

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 161, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 161, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 161, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEA19A
RGB	174, 161, 154
RGB Percent	68%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3686, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.11, 0.32
HSL	21°, 11%, 64%
HSV	21°, 11%, 68%
XYZ	36.0332, 36.8215, 35.7800
YIQ	164.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

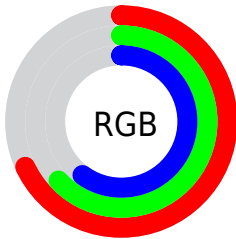
Format	Color
RYB	174, 165, 154
Decimal	11444634
CIELab	67.14, 3.50, 5.34
CIELCh	67, 6.381, 56.738
Yxy	36.8215, 0.3317, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289634714 (0xFFAEA19A)
YUV	164.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919
Hunter-Lab	60.6807, -0.1952, 7.5166

Details

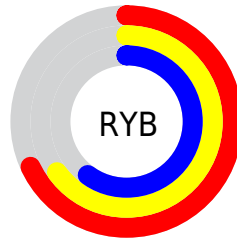
The RGB color **174, 161, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 167, 174**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 216, 208**, and **122, 110, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 150, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 172, 171**.

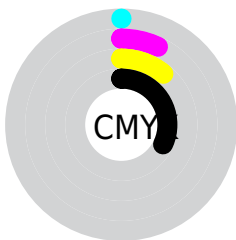
Distribution



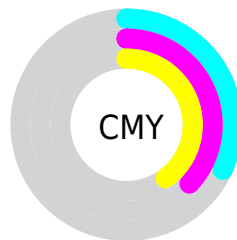
- Red (68%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 161, 154 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, 161, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 174, 161, 154

255, 255, 255

 230, 216, 208

 255, 244, 237

 174, 161, 154

 147, 135, 128

 122, 110, 103


 97, 85, 79


 73, 62, 56


 50, 40, 35


 29, 20, 13


 0, 0, 0

 174, 161, 154


 174, 150, 137

 174, 161, 154


 174, 172, 171

 174, 138, 119


 174, 184, 189

 174, 127, 102

 174, 195, 206

 174, 116, 84

 174, 206, 224

 174, 104, 67

 174, 218, 241

 174, 93, 50

 174, 229, 255

 174, 82, 32

 174, 240, 255

 174, 71, 15

 174, 251, 255

 174, 61, 0

 174, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 160, 158



174, 161, 154



169, 163, 152

Triad

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



174, 161, 154



151, 167, 163



164, 162, 174

Complementary

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



174, 161, 154



154, 167, 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.



157, 164, 175



174, 161, 154



149, 167, 168

Square

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



174, 161, 154



156, 166, 157



152, 166, 173



171, 161, 170

Rectangle

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



174, 161, 154



165, 164, 152



152, 166, 173



162, 163, 174

Sweetspot

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



174, 161, 154



227, 223, 220



174, 154, 167



115, 112, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



174, 161, 154



227, 206, 195



174, 171, 154



87, 81, 78



150, 53, 0



23, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 167, 174



195, 216, 227



154, 157, 174



78, 84, 87



0, 98, 150



0, 15, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 161, 154 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, 161, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

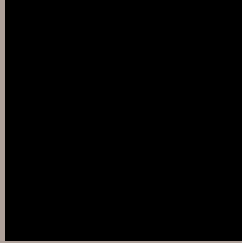
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 161, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 161, 154.

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, 161, 154

Protanopia

168, 163, 155

Deuteranopia

183, 158, 155



Tritanopia
176, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 161, 154

Protanomaly

170, 162, 155

Deuteranomaly

180, 159, 155

Tritanomaly

175, 159, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 161, 154

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

168, 163, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 161, 154 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, 161, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 161, 154)  
}
```

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, 161, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 161, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 161, 154 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, 161, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 161, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 161, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 161, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 161, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 161,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 161, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 161, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
161, 154) }
```

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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