

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 163, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 163, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 163, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA3D9
RGB	170, 163, 217
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3608, 0.1490
CMYK	0.22, 0.25, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	248°, 42%, 75%
HSV	248°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	42.1991, 39.7502, 71.0941
YIQ	171.2490, -13.1620, 18.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

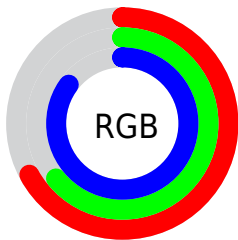
Format	Color
RYB	170, 163, 217
Decimal	11183065
CIELab	69.29, 13.80, -26.45
CIElCh	69, 29.840, 297.556
Yxy	39.7502, 0.2757, 0.2597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289373145 (0xFFAAA3D9)
YUV	171.2490, 22.5552, -1.0954
Hunter-Lab	63.0477, 9.1401, -22.7233

Details

The RGB color **170, 163, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 217, 163**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 218, 255**, and **117, 111, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 141, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 185, 217**.

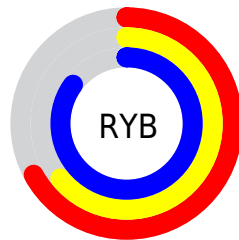
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

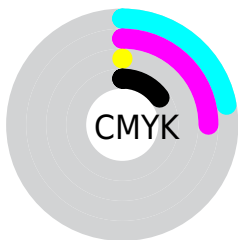
Blue (85%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (85%)

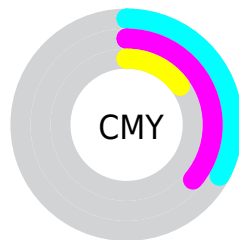


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 163, 217 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, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 163, 217

255, 255, 255

 226, 218, 255

 255, 246, 255

 170, 163, 217

 143, 137, 189

 117, 111, 162

 92, 87, 136

 67, 64, 110

 43, 42, 85

 19, 21, 62

 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 163, 217

■ 170, 163, 217

■ 151, 141, 217

■ 189, 185, 217

■ 132, 120, 217

■ 208, 206, 217

■ 113, 98, 217

■ 227, 228, 217

■ 94, 76, 217

■ 246, 250, 217

■ 76, 54, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

■ 57, 33, 217

■ 38, 11, 217

■ 28, 0, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 172, 223



170, 163, 217



202, 154, 199

Triad

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



170, 163, 217



212, 158, 124



100, 184, 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, 217



210, 217, 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.



131, 181, 139



170, 163, 217



190, 167, 115

Square

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



170, 163, 217



223, 151, 145



162, 175, 121



82, 184, 193

Rectangle

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



170, 163, 217



215, 150, 182



162, 175, 121



110, 183, 157

Sweetspot

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



170, 163, 217



239, 237, 255



163, 211, 217



119, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 163, 217



188, 179, 255



196, 163, 217



100, 99, 110



22, 0, 173



6, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 163, 210



255, 179, 245



184, 217, 163



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 151



46, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 163, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

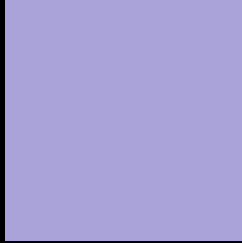
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

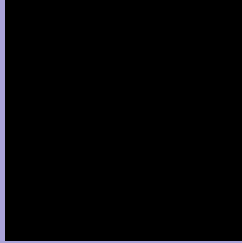
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 163, 217.

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](#).

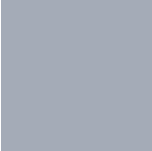
Dichromacy



Original Color
170, 163, 217

Protanopia
155, 167, 220

Deuteranopia
161, 166, 216



Tritanopia
164, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 163, 217

Protanomaly

160, 166, 219

Deuteranomaly

164, 165, 216

Tritanomaly

166, 167, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 163, 217

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

171, 168, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 163, 217 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, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 163, 217)  
}
```

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, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 163, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 163, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 163, 217) }
```

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, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 163, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 163,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 163, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
163, 217) }
```

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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