

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 183, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 183, 136) contains.

RGB(170, 183, 136)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(170, 183, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAB788
RGB	170, 183, 136
RGB Percent	67%, 72%, 53%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2824, 0.4667
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.26, 0.28
HSL	77°, 25%, 63%
HSV	77°, 26%, 72%
XYZ	37.9550, 44.1906, 29.8217
YIQ	173.7550, 7.3390, -17.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

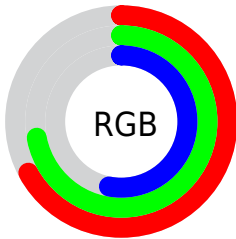
Format	Color
RYB	136, 183, 149
Decimal	11188104
CIELab	72.36, -12.65, 22.45
CIELCh	72, 25.770, 119.389
Yxy	44.1906, 0.3390, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289378184 (0xFFAAB788)
YUV	173.7550, -18.6132, -3.2931
Hunter-Lab	66.4760, -14.4171, 19.9352

Details

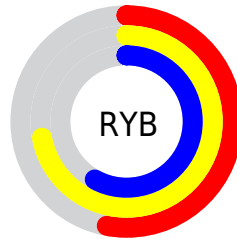
The RGB color **170, 183, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 136, 183**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 239, 190**, and **117, 130, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 183, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 183, 154**.

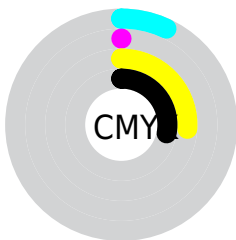
Distribution



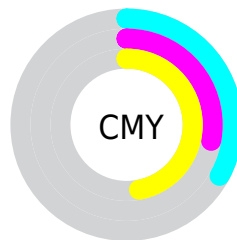
- Red (67%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 183, 136 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, 183, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 183, 136


255, 255, 255

 226, 239, 190

 254, 255, 217


 255, 255, 246

 170, 183, 136

 143, 156, 110

 117, 130, 86

 92, 105, 62

 68, 81, 40

 45, 58, 18

 25, 36, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 183, 136

 170, 183, 136

■ 165, 183, 118

■ 175, 183, 154

■ 160, 183, 99

■ 180, 183, 173

■ 155, 183, 81

■ 185, 183, 191

■ 150, 183, 63

■ 190, 183, 209

■ 145, 183, 45

■ 195, 183, 227

■ 140, 183, 26

■ 200, 183, 246

■ 135, 183, 8

■ 205, 183, 255

■ 132, 183, 0

■ 210, 183, 255

■ 216, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 176, 130



170, 183, 136



143, 188, 153

Triad

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



170, 183, 136



119, 186, 217



223, 160, 179

Complementary

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



170, 183, 136



149, 136, 183

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.



207, 164, 202



170, 183, 136



148, 180, 224

Square

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



170, 183, 136



108, 190, 200



181, 172, 218



225, 162, 155

Rectangle

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



170, 183, 136



126, 190, 168



181, 172, 218



219, 161, 187

Sweetspot

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



170, 183, 136



232, 237, 218



183, 149, 136



117, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



170, 183, 136



217, 237, 164



147, 183, 136



89, 92, 83



113, 156, 0



20, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 136, 183



184, 164, 237



172, 136, 183



85, 83, 92



43, 0, 156



8, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 183, 136 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, 183, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

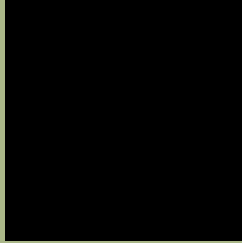
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

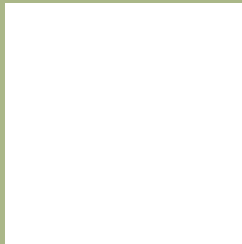
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 170, 183, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 136.

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, 183, 136

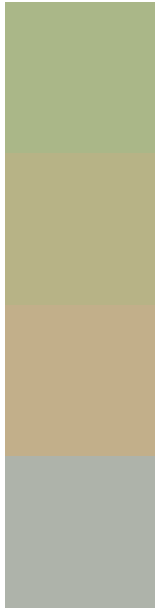
Protanopia
190, 177, 133

Deuteranopia
207, 170, 139



Tritanopia
177, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 136

Protanomaly
183, 179, 134

Deuteranomaly
194, 175, 138

Tritanomaly
174, 179, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 136

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
173, 177, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 183, 136 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, 183, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 183, 136)  
}
```

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, 183, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 183, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 183, 136 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, 183, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 183, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 183, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 183, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 183, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 183, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
183, 136) }
```

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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