

Converting Colors

RGB(175, 157, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(175, 157, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(175, 157, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF9D94
RGB	175, 157, 148
RGB Percent	69%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.3137, 0.3843, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.15, 0.31
HSL	20°, 14%, 63%
HSV	20°, 15%, 69%
XYZ	35.0815, 35.3660, 32.9943
YIQ	161.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

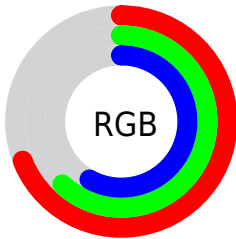
Format	Color
RYB	175, 162, 148
Decimal	11509140
CIELab	66.03, 5.07, 7.10
CIELCh	66, 8.725, 54.466
Yxy	35.3660, 0.3391, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289699220 (0xFFAF9D94)
YUV	161.3560, -6.5845, 11.9658
Hunter-Lab	59.4693, 1.2273, 8.7337

Details

The RGB color **175, 157, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 166, 175**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231, 212, 202**, and **122, 106, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 145, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 169, 166**.

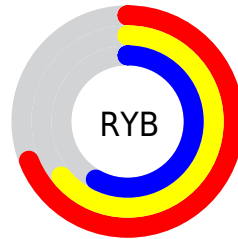
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (62%)

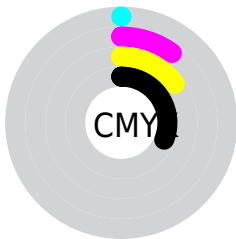
Blue (58%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (58%)

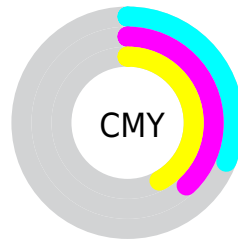


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 175, 157, 148 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 175, 157, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 175, 157, 148

255, 255, 255

 231, 212, 202


 255, 240, 230

 175, 157, 148

 148, 131, 122

 122, 106, 97

 97, 82, 74

 73, 59, 51

 50, 37, 30

 30, 16, 5

 0, 0, 0

 175, 157, 148


 175, 145, 131

 175, 157, 148


 175, 169, 166

 175, 134, 113

 175, 180, 183

 175, 122, 96

 175, 192, 201

 175, 110, 78

 175, 204, 218

 175, 99, 61

 175, 215, 235

 175, 87, 43

 175, 227, 253

 175, 75, 26

 175, 239, 255

 175, 64, 8

 175, 250, 255

 175, 58, 0

 175, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 155, 154



175, 157, 148



169, 159, 145

Triad

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



175, 157, 148



144, 165, 159



160, 159, 175

Complementary

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



175, 157, 148



148, 166, 175

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.



151, 162, 176



175, 157, 148



141, 165, 167

Square

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



175, 157, 148



151, 164, 151



144, 164, 173



169, 157, 170

Rectangle

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



175, 157, 148



163, 161, 145



144, 164, 173



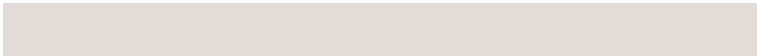
157, 160, 175

Sweetspot

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



175, 157, 148



227, 219, 216



175, 148, 166



115, 110, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



175, 157, 148



227, 198, 184



175, 171, 148



87, 81, 78



150, 50, 0



23, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 166, 175



184, 213, 227



148, 153, 175



78, 84, 87



0, 100, 150



0, 15, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 175, 157, 148 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 175, 157, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

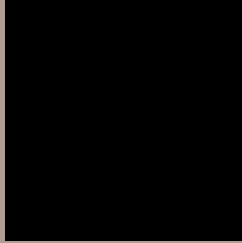
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 175, 157, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 157, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 157, 148.

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

175, 157, 148

Protanopia

166, 160, 150

Deuteranopia

181, 155, 148



Tritanopia
177, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

175, 157, 148

Protanomaly

169, 159, 149

Deuteranomaly

179, 156, 148

Tritanomaly

176, 155, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

175, 157, 148

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

166, 160, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 175, 157, 148 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(175, 157, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 157, 148)  
}
```

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(175, 157, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 157, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 175, 157, 148 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(175, 157, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 157, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 157, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 157, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 157, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 157,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 175, 157, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 157, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
157, 148) }
```

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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