

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 136, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 136, 211) contains.

RGB(170, 136, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(170, 136, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA88D3
RGB	170, 136, 211
RGB Percent	67%, 53%, 83%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4667, 0.1725
CMYK	0.19, 0.36, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	267°, 46%, 68%
HSV	267°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	37.1396, 30.8575, 65.6266
YIQ	154.7160, -3.8110, 30.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

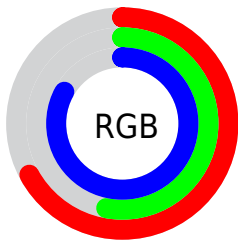
Format	Color
R _{YB}	170, 136, 211
Decimal	11176147
CIE _{Lab}	62.39, 27.67, -33.79
CIE _{LCh}	62, 43.672, 309.308
Yxy	30.8575, 0.2779, 0.2309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289366227 (0xFFAA88D3)
YUV	154.7160, 27.7480, 13.4041
Hunter-Lab	55.5495, 22.1307, -31.1610

Details

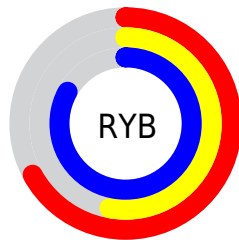
The RGB color **170, 136, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 211, 136**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 190, 255**, and **116, 86, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 115, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 157, 211**.

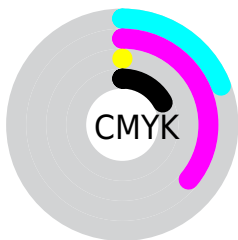
Distribution



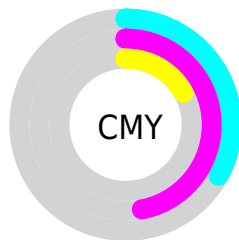
- Red (67%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)





- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 136, 211 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, 136, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 136, 211

 170, 136, 211


255, 255, 255

 143, 110, 183

 226, 190, 255


 116, 86, 156

 255, 218, 255

 91, 62, 130

 255, 246, 255

 66, 39, 104

 41, 17, 80

 20, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34


 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0


 170, 136, 211


 170, 136, 211

 158, 115, 211


 182, 157, 211

 147, 94, 211


 193, 178, 211

 135, 73, 211


 205, 199, 211

 124, 52, 211

 216, 220, 211

 112, 31, 211

 228, 242, 211

 101, 9, 211

 239, 255, 211

 96, 0, 211

 251, 255, 211

 255, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 151, 227



170, 136, 211



208, 123, 179

Triad

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



170, 136, 211



197, 139, 78



0, 171, 162

Complementary

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



170, 136, 211



177, 211, 136

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.



66, 169, 122



170, 136, 211



163, 153, 72

Square

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



170, 136, 211



219, 126, 104



121, 163, 89



0, 169, 199

Rectangle

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



170, 136, 211



221, 119, 153



121, 163, 89



0, 171, 149

Sweetspot

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



170, 136, 211



240, 227, 255



136, 177, 211



118, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 136, 211



195, 145, 255



207, 136, 211



99, 94, 105



76, 0, 168



18, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 136, 177



255, 145, 205



140, 211, 136



105, 94, 100



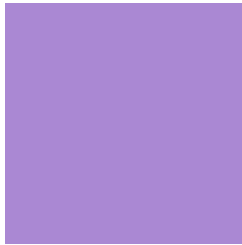
168, 0, 92



41, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 136, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

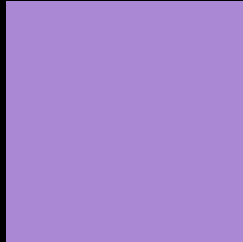
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170, 136, 211 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 170, 136, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 136, 211.

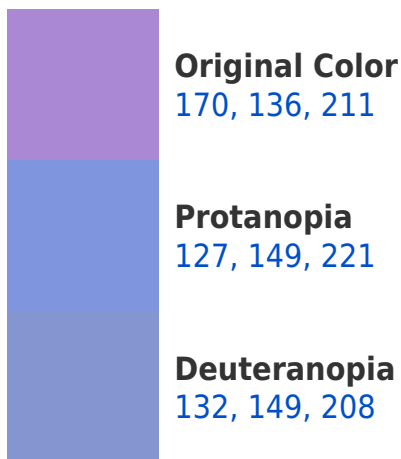


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 136, 211.

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
161, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 136, 211

Protanomaly
143, 144, 217

Deuteranomaly
146, 144, 209

Tritanomaly
164, 143, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 136, 211

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
160, 148, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 136, 211 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, 136, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 136, 211)  
}
```

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, 136, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 136, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 136, 211 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, 136, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 136, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 136, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 136, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 136, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 136,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 136, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 136, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
136, 211) }
```

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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