

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 163, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 163, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 163, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA3CE
RGB	170, 163, 206
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 81%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3608, 0.1922
CMYK	0.17, 0.21, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	250°, 30%, 72%
HSV	250°, 21%, 81%
XYZ	40.8153, 39.1967, 63.8070
YIQ	169.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

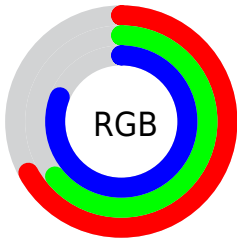
Format	Color
RYB	170, 163, 206
Decimal	11183054
CIELab	68.89, 11.30, -21.00
CIELCh	69, 23.846, 298.294
Yxy	39.1967, 0.2838, 0.2725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289373134 (0xFFAAA3CE)
YUV	169.9950, 17.7505, 0.0044
Hunter-Lab	62.6072, 6.8063, -16.6012

Details

The RGB color **170, 163, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 206, 163**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 218, 255**, and **117, 111, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 142, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 184, 206**.

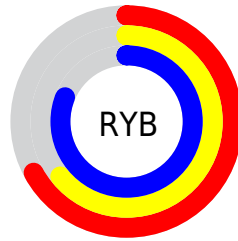
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

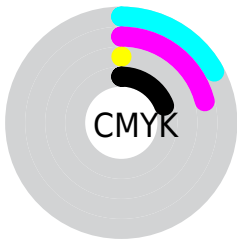
Blue (81%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (81%)

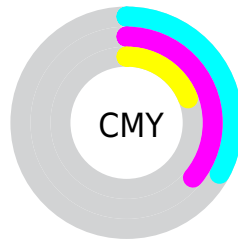


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 163, 206 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, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 163, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 218, 255

■ 254, 246, 255

■ 170, 163, 206

■ 143, 137, 178

■ 117, 111, 152

■ 92, 87, 126

■ 68, 64, 101

■ 45, 42, 76

■ 22, 21, 54

■ 0, 0, 32

■ 0, 0, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 163, 206

■ 170, 163, 206

■ 153, 142, 206

■ 187, 184, 206

■ 136, 122, 206

■ 204, 204, 206

■ 118, 101, 206

■ 222, 225, 206

■ 101, 81, 206

■ 239, 245, 206

■ 84, 60, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 67, 39, 206

■ 49, 19, 206

■ 34, 0, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 170, 211



170, 163, 206



195, 156, 191

Triad

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



170, 163, 206



203, 159, 132



116, 180, 166

Complementary

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



170, 163, 206



199, 206, 163

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.



138, 178, 145



170, 163, 206



185, 166, 125

Square

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



170, 163, 206



212, 154, 149



162, 173, 130



105, 180, 188

Rectangle

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



170, 163, 206



206, 153, 177



162, 173, 130



122, 180, 159

Sweetspot

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



170, 163, 206



242, 240, 255



163, 200, 206



120, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 163, 206



202, 191, 255



191, 163, 206



93, 92, 102



27, 0, 166



6, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 163, 199



255, 191, 245



178, 206, 163



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 139



38, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 163, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

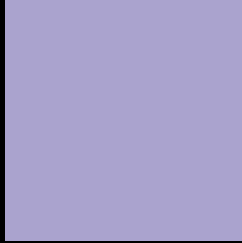
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

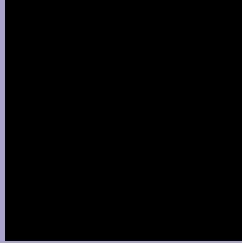
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 206.

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, 206

Protanopia
158, 166, 208

Deuteranopia
165, 165, 206



Tritanopia
166, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 163, 206

Protanomaly

162, 165, 207

Deuteranomaly

167, 164, 206

Tritanomaly

167, 166, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 163, 206

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

170, 167, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 163, 206 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, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 163, 206)  
}
```

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, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 163, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 163, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 163, 206) }
```

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, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163, 206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 163, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
163, 206) }
```

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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