

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 112, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 112, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 112, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA708F
RGB	170, 112, 143
RGB Percent	67%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.3333, 0.5608, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.16, 0.33
HSL	328°, 25%, 55%
HSV	328°, 34%, 67%
XYZ	27.3297, 22.1176, 28.8153
YIQ	132.8760, 24.6170, 21.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

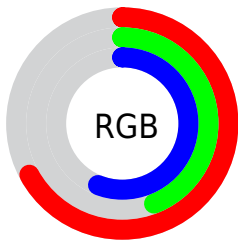
Format	Color
R_{YB}	170, 112, 143
Decimal	11169935
CIE Lab	54.15, 27.64, -7.45
CIE LCh	54, 28.627, 344.905
Yxy	22.1176, 0.3492, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289360015 (0xFFAA708F)
YUV	132.8760, 4.9911, 32.5577
Hunter-Lab	47.0293, 21.4286, -3.4070

Details

The RGB color **170, 112, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 170, 139**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 164, 197**, and **117, 63, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 95, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 129, 151**.

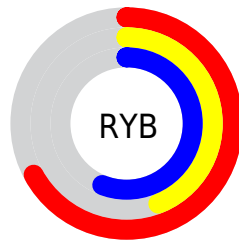
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (44%)

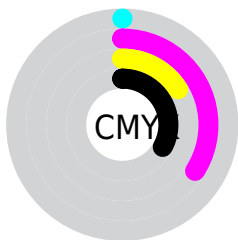
Blue (56%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (56%)

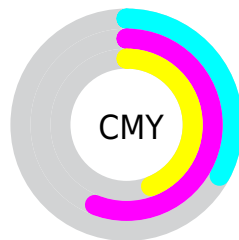


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 112, 143 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, 112, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 112, 143

255, 255, 255

 226, 164, 197

 255, 192, 225


 255, 220, 253


 255, 249, 255

 170, 112, 143

 143, 87, 117

 117, 63, 93

 91, 40, 69

 66, 16, 47

 44, 0, 26


 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 112, 143

 170, 95, 135

 170, 112, 143

 170, 129, 151

170, 78, 127

170, 146, 159

170, 61, 119

170, 163, 167

170, 44, 111

170, 180, 175

170, 27, 103

170, 197, 183

170, 10, 96

170, 214, 190

170, 0, 91

170, 231, 198

170, 248, 206

170, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 119, 165



170, 112, 143



178, 111, 118

Triad

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



170, 112, 143



134, 132, 81



41, 141, 164

Complementary

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



170, 112, 143



112, 170, 139

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.



46, 143, 141



170, 112, 143



106, 138, 94

Square

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



170, 112, 143



157, 124, 82



76, 142, 116



75, 136, 177

Rectangle

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



170, 112, 143



176, 113, 102



76, 142, 116



37, 142, 157

Sweetspot

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



170, 112, 143



222, 200, 212



138, 112, 170



112, 99, 106



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 112, 143



222, 131, 180



170, 112, 115



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 79



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



170, 112, 143



222, 131, 180



112, 170, 167



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 79



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 112, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

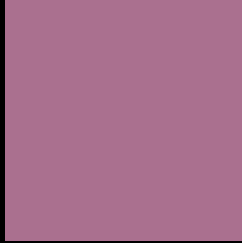
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

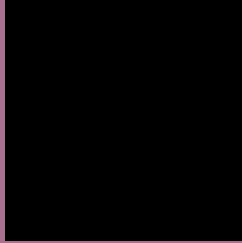
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 112, 143.

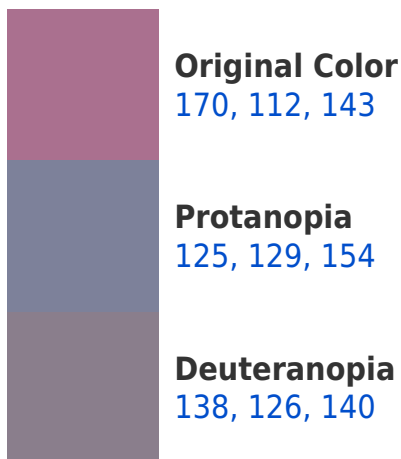



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 112, 143.

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
168, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 112, 143

Protanomaly

141, 123, 150

Deuteranomaly

150, 121, 141

Tritanomaly

169, 114, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 112, 143

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

146, 125, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 112, 143 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, 112, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 112, 143)  
}
```

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, 112, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 112, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 112, 143 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, 112, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 112, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 112, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 112, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 112, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 112,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 112, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 112, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
112, 143) }
```

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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