

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 156, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 156, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 156, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE9CA0
RGB	174, 156, 160
RGB Percent	68%, 61%, 63%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3882, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.08, 0.32
HSL	347°, 10%, 65%
HSV	347°, 10%, 68%
XYZ	35.6892, 35.3137, 38.1929
YIQ	161.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

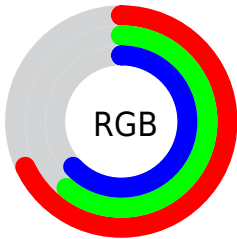
Format	Color
RYB	174, 156, 160
Decimal	11443360
CIELab	65.99, 7.30, 0.32
CIELCh	66, 7.312, 2.481
Yxy	35.3137, 0.3268, 0.3234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289633440 (0xFFAE9CA0)
YUV	161.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661
Hunter-Lab	59.4253, 3.2079, 3.4918

Details

The RGB color **174, 156, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 174, 170**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 210, 215**, and **122, 105, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 139, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 173, 174**.

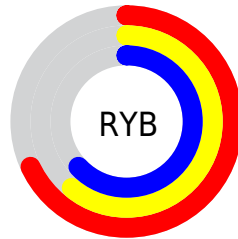
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (61%)

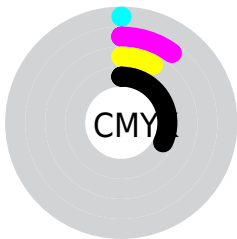
Blue (63%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (63%)

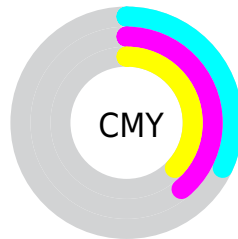


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 156, 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 174, 156, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 174, 156, 160


255, 255, 255

 230, 210, 215

 255, 239, 243

 174, 156, 160

 147, 130, 134

 122, 105, 109


 97, 81, 84

 73, 58, 61


 50, 36, 39

 29, 15, 19

 0, 0, 0

 174, 156, 160

 174, 139, 146

 174, 156, 160

 174, 173, 174

■ 174, 121, 133

■ 174, 191, 187

■ 174, 104, 119

■ 174, 208, 201

■ 174, 86, 106

■ 174, 226, 214

■ 174, 69, 92

■ 174, 243, 228

■ 174, 52, 79

■ 174, 255, 241

■ 174, 34, 65

■ 174, 255, 255

■ 174, 17, 52

■ 174, 255, 255

■ 174, 0, 39

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 157, 167



174, 156, 160



175, 156, 154

Triad

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



174, 156, 160



158, 162, 149



148, 163, 172

Complementary

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



174, 156, 160



156, 174, 170

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.



144, 164, 167



174, 156, 160



151, 164, 154

Square

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



174, 156, 160



165, 160, 147



146, 164, 161



154, 161, 173

Rectangle

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



174, 156, 160



173, 157, 150



146, 164, 161



146, 163, 170

Sweetspot

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



174, 156, 160



227, 220, 222



170, 156, 174



115, 110, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



174, 156, 160



227, 200, 206



174, 161, 156



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 33



23, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



174, 156, 160



227, 200, 206



156, 169, 174



87, 78, 80



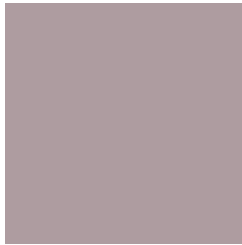
150, 0, 33



23, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 156, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

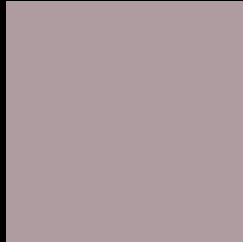
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174, 156, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

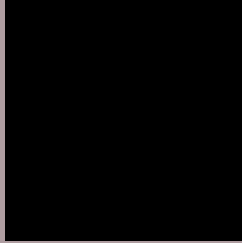
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 174, 156, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 156, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 156, 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



Original Color
174, 156, 160

Protanopia
163, 160, 162

Deuteranopia
176, 155, 160



Tritanopia
175, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 156, 160

Protanomaly

167, 159, 161

Deuteranomaly

175, 155, 160

Tritanomaly

175, 155, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 156, 160

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

166, 160, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 156, 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(174, 156, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 156, 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(174, 156, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 156, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 156, 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(174, 156, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 156, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 156, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 156, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 156, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 156,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 156, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 156, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
156, 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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