

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 153, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 153, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 153, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9999
RGB	170, 153, 153
RGB Percent	67%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.33
HSL	0°, 9%, 63%
HSV	0°, 10%, 67%
XYZ	33.7186, 33.6284, 34.8508
YIQ	158.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

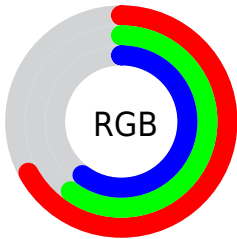
Format	Color
RYB	170, 153, 153
Decimal	11180441
CIELab	64.67, 6.25, 2.27
CIELCh	65, 6.653, 19.963
Yxy	33.6284, 0.3299, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289370521 (0xFFAA9999)
YUV	158.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512
Hunter-Lab	57.9900, 2.3071, 4.9610

Details

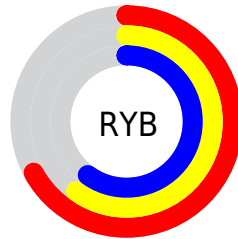
The RGB color **170, 153, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 170, 170**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 207, 207**, and **118, 102, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 136, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 170, 170**.

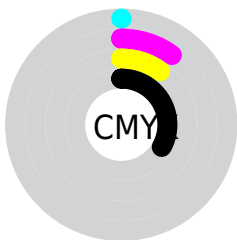
Distribution



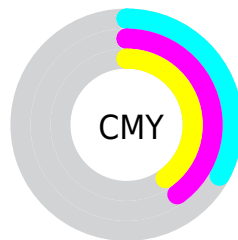
- Red (67%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (33%)




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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 153, 153 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, 153, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 153, 153

255, 255, 255


 225, 207, 207


 254, 236, 235

 170, 153, 153

 143, 127, 127

 118, 102, 102

 93, 78, 78

 69, 55, 55


 47, 34, 34

 27, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 170, 153, 153


 170, 136, 136

 170, 153, 153

 170, 170, 170

 170, 119, 119

 170, 187, 187

 170, 102, 102

 170, 204, 204

 170, 85, 85

 170, 221, 221

 170, 68, 68

 170, 238, 238

 170, 51, 51

 170, 255, 255

 170, 34, 34

 170, 255, 255

 170, 17, 17

 170, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 153, 159



170, 153, 153



169, 154, 148

Triad

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



170, 153, 153



151, 159, 149



149, 158, 168

Complementary

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



170, 153, 153



153, 170, 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.



144, 160, 166



170, 153, 153



145, 160, 155

Square

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



170, 153, 153



158, 158, 146



142, 160, 161



156, 156, 168

Rectangle

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



170, 153, 153



166, 155, 146



142, 160, 161



147, 159, 168

Sweetspot

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



170, 153, 153



222, 215, 215



170, 153, 170



112, 108, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 153, 153



222, 195, 195



170, 161, 153



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 170, 170



195, 222, 222



153, 161, 170



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 153, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

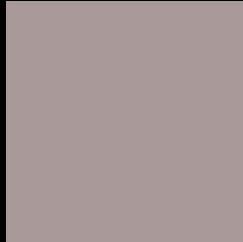
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

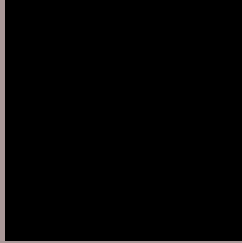
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 153, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 153, 153.

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, 153, 153

Protanopia
160, 156, 155

Deuteranopia
173, 152, 153



Tritanopia
171, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 153, 153

Protanomaly

164, 155, 154

Deuteranomaly

172, 152, 153

Tritanomaly

171, 152, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 153, 153

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

162, 156, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 153, 153 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, 153, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 153, 153)  
}
```

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, 153, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 153, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 153, 153 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, 153, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 153, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 153, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 153, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 153, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 153,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 153, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 153, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
153, 153) }
```

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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