

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 216, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 216, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 216, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AED8BB
RGB	174, 216, 187
RGB Percent	68%, 85%, 73%
CMY	0.3176, 0.1529, 0.2667
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.13, 0.15
HSL	139°, 35%, 76%
HSV	139°, 19%, 85%
XYZ	50.9811, 61.6983, 56.2357
YIQ	200.1360, -15.7230, -17.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

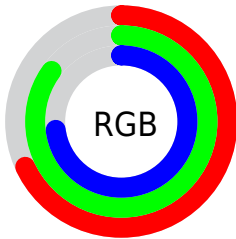
Format	Color
RYB	174, 206, 216
Decimal	11458747
CIELab	82.75, -19.41, 9.80
CIElCh	83, 21.741, 153.213
Yxy	61.6983, 0.3018, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289648827 (0xFFAED8BB)
YUV	200.1360, -6.4760, -22.9213
Hunter-Lab	78.5482, -21.6055, 12.5358

Details

The RGB color **174, 216, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 174, 203**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 255, 243**, and **121, 161, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 216, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 216, 202**.

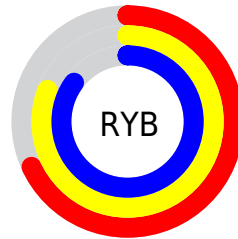
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (85%)

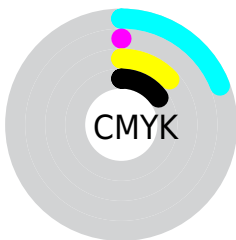
Blue (73%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (85%)

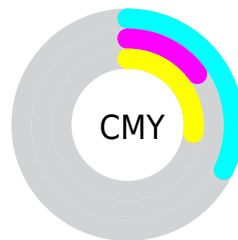


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 216, 187 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, 216, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 174, 216, 187

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 255, 243

■ 174, 216, 187

■ 147, 188, 160

■ 121, 161, 134

■ 96, 135, 109

■ 71, 109, 84

■ 48, 85, 61

■ 24, 61, 39

■ 2, 39, 19

■ 0, 17, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 174, 216, 187

 174, 216, 187

 152, 216, 172

 196, 216, 202

 131, 216, 157

 217, 216, 217

 109, 216, 142

 239, 216, 232

 88, 216, 127

 255, 216, 247

 66, 216, 112

 255, 216, 255

 44, 216, 98

 23, 216, 83

 1, 216, 68

 0, 216, 67

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 212, 172



174, 216, 187



156, 218, 208

Triad

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



174, 216, 187



186, 207, 246



248, 193, 185

Complementary

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



174, 216, 187



216, 174, 203

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.



247, 192, 204



174, 216, 187



212, 200, 240

Square

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



174, 216, 187



162, 213, 242



235, 194, 225



238, 199, 170

Rectangle

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



174, 216, 187



151, 218, 221



235, 194, 225



249, 192, 191

Sweetspot

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



174, 216, 187



240, 255, 244



203, 216, 174



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



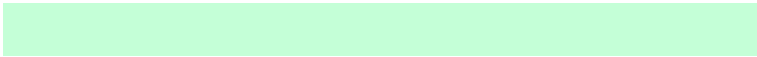
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



174, 216, 187



196, 255, 215



174, 216, 208



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 53



0, 43, 13

Inverse Universe

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



216, 174, 203



255, 196, 237



216, 174, 182



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 118



43, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 216, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

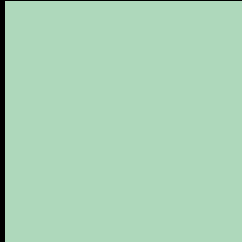
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

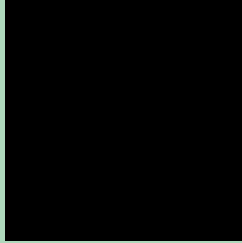
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

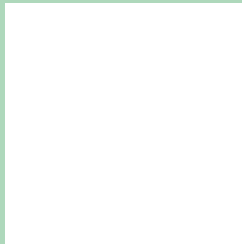
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 174, 216, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 216, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 216, 187.

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](#).

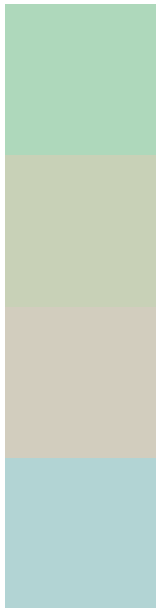
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
181, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 216, 187

Protanomaly

200, 209, 183

Deuteranomaly

210, 205, 190

Tritanomaly

178, 212, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 216, 187

Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly

191, 206, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 216, 187 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, 216, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 216, 187)  
}
```

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, 216, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 216, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 216, 187 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, 216, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 216, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 216, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 216, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 216, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 216,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 216, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 216, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
216, 187) }
```

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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