

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 176, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 176, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 176, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAB0CE
RGB	170, 176, 206
RGB Percent	67%, 69%, 81%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3098, 0.1922
CMYK	0.17, 0.15, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	230°, 27%, 74%
HSV	230°, 17%, 81%
XYZ	43.2435, 44.0529, 64.6164
YIQ	177.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

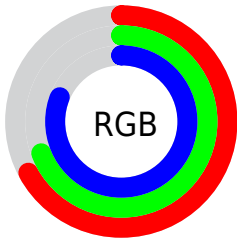
Format	Color
RYB	170, 175, 206
Decimal	11186382
CIELab	72.26, 4.11, -15.89
CIELCh	72, 16.415, 284.508
Yxy	44.0529, 0.2847, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289376462 (0xFFAAB0CE)
YUV	177.6260, 13.9884, -6.6880
Hunter-Lab	66.3724, 0.1461, -11.2607

Details

The RGB color **170, 176, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 200, 170**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 232, 255**, and **117, 124, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 159, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 193, 206**.

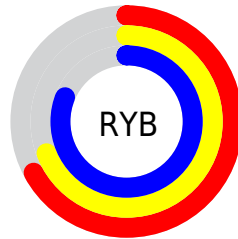
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (69%)

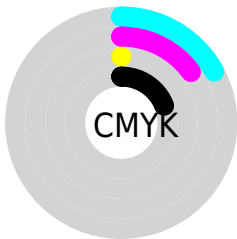
Blue (81%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (81%)

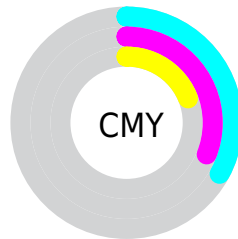


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 176, 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, 176, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 176, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 232, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 170, 176, 206

■ 143, 149, 178

■ 117, 124, 152

■ 92, 99, 126

■ 68, 75, 101

■ 45, 52, 77

■ 23, 31, 54

■ 0, 7, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 176, 206

■ 170, 176, 206

■ 149, 159, 206

■ 191, 193, 206

■ 129, 142, 206

■ 211, 210, 206

■ 108, 125, 206

■ 232, 227, 206

■ 88, 107, 206

■ 252, 245, 206

■ 67, 90, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 46, 73, 206

■ 26, 56, 206

■ 5, 39, 206

■ 0, 34, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 181, 206



170, 176, 206



189, 171, 199

Triad

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



170, 176, 206



206, 169, 157



148, 185, 169

Complementary

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



170, 176, 206



206, 200, 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.



164, 183, 156



170, 176, 206



196, 174, 149

Square

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



170, 176, 206



209, 167, 170



181, 178, 148



139, 186, 184

Rectangle

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



170, 176, 206



199, 169, 190



181, 178, 148



153, 185, 164

Sweetspot

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



170, 176, 206



242, 244, 255



170, 206, 200



120, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 176, 206



201, 210, 255



182, 170, 206



92, 94, 102



0, 28, 166



0, 6, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 170, 176



255, 201, 210



194, 206, 170



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 28



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 176, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

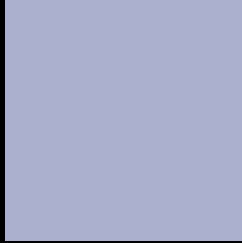
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

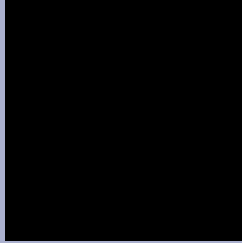
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 176, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 176, 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

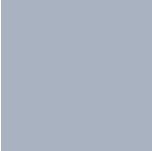
170, 176, 206

Protanopia

171, 176, 206

Deuteranopia

180, 173, 207



Tritanopia
168, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 176, 206

Protanomaly

171, 176, 206

Deuteranomaly

176, 174, 207

Tritanomaly

169, 177, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 176, 206

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

175, 177, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 176, 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, 176, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 176, 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, 176, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 176, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 176, 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, 176, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 176, 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, 176, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 176, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 176, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 176,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 176, 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, 176, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
176, 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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