

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 110, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 110, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 110, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA6E64
RGB	170, 110, 100
RGB Percent	67%, 43%, 39%
CMY	0.3333, 0.5686, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.41, 0.33
HSL	9°, 29%, 53%
HSV	9°, 41%, 67%
XYZ	24.4537, 20.6180, 14.7474
YIQ	126.8000, 38.9700, 9.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

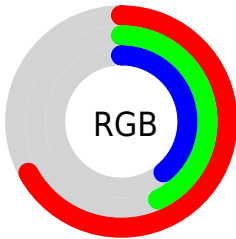
Format	Color
RYB	170, 112, 100
Decimal	11169380
CIELab	52.53, 22.63, 15.44
CIELCh	53, 27.393, 34.315
Yxy	20.6180, 0.4088, 0.3447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289359460 (0xFFAA6E64)
YUV	126.8000, -13.2124, 37.8864
Hunter-Lab	45.4071, 16.6679, 12.5286

Details

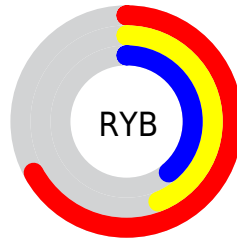
The RGB color **170, 110, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 160, 170**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 162, 151**, and **115, 61, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 95, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 125, 117**.

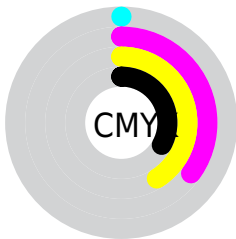
Distribution



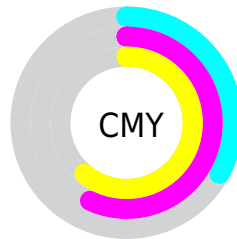
- Red (67%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 110, 100 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 170, 110, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 110, 100


255, 255, 255

 227, 162, 151


 255, 189, 178

 255, 217, 205

 255, 246, 233

 170, 110, 100

 142, 85, 76

 115, 61, 53

 89, 39, 32

 64, 16, 9


 41, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 170, 110, 100

 170, 95, 83

 170, 81, 66

 170, 110, 100

 170, 125, 117

 170, 139, 134

■ 170, 66, 49

■ 170, 154, 151

■ 170, 52, 32

■ 170, 168, 168

■ 170, 37, 15

■ 170, 183, 185

■ 170, 24, 0

■ 170, 197, 202

■ 170, 212, 219

■ 170, 227, 236

■ 170, 241, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 107, 123



170, 110, 100



158, 117, 84

Triad

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



170, 110, 100



85, 136, 104



98, 126, 172

Complementary

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



170, 110, 100



100, 160, 170

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.



61, 133, 167



170, 110, 100



56, 138, 128

Square

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



170, 110, 100



113, 132, 86



40, 137, 151



133, 118, 164

Rectangle

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



170, 110, 100



145, 122, 79



40, 137, 151



86, 129, 172

Sweetspot

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



170, 110, 100



222, 199, 195



170, 100, 161



112, 99, 96



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 110, 100



222, 129, 113



170, 144, 100



84, 77, 76



148, 21, 0



20, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 160, 170



113, 206, 222



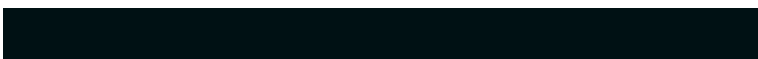
100, 126, 170



76, 83, 84



0, 127, 148



0, 17, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 110, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

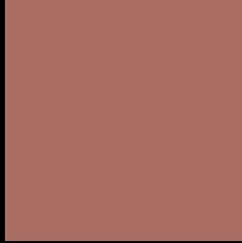
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170, 110, 100 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 × Fail

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

RGB 170, 110, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 110, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 110, 100.

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


170, 110, 100

Protanopia

132, 125, 107

Deuteranopia

147, 121, 98



Tritanopia
171, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 110, 100

Protanomaly

146, 120, 104

Deuteranomaly

155, 117, 99

Tritanomaly

171, 109, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 110, 100

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

143, 121, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 110, 100 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(170, 110, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 110, 100)  
}
```

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(170, 110, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 110, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 110, 100 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(170, 110, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 110, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 110, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 110, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 110, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 110,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 110, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 110, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
110, 100) }
```

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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