

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 129, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 129, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 129, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA81A6
RGB	170, 129, 166
RGB Percent	67%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4941, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.02, 0.33
HSL	306°, 19%, 59%
HSV	306°, 24%, 67%
XYZ	31.3108, 26.9997, 39.6376
YIQ	145.4770, 12.5590, 20.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

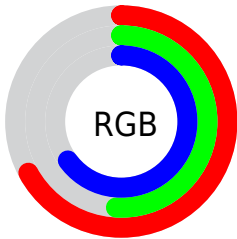
Format	Color
RYB	170, 129, 166
Decimal	11174310
CIELab	58.97, 22.16, -13.54
CIElCh	59, 25.966, 328.570
Yxy	26.9997, 0.3197, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289364390 (0xFFAA81A6)
YUV	145.4770, 10.1178, 21.5067
Hunter-Lab	51.9613, 16.6281, -8.8553

Details

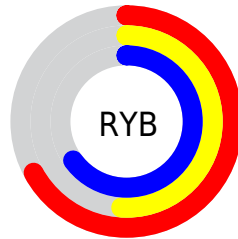
The RGB color **170, 129, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **129, 170, 133**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 182, 221**, and **117, 79, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 112, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 146, 168**.

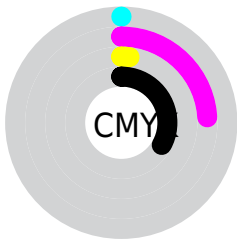
Distribution



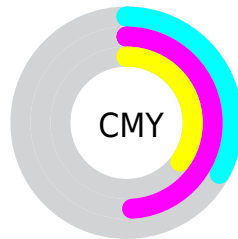
- Red (67%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 129, 166 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, 129, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 170, 129, 166

255, 255, 255

 226, 182, 221

 255, 210, 250

 255, 238, 255

 170, 129, 166

 143, 104, 140

 117, 79, 114

 92, 56, 90

 68, 34, 66

 45, 12, 44

 25, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 170, 129, 166

 170, 112, 164

 170, 129, 166

 170, 146, 168

170, 95, 163

170, 163, 169

170, 78, 161

170, 180, 171

170, 61, 159

170, 197, 173

170, 44, 158

170, 214, 174

170, 27, 156

170, 231, 176

170, 10, 154

170, 248, 178

170, 0, 153

170, 255, 179

170, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 136, 182



170, 129, 166



185, 125, 144

Triad

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



170, 129, 166



159, 140, 96



69, 154, 163

Complementary

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



170, 129, 166



129, 170, 133

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.



83, 154, 140



170, 129, 166



135, 147, 101

Square

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



170, 129, 166



177, 132, 104



109, 152, 117



80, 151, 180

Rectangle

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



170, 129, 166



188, 125, 128



109, 152, 117



72, 154, 156

Sweetspot

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



170, 129, 166



222, 206, 220



132, 129, 170



112, 103, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 129, 166



222, 158, 216



170, 129, 146



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



170, 129, 166



222, 158, 216



129, 170, 153



84, 76, 83



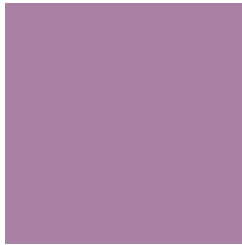
148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 129, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

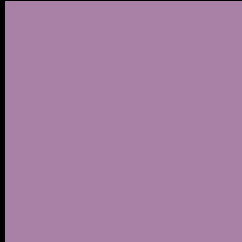
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

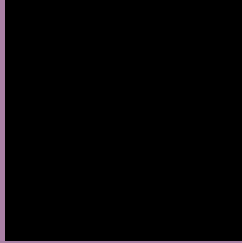
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 129, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 129, 166.

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, 129, 166

Protanopia
135, 141, 174

Deuteranopia
145, 139, 164



Tritanopia
167, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 129, 166

Protanomaly
148, 137, 171

Deuteranomaly
154, 135, 165

Tritanomaly
168, 132, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 129, 166

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
154, 139, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 129, 166 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, 129, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 129, 166)  
}
```

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, 129, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 129, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 129, 166 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, 129, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 129, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 129, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 129, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 129, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 129,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 129, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 129, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
129, 166) }
```

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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