

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 183, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 183, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 183, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAB7B0
RGB	170, 183, 176
RGB Percent	67%, 72%, 69%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2824, 0.3098
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.04, 0.28
HSL	148°, 8%, 69%
HSV	148°, 7%, 72%
XYZ	41.3475, 45.5476, 47.6866
YIQ	178.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

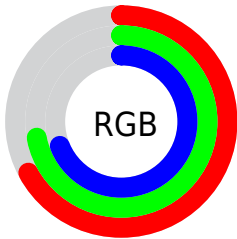
Format	Color
RYB	170, 179, 183
Decimal	11188144
CIELab	73.25, -5.85, 2.00
CIElCh	73, 6.179, 161.133
Yxy	45.5476, 0.3072, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289378224 (0xFFAAB7B0)
YUV	178.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923
Hunter-Lab	67.4890, -8.7466, 5.3489

Details

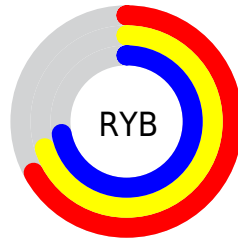
The RGB color **170, 183, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 170, 177**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 239, 232**, and **118, 130, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 183, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 183, 186**.

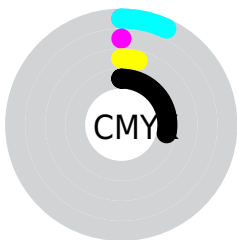
Distribution



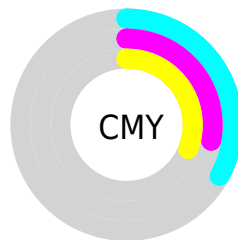
- Red (67%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 183, 176 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, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 183, 176

255, 255, 255

■ 225, 239, 232

254, 255, 255

■ 170, 183, 176

■ 144, 156, 149

■ 118, 130, 124

■ 93, 105, 99

■ 70, 81, 75

■ 47, 58, 52

■ 26, 36, 31

■ 0, 15, 7


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 183, 176

■ 170, 183, 176

 152, 183, 166


 188, 183, 186

 133, 183, 156


 207, 183, 196


 115, 183, 146


 225, 183, 206

 97, 183, 137


 243, 183, 215

 78, 183, 127

 255, 183, 225

 60, 183, 117


 255, 183, 235

 42, 183, 107

 255, 183, 245

 24, 183, 97

 255, 183, 255

 5, 183, 87

 255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 182, 171



170, 183, 176



167, 183, 182

Triad

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



170, 183, 176



177, 180, 191



192, 177, 173

Complementary

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



170, 183, 176



183, 170, 177

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.



192, 176, 178



170, 183, 176



184, 178, 188

Square

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



170, 183, 176



170, 181, 190



189, 177, 184



188, 178, 169

Rectangle

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



170, 183, 176



166, 183, 185



189, 177, 184



192, 176, 174

Sweetspot

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



170, 183, 176



232, 237, 235



177, 183, 170



117, 120, 119



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



170, 183, 176



216, 237, 226



170, 183, 182



83, 92, 87



0, 156, 72



0, 28, 13

Inverse Universe

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



183, 170, 177



237, 216, 227



183, 170, 171



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 183, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

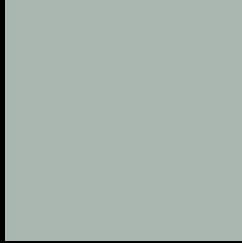
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

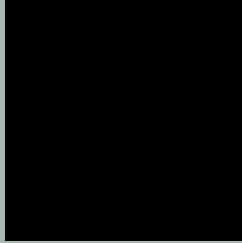
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

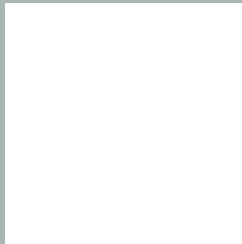
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 183, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 176.



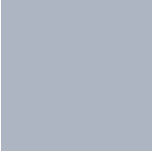
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 176.

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](#).

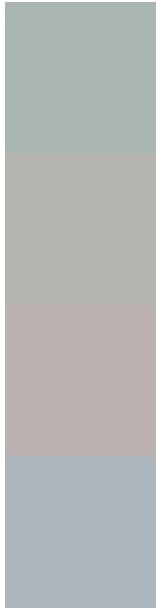
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
173, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 176

Protanomaly
179, 180, 175

Deuteranomaly
188, 177, 177

Tritanomaly
172, 181, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 176

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
175, 180, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 183, 176 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, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 183, 176)  
}
```

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, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 183, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 183, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 183, 176) }
```

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, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 183, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
183, 176) }
```

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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