

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 160, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 160, 234) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 160, 234)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA0EA
RGB	170, 160, 234
RGB Percent	67%, 63%, 92%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3725, 0.0824
CMYK	0.27, 0.32, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	248°, 64%, 77%
HSV	248°, 32%, 92%
XYZ	43.9997, 39.6282, 83.1719
YIQ	171.4260, -17.7940, 25.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

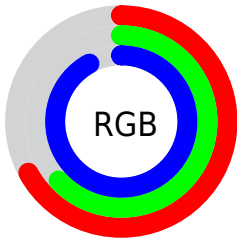
Format	Color
RYB	170, 160, 234
Decimal	11182314
CIELab	69.20, 19.53, -35.92
CIElCh	69, 40.888, 298.533
Yxy	39.6282, 0.2638, 0.2376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289372394 (0xFFAAA0EA)
YUV	171.4260, 30.8490, -1.2506
Hunter-Lab	62.9509, 14.5988, -34.2694

Details

The RGB color **170, 160, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 234, 160**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 215, 255**, and **116, 109, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 137, 234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 183, 234**.

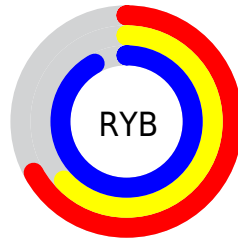
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (63%)

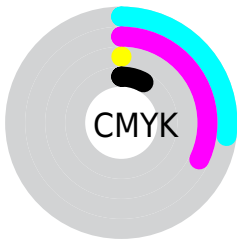
Blue (92%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (92%)

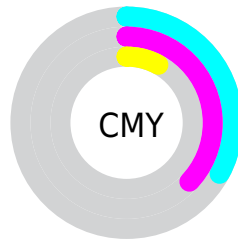


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 160, 234 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, 160, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 160, 234

255, 255, 255


 227, 215, 255

 255, 243, 255


 170, 160, 234

 143, 134, 206

 116, 109, 178

 90, 84, 151

 64, 61, 125


 38, 39, 100

 7, 19, 75


 0, 0, 52


 0, 2, 30


 0, 0, 0

 170, 160, 234

 170, 160, 234

 150, 137, 234

 190, 183, 234


 130, 113, 234

 210, 207, 234

 109, 90, 234

 231, 230, 234

 89, 66, 234

 251, 254, 234

 69, 43, 234

 255, 255, 234

 49, 20, 234

 32, 0, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 173, 243



170, 160, 234



214, 147, 208

Triad

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



170, 160, 234



223, 153, 107



54, 188, 166

Complementary

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



170, 160, 234



224, 234, 160

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.



112, 185, 129



170, 160, 234



194, 166, 94

Square

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



170, 160, 234



239, 142, 135



156, 177, 102



0, 188, 203

Rectangle

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



170, 160, 234



232, 141, 185



156, 177, 102



76, 188, 153

Sweetspot

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



170, 160, 234



235, 232, 255



160, 224, 234



115, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 160, 234



171, 158, 255



207, 160, 234



107, 106, 117



24, 0, 181



7, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



234, 160, 224



255, 158, 242



187, 234, 160



117, 106, 116



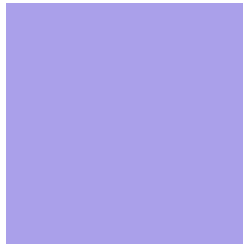
181, 0, 157



54, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 160, 234 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

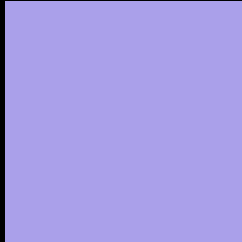
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 234 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

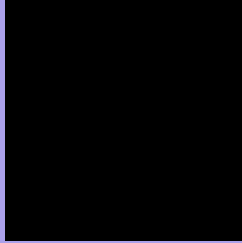
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 160, 234.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 160, 234.

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](#).

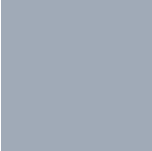
Dichromacy



Original Color
170, 160, 234

Protanopia
146, 166, 239

Deuteranopia
149, 167, 233



Tritanopia
160, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 160, 234

Protanomaly
155, 164, 237

Deuteranomaly
157, 164, 233

Tritanomaly
164, 166, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 160, 234

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
171, 167, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 160, 234 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, 160, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 160, 234)  
}
```

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, 160, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 160, 234) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 160, 234 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, 160, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 160, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 160, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 160, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 160, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 160,  
234) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 160, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 160, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
160, 234) }
```

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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