

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 156, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 156, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 156, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9CD6
RGB	170, 156, 214
RGB Percent	67%, 61%, 84%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3882, 0.1608
CMYK	0.21, 0.27, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	254°, 41%, 73%
HSV	254°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	40.6036, 37.1780, 68.6544
YIQ	166.7980, -10.2740, 21.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

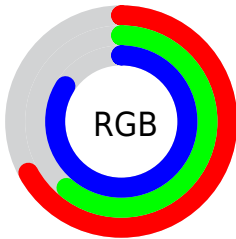
Format	Color
R _{YB}	170, 156, 214
Decimal	11181270
CIE _{Lab}	67.41, 17.04, -27.69
CIE _{LCh}	67, 32.514, 301.611
Yxy	37.1780, 0.2773, 0.2539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289371350 (0xFFAA9CD6)
YUV	166.7980, 23.2706, 2.8082
Hunter-Lab	60.9738, 12.1625, -24.0768

Details

The RGB color **170, 156, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 214, 156**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 211, 255**, and **117, 105, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 135, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 177, 214**.

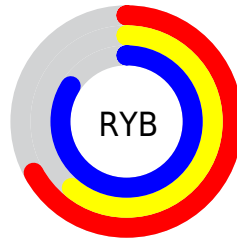
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (61%)

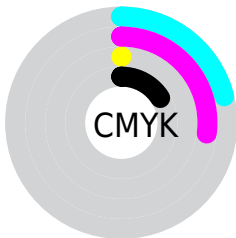
Blue (84%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (84%)

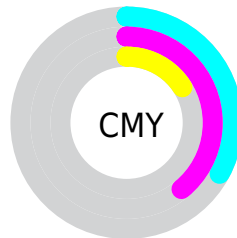


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 156, 214 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, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 156, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 211, 255

■ 255, 239, 255

■ 170, 156, 214

■ 143, 130, 186

■ 117, 105, 159

■ 92, 81, 133

■ 67, 58, 107

■ 43, 36, 83

■ 19, 16, 59


■ 0, 0, 38

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0


 170, 156, 214


 170, 156, 214

 154, 135, 214


 186, 177, 214

 138, 113, 214

 202, 199, 214


 121, 92, 214

 219, 220, 214

 105, 70, 214


 235, 242, 214

 89, 49, 214

 251, 255, 214

 73, 28, 214

 255, 255, 214

 56, 6, 214

 52, 0, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 166, 222



170, 156, 214



203, 146, 192

Triad

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



170, 156, 214



207, 153, 113



82, 180, 165

Complementary

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



170, 156, 214



200, 214, 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.



117, 177, 135



170, 156, 214



183, 163, 105

Square

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



170, 156, 214



221, 145, 135



152, 172, 113



61, 179, 194

Rectangle

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



170, 156, 214



216, 143, 174



152, 172, 113



93, 180, 155

Sweetspot

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



170, 156, 214



240, 235, 255



156, 200, 214



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 156, 214



191, 171, 255



199, 156, 214



99, 96, 107



41, 0, 171



10, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 156, 200



255, 171, 235



171, 214, 156



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 130



43, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 156, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

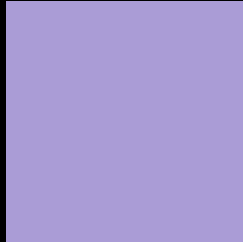
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

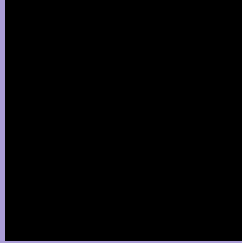
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 156, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 156, 214.

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, 214

Protanopia
148, 162, 219

Deuteranopia
154, 161, 213



Tritanopia
163, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 156, 214

Protanomaly
156, 160, 217

Deuteranomaly
160, 159, 213

Tritanomaly
166, 160, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 156, 214

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
168, 163, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 156, 214 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, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 156, 214)  
}
```

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, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 156, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 156, 214 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, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 156, 214) }
```

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, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 156, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 156, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 156,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 156, 214 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, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
156, 214) }
```

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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