

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 183, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 183, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 183, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAB7C4
RGB	170, 183, 196
RGB Percent	67%, 72%, 77%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2824, 0.2314
CMYK	0.13, 0.07, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	210°, 18%, 72%
HSV	210°, 13%, 77%
XYZ	43.4749, 46.3985, 58.8890
YIQ	180.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

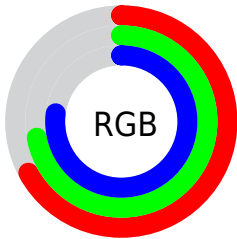
Format	Color
RYB	170, 179, 196
Decimal	11188164
CIELab	73.80, -1.84, -8.12
CIELCh	74, 8.322, 257.234
Yxy	46.3985, 0.2922, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289378244 (0xFFAAB7C4)
YUV	180.5950, 7.5947, -9.2918
Hunter-Lab	68.1165, -5.2775, -3.5767

Details

The RGB color **170, 183, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 183, 170**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 239, 253**, and **118, 130, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 173, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 193, 196**.

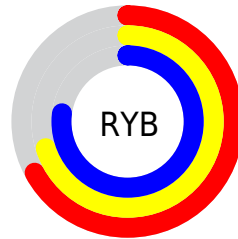
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (72%)

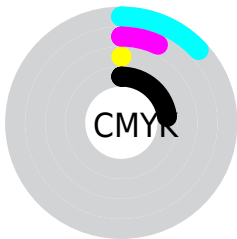
Blue (77%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (77%)

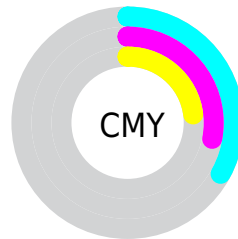


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 183, 196 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, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170, 183, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 225, 239, 253

254, 255, 255

■ 170, 183, 196

■ 143, 156, 169

■ 118, 130, 142

■ 93, 105, 117

■ 69, 81, 92

■ 46, 58, 69

■ 25, 36, 46

■ 0, 15, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 183, 196

■ 170, 183, 196

■ 150, 173, 196

■ 190, 193, 196

■ 131, 163, 196

■ 209, 203, 196

■ 111, 154, 196

■ 229, 212, 196

■ 92, 144, 196

■ 248, 222, 196

■ 72, 134, 196

■ 255, 232, 196

■ 52, 124, 196

■ 255, 242, 196

■ 33, 114, 196

■ 255, 252, 196

■ 13, 105, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 0, 98, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 185, 192



170, 183, 196



179, 180, 196

Triad

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



170, 183, 196



198, 176, 177



174, 184, 171

Complementary

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



170, 183, 196



196, 183, 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.



183, 182, 167



170, 183, 196



197, 178, 170

Square

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



170, 183, 196



195, 177, 185



191, 180, 167



167, 186, 178

Rectangle

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



170, 183, 196



185, 179, 194



191, 180, 167



177, 184, 169

Sweetspot

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



170, 183, 196



245, 250, 255



170, 196, 183



121, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



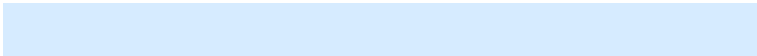
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 183, 196



214, 235, 255



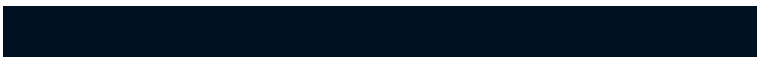
170, 170, 196



87, 92, 97



0, 80, 161



0, 17, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 170, 183



255, 214, 235



196, 196, 170



97, 87, 92



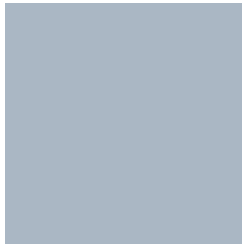
161, 0, 80



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 183, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

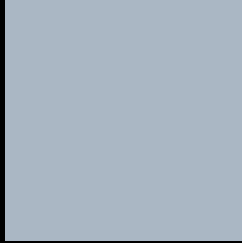
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

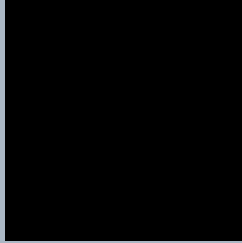
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

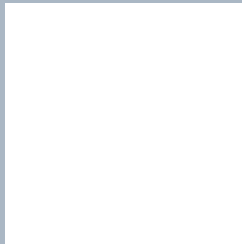
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 183, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 183, 196.

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](#).

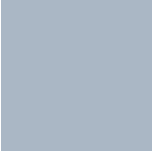
Dichromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 196

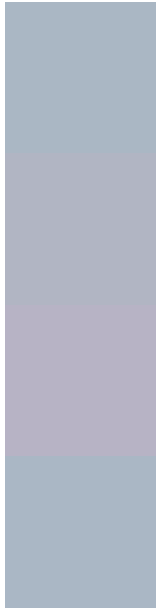
Protanopia
181, 180, 194

Deuteranopia
191, 176, 197



Tritanopia
170, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 196

Protanomaly
177, 181, 195

Deuteranomaly
183, 179, 197

Tritanomaly
170, 183, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 183, 196

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
177, 182, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 183, 196 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, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 183, 196)  
}
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 183, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 183, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

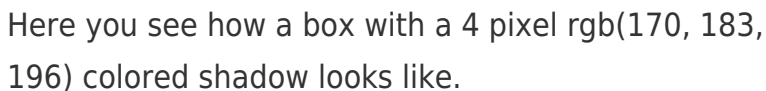
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(170, 183, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 183, 196) }
```

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, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 183, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 183, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
183, 196) }
```

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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