



103, 115, 105



0, 179, 29



0, 51, 8

Inverse Universe

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



228, 173, 219



255, 181, 243



228, 173, 192



115, 103, 113



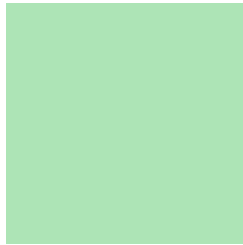
179, 0, 149



51, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 228, 182 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, 228, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

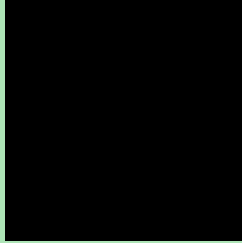
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

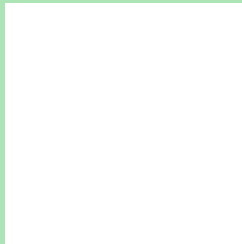
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 173, 228, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 228, 182.

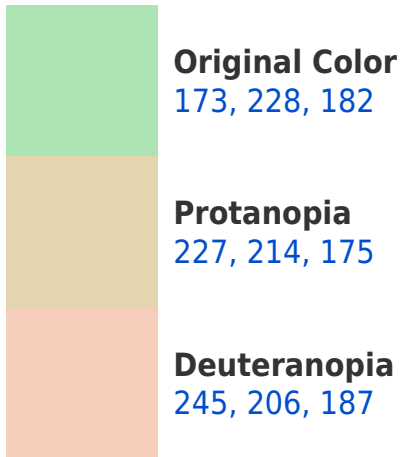


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 228, 182.

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





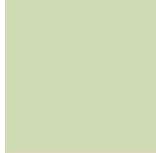
Tritanopia
183, 220, 238

Trichromacy



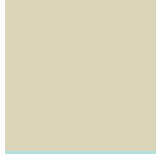
Original Color

173, 228, 182



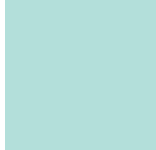
Protanomaly

207, 219, 178



Deuteranomaly

219, 214, 185



Tritanomaly

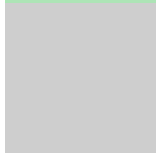
179, 223, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 228, 182



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

194, 214, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 228, 182 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, 228, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 228, 182)  
}
```

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, 228, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 228, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 228, 182 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, 228, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 228, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 228, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 228, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 228, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 228,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 228, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 228, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
228, 182) }
```

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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