

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 152, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 152, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 152, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA98B5
RGB	170, 152, 181
RGB Percent	67%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4039, 0.2902
CMYK	0.06, 0.16, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	277°, 16%, 65%
HSV	277°, 16%, 71%
XYZ	36.1463, 34.3387, 48.4390
YIQ	160.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

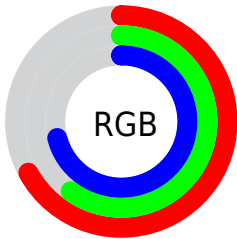
Format	Color
RYB	170, 152, 181
Decimal	11180213
CIELab	65.23, 12.12, -12.62
CIElCh	65, 17.502, 313.834
Yxy	34.3387, 0.3039, 0.2887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289370293 (0xFFAA98B5)
YUV	160.6880, 10.0138, 8.1666
Hunter-Lab	58.5992, 7.5570, -7.9905

Details

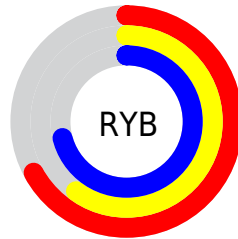
The RGB color **170, 152, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 181, 152**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 206, 237**, and **118, 101, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 134, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 170, 181**.

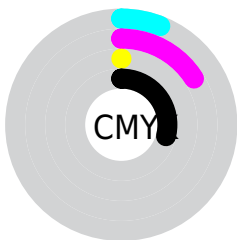
Distribution



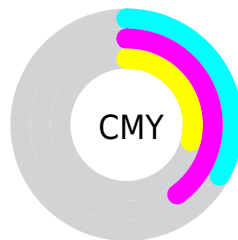
- Red (67%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 152, 181 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, 152, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 152, 181

255, 255, 255

■ 225, 206, 237

■ 254, 235, 255

■ 170, 152, 181

■ 143, 126, 154

■ 118, 101, 128

■ 93, 77, 103

■ 69, 54, 79

■ 47, 33, 56

■ 26, 11, 35

■ 0, 0, 11

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 152, 181

■ 170, 152, 181

163, 134, 181

177, 170, 181

156, 116, 181

184, 188, 181

149, 98, 181

191, 206, 181

143, 80, 181

197, 224, 181

136, 61, 181

204, 243, 181

129, 43, 181

211, 255, 181

122, 25, 181

218, 255, 181

115, 7, 181

225, 255, 181

112, 0, 181

232, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 157, 189



170, 152, 181



185, 148, 167

Triad

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



170, 152, 181



178, 154, 129



117, 167, 165

Complementary

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



170, 152, 181



163, 181, 152

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.



128, 167, 149



170, 152, 181



163, 160, 128

Square

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



170, 152, 181



189, 150, 137



145, 164, 135



118, 166, 179

Rectangle

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



170, 152, 181



190, 147, 157



145, 164, 135



120, 167, 160

Sweetspot

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



170, 152, 181



230, 223, 235



152, 163, 181



115, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



170, 152, 181



218, 190, 235



181, 152, 178



86, 80, 89



95, 0, 153



16, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 152, 163



235, 190, 207



152, 181, 155



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 58



26, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 152, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

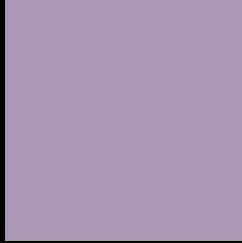
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

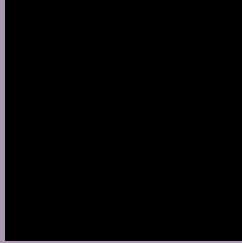
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 152, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 152, 181.

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, 152, 181

Protanopia
153, 157, 184

Deuteranopia
163, 154, 181



Tritanopia
168, 154, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 152, 181

Protanomaly

159, 155, 183

Deuteranomaly

166, 153, 181

Tritanomaly

169, 153, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 152, 181

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

164, 158, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 152, 181 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, 152, 181) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 152, 181)  
}
```

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, 152, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 152, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 152, 181 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, 152, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 152, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 152, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 152, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 152, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 152,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 152, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 152, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
152, 181) }
```

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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