

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 148, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 148, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 148, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9488
RGB	170, 148, 136
RGB Percent	67%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4196, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	21°, 17%, 60%
HSV	21°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	31.6114, 31.5034, 27.7072
YIQ	153.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

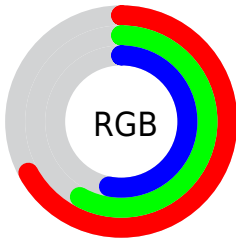
Format	Color
RYB	170, 155, 136
Decimal	11179144
CIELab	62.93, 6.20, 9.35
CIELCh	63, 11.220, 56.427
Yxy	31.5034, 0.3481, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289369224 (0xFFAA9488)
YUV	153.2100, -8.4845, 14.7248
Hunter-Lab	56.1279, 2.3079, 10.0214

Details

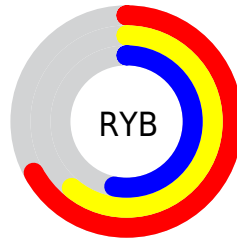
The RGB color **170, 148, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 158, 170**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 202, 189**, and **117, 97, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 137, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 159, 153**.

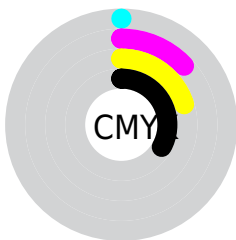
Distribution



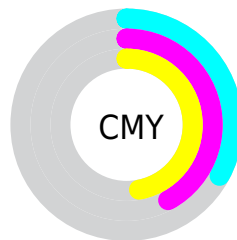
- Red (67%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 148, 136 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, 148, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 148, 136

255, 255, 255

 226, 202, 189

 254, 230, 217


 255, 255, 246


 170, 148, 136

 143, 122, 111

 117, 97, 86

 92, 74, 63

 68, 51, 41

 46, 30, 21

 25, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0


 170, 148, 136


 170, 137, 119


 170, 148, 136


 170, 159, 153


 170, 126, 102

 170, 170, 170

 170, 115, 85

 170, 181, 187

 170, 104, 68

 170, 192, 204

 170, 93, 51

 170, 203, 221

 170, 82, 34

 170, 214, 238

 170, 71, 17

 170, 225, 255

 170, 60, 0

 170, 236, 255

 170, 247, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 146, 144



170, 148, 136



162, 151, 133

Triad

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



170, 148, 136



130, 158, 151



153, 150, 170

Complementary

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



170, 148, 136



136, 158, 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.



140, 153, 172



170, 148, 136



127, 158, 161

Square

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



170, 148, 136



139, 157, 141



131, 156, 168



164, 147, 163

Rectangle

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



170, 148, 136



155, 153, 133



131, 156, 168



149, 151, 171

Sweetspot

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



170, 148, 136



222, 213, 209



170, 136, 158



112, 107, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 148, 136



222, 187, 169



170, 165, 136



84, 79, 76



148, 52, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 158, 170



169, 203, 222



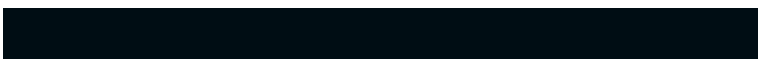
136, 141, 170



76, 81, 84



0, 96, 148



0, 13, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 148, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

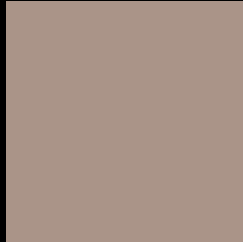
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

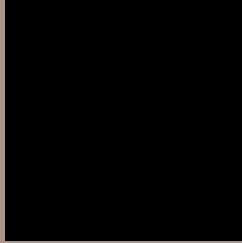
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 148, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 148, 136.

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, 148, 136

Protanopia
158, 152, 138

Deuteranopia
173, 147, 136



Tritanopia
173, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 148, 136

Protanomaly

162, 151, 137

Deuteranomaly

172, 147, 136

Tritanomaly

172, 146, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 148, 136

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

159, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 148, 136 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, 148, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 148, 136)  
}
```

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, 148, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 148, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 148, 136 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, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 148, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 148, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 148, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 148, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 148,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 148, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
148, 136) }
```

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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