

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 146, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 146, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 146, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9280
RGB	170, 146, 128
RGB Percent	67%, 57%, 50%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4275, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.25, 0.33
HSL	26°, 20%, 58%
HSV	26°, 25%, 67%
XYZ	30.7527, 30.6623, 24.7197
YIQ	151.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

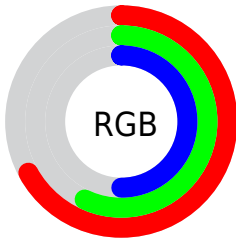
Format	Color
RYB	170, 160, 128
Decimal	11178624
CIELab	62.22, 6.09, 12.86
CIELCh	62, 14.227, 64.637
Yxy	30.6623, 0.3570, 0.3560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289368704 (0xFFAA9280)
YUV	151.1240, -11.4001, 16.5543
Hunter-Lab	55.3736, 2.2295, 12.2935

Details

The RGB color **170, 146, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 152, 170**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 200, 181**, and **117, 96, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 136, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 156, 145**.

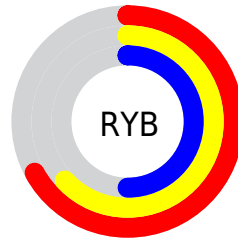
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (57%)

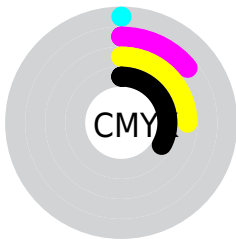
Blue (50%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (50%)

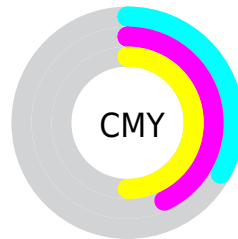


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 146, 128 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, 146, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 170, 146, 128


255, 255, 255

 226, 200, 181

 255, 228, 208

 255, 255, 237

 170, 146, 128

 143, 120, 103

 117, 96, 79

 92, 72, 56

 68, 49, 34


 45, 28, 13

 23, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 146, 128

 170, 136, 111

 170, 146, 128

 170, 156, 145

170, 127, 94

170, 165, 162

170, 117, 77

170, 175, 179

170, 107, 60

170, 185, 196

170, 97, 43

170, 195, 213

170, 88, 26

170, 204, 230

170, 78, 9

170, 214, 247

170, 73, 0

170, 224, 255

170, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 143, 137



170, 146, 128



158, 150, 125

Triad

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



170, 146, 128



120, 158, 152



155, 147, 171

Complementary

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



170, 146, 128



128, 152, 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.



139, 151, 175



170, 146, 128



118, 157, 164

Square

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



170, 146, 128



130, 157, 139



125, 155, 173



169, 143, 161

Rectangle

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



170, 146, 128



149, 153, 127



125, 155, 173



150, 148, 173

Sweetspot

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



170, 146, 128



222, 213, 206



170, 128, 152



112, 107, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 146, 128



222, 184, 155



170, 166, 128



84, 79, 76



148, 63, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 152, 170



155, 193, 222



128, 132, 170



76, 81, 84



0, 85, 148



0, 12, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 146, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

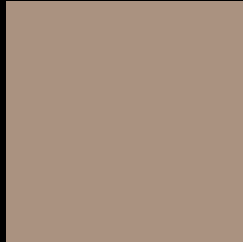
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

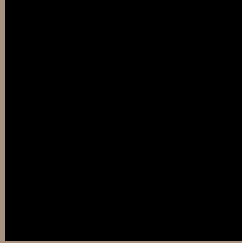
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 146, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 146, 128.

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, 146, 128

Protanopia
158, 150, 130

Deuteranopia
173, 145, 128



Tritanopia
173, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 146, 128

Protanomaly

162, 149, 129

Deuteranomaly

172, 145, 128

Tritanomaly

172, 143, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 146, 128

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

158, 149, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 146, 128 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, 146, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 146, 128)  
}
```

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, 146, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 146, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 146, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

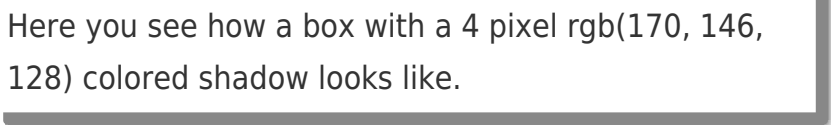
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(170, 146, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 146, 128) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 146, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 146, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 146, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 146, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 146, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 146, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
146, 128) }
```

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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