

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 196, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 196, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 196, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEC4A7
RGB	174, 196, 167
RGB Percent	68%, 77%, 65%
CMY	0.3176, 0.2314, 0.3451
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	106°, 20%, 71%
HSV	106°, 15%, 77%
XYZ	44.1705, 51.2685, 44.1270
YIQ	186.1160, -3.8030, -13.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

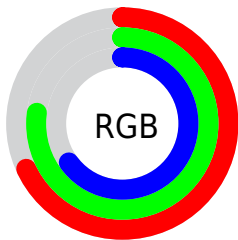
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 196, 189
Decimal	11453607
CIE Lab	76.84, -12.89, 12.07
CIE LCh	77, 17.656, 136.891
Yxy	51.2685, 0.3165, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289643687 (0xFFAEC4A7)
YUV	186.1160, -9.4242, -10.6257
Hunter-Lab	71.6021, -15.1889, 13.5821

Details

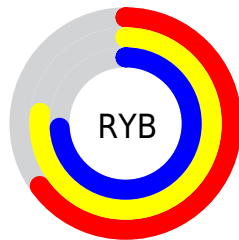
The RGB color **174, 196, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 167, 196**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 253, 222**, and **121, 142, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 196, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 196, 187**.

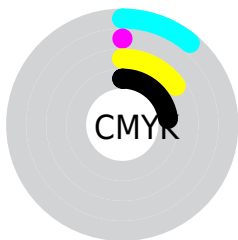
Distribution



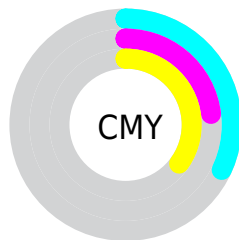
- Red (68%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 196, 167 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, 196, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 174, 196, 167

255, 255, 255

 230, 253, 222

 255, 255, 251

 174, 196, 167

 147, 169, 141

 121, 142, 115

 96, 117, 90


 72, 92, 67

 50, 68, 45

 28, 46, 24

 5, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 174, 196, 167

 174, 196, 167

 159, 196, 147


 189, 196, 187

 144, 196, 128


 204, 196, 206

 129, 196, 108

 219, 196, 226

 115, 196, 89


 233, 196, 245

 100, 196, 69

 248, 196, 255

 85, 196, 49

 255, 196, 255

 70, 196, 30

 55, 196, 10

 47, 196, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 192, 158



174, 196, 167



157, 199, 182

Triad

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



174, 196, 167



163, 193, 221



224, 179, 181

Complementary

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



174, 196, 167



189, 167, 196

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.



218, 179, 198



174, 196, 167



184, 188, 221

Square

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



174, 196, 167



149, 197, 213



204, 183, 212



221, 181, 166

Rectangle

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



174, 196, 167



150, 199, 193



204, 183, 212



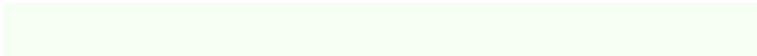
223, 178, 186

Sweetspot

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



174, 196, 167



247, 255, 245



196, 189, 167



123, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



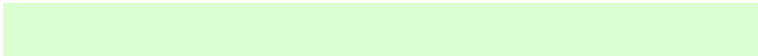
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



174, 196, 167



220, 255, 209



167, 196, 174



90, 97, 87



39, 161, 0



8, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



189, 167, 196



244, 209, 255



196, 167, 189



95, 87, 97



122, 0, 161



25, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 196, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

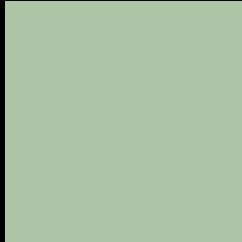
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

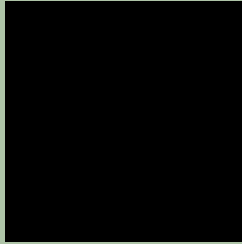
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

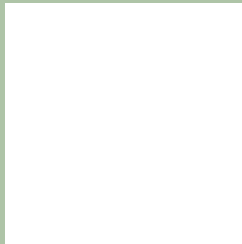
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 174, 196, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 196, 167.

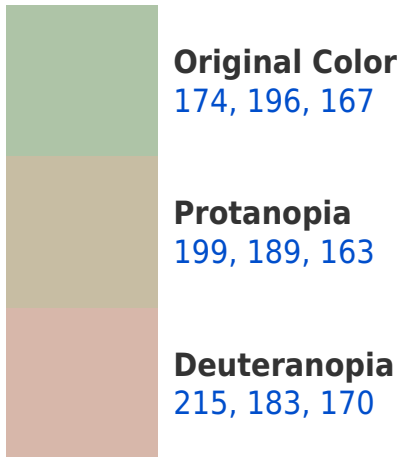


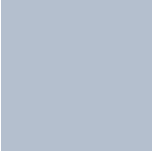
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 196, 167.

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](#).

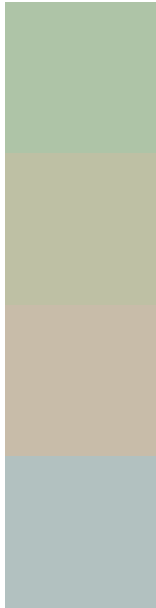
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
180, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 196, 167

Protanomaly

190, 192, 164

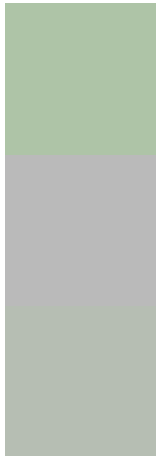
Deuteranomaly

200, 188, 169

Tritanomaly

178, 193, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 196, 167

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

182, 190, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 196, 167 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, 196, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 196, 167)  
}
```

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, 196, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 196, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 196, 167 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, 196, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 196, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(174, 196, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 196, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 196, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 196,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 196, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 196, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
196, 167) }
```

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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