

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 156, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 156, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 156, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9CAA
RGB	170, 156, 170
RGB Percent	67%, 61%, 67%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3882, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	300°, 8%, 64%
HSV	300°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	35.7217, 35.2253, 42.9466
YIQ	161.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

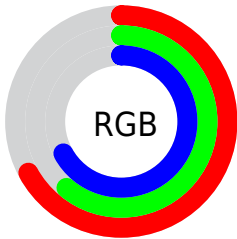
Format	Color
RYB	170, 156, 170
Decimal	11181226
CIELab	65.92, 7.71, -5.43
CIELCh	66, 9.428, 324.861
Yxy	35.2253, 0.3136, 0.3093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289371306 (0xFFAA9CAA)
YUV	161.7820, 4.0515, 7.2072
Hunter-Lab	59.3509, 3.5704, -1.3570

Details

The RGB color **170, 156, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 170, 156**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 210, 225**, and **118, 105, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 139, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 173, 170**.

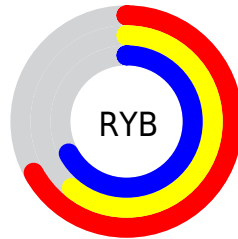
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (61%)

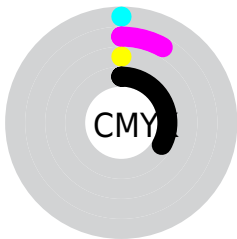
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (67%)

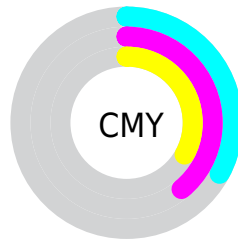


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 156, 170 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, 156, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 156, 170


255, 255, 255


 225, 210, 225

 254, 239, 254

 170, 156, 170

 143, 130, 144

 118, 105, 118


 93, 81, 93

 70, 58, 70

 47, 36, 47

 27, 15, 27

 0, 0, 0

 170, 156, 170

 170, 139, 170

 170, 156, 170

 170, 173, 170

■ 170, 122, 170

■ 170, 190, 170

■ 170, 105, 170

■ 170, 207, 170

■ 170, 88, 170

■ 170, 224, 170

■ 170, 71, 170

■ 170, 241, 170

■ 170, 54, 170

■ 170, 255, 170

■ 170, 37, 170

■ 170, 20, 170

■ 170, 3, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 158, 175



170, 156, 170



177, 155, 162

Triad

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



170, 156, 170



169, 159, 143



139, 165, 167

Complementary

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



170, 156, 170



156, 170, 156

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.



142, 165, 158



170, 156, 170



159, 162, 145

Square

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



170, 156, 170



176, 156, 147



150, 164, 150



142, 164, 174

Rectangle

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



170, 156, 170



179, 155, 156



150, 164, 150



140, 165, 164

Sweetspot

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



170, 156, 170



222, 217, 222



156, 156, 170



112, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 156, 170



222, 200, 222



170, 156, 163



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 156, 170



222, 200, 222



156, 170, 163



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 156, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

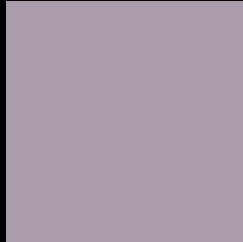
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

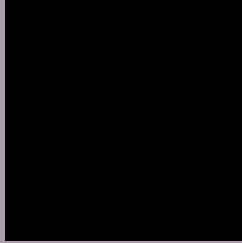
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 156, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 156, 170.

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, 156, 170

Protanopia
160, 159, 172

Deuteranopia
171, 156, 170



Tritanopia
170, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 156, 170

Protanomaly

164, 158, 171

Deuteranomaly

171, 156, 170

Tritanomaly

170, 156, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 156, 170

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

165, 160, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 156, 170 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, 156, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 156, 170)  
}
```

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, 156, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 156, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 156, 170 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, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 156, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 156, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 156, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 156, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 156,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 156, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
156, 170) }
```

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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