

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 163, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 163, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 163, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA374
RGB	170, 163, 116
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3608, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.32, 0.33
HSL	52°, 24%, 56%
HSV	52°, 32%, 67%
XYZ	32.8271, 36.0014, 21.7418
YIQ	159.7350, 19.2590, -13.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

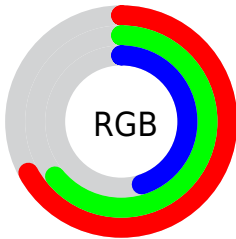
Format	Color
RYB	124, 170, 116
Decimal	11182964
CIELab	66.52, -4.89, 25.38
CIELCh	67, 25.845, 100.899
Yxy	36.0014, 0.3624, 0.3975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289373044 (0xFFAAA374)
YUV	159.7350, -21.5614, 9.0024
Hunter-Lab	60.0012, -7.3432, 20.5167

Details

The RGB color **170, 163, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 123, 170**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 218, 168**, and **117, 111, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 161, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 165, 133**.

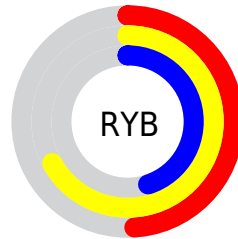
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

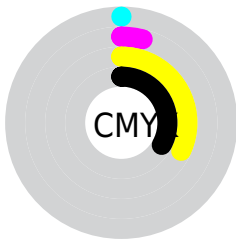
Blue (45%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (45%)

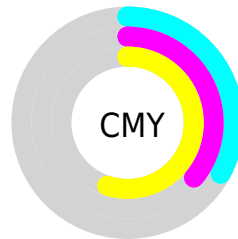


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 163, 116 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, 163, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 163, 116

255, 255, 255


 226, 218, 168


 255, 246, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 170, 163, 116

 170, 161, 99

 170, 163, 116


 143, 137, 91

 117, 111, 67


 92, 87, 44


 67, 64, 22

 45, 42, 0

 21, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 163, 116

 170, 165, 133

■ 170, 159, 82

■ 170, 167, 150

■ 170, 156, 65

■ 170, 170, 167

■ 170, 154, 48

■ 170, 172, 184

■ 170, 152, 31

■ 170, 174, 201

■ 170, 150, 14

■ 170, 176, 218

■ 170, 148, 0

■ 170, 178, 235

■ 170, 181, 252

■ 170, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 155, 118



170, 163, 116



144, 169, 126

Triad

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



170, 163, 116



93, 173, 191



198, 147, 178

Complementary

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



170, 163, 116



116, 123, 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.



176, 153, 197



170, 163, 116



113, 168, 205

Square

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



170, 163, 116



97, 175, 170



145, 161, 207



208, 145, 154

Rectangle

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



170, 163, 116



126, 173, 138



145, 161, 207



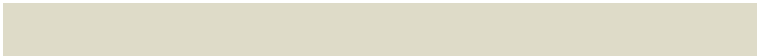
192, 148, 185

Sweetspot

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



170, 163, 116



222, 219, 200



170, 116, 123



112, 110, 99



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 163, 116



222, 211, 138



150, 170, 116



84, 83, 76



148, 129, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 123, 170



138, 148, 222



136, 116, 170



76, 77, 84



0, 19, 148



0, 3, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 163, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

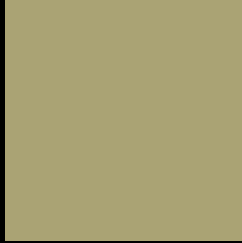
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

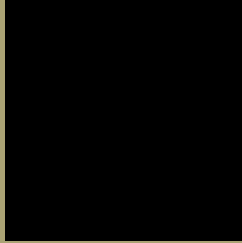
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 116.

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, 163, 116

Protanopia
174, 162, 115

Deuteranopia
192, 155, 118



Tritanopia
176, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 163, 116

Protanomaly
173, 162, 115

Deuteranomaly
184, 158, 117

Tritanomaly
174, 159, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 163, 116

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
164, 161, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 163, 116 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, 163, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 163, 116)  
}
```

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, 163, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 163, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 163, 116 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, 163, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 163, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 163, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 163, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 163, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 163, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
163, 116) }
```

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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