

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 157, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 157, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 157, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE9D9D
RGB	174, 157, 157
RGB Percent	68%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.32
HSL	0°, 9%, 65%
HSV	0°, 10%, 68%
XYZ	35.5983, 35.5469, 36.8833
YIQ	162.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

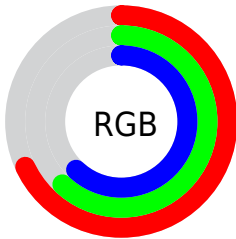
Format	Color
RYB	174, 157, 157
Decimal	11443613
CIELab	66.17, 6.22, 2.26
CIElCh	66, 6.619, 19.946
Yxy	35.5469, 0.3295, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289633693 (0xFFAE9D9D)
YUV	162.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512
Hunter-Lab	59.6212, 2.2406, 5.0565

Details

The RGB color **174, 157, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 174, 174**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 212, 212**, and **122, 106, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 140, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 174, 174**.

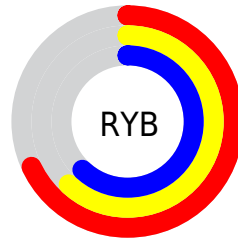
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (62%)

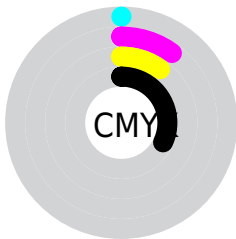
Blue (62%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

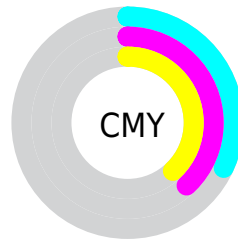


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 157, 157 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, 157, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 174, 157, 157


255, 255, 255

 230, 212, 212

 255, 240, 240

 174, 157, 157

 147, 131, 131

 122, 106, 106


 97, 82, 82

 73, 59, 59


 50, 37, 37


 29, 16, 16


 0, 0, 0

 174, 157, 157


 174, 140, 140

 174, 157, 157

 174, 174, 174

 174, 122, 122

 174, 192, 192

 174, 105, 105

 174, 209, 209

 174, 87, 87

 174, 227, 227

 174, 70, 70

 174, 244, 244

 174, 53, 53

 174, 255, 255

 174, 35, 35

 174, 18, 18

 174, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 157, 163



174, 157, 157



173, 158, 152

Triad

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



174, 157, 157



155, 163, 153



153, 162, 172

Complementary

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



174, 157, 157



157, 174, 174

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.



148, 164, 170



174, 157, 157



149, 164, 159

Square

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



174, 157, 157



162, 162, 150



146, 164, 165



160, 160, 172

Rectangle

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



174, 157, 157



170, 159, 150



146, 164, 165



151, 163, 172

Sweetspot

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



174, 157, 157



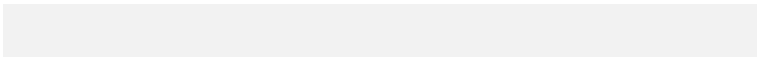
227, 220, 220



174, 157, 174



115, 110, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



174, 157, 157



227, 200, 200



174, 166, 157



87, 78, 78



150, 0, 0



23, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 174, 174



200, 227, 227



157, 166, 174



78, 87, 87



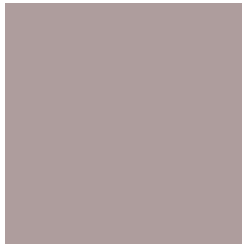
0, 150, 150



0, 23, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 157, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

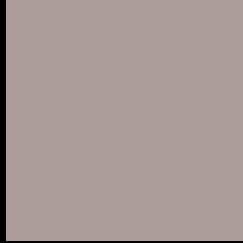
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

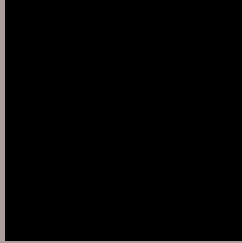
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

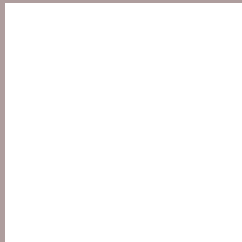
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 174, 157, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 157, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 157, 157.

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, 157, 157

Protanopia
164, 160, 159

Deuteranopia
178, 156, 157



Tritanopia
175, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 157, 157

Protanomaly

168, 159, 158

Deuteranomaly

177, 156, 157

Tritanomaly

175, 156, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 157, 157

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

166, 160, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 157, 157 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, 157, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 157, 157)  
}
```

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, 157, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 157, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 157, 157 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, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 157, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 157, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 157, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 157, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 157,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 157, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
157, 157) }
```

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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