

# Converting Colors

RGB(170, 193, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(170, 193, 204) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(170, 193, 204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAC1CC
RGB	170, 193, 204
RGB Percent	67%, 76%, 80%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2431, 0.2000
CMYK	0.17, 0.05, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	199°, 25%, 73%
HSV	199°, 17%, 80%
XYZ	46.5466, 51.0456, 64.5263
YIQ	187.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

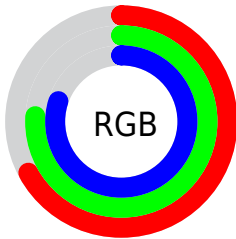
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	170, 184, 204
Decimal	11190732
CIELab	76.71, -5.49, -8.15
CIELCh	77, 9.827, 236.068
Yxy	51.0456, 0.2871, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289380812 (0xFFAAC1CC)
YUV	187.3770, 8.1951, -15.2396
Hunter-Lab	71.4462, -8.7396, -3.5351

# Details

The RGB color **170, 193, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 181, 170**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 249, 255**, and **117, 140, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 186, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 200, 204**.

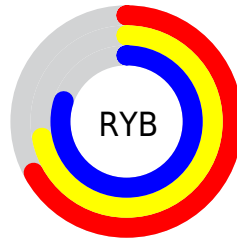
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (76%)

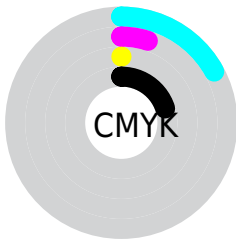
Blue (80%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (80%)

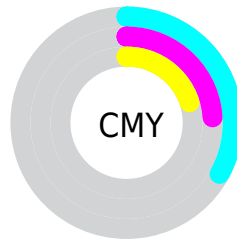


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 193, 204 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, 193, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 170, 193, 204

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 249, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 170, 193, 204

■ 143, 166, 177

■ 117, 140, 150

■ 92, 114, 124

■ 68, 90, 99

■ 45, 66, 75


■ 23, 44, 53


■ 0, 24, 31

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

 170, 193, 204

 170, 193, 204

 150, 186, 204


 190, 200, 204

 129, 180, 204


 211, 206, 204

 109, 173, 204


 231, 213, 204

 88, 167, 204


 252, 219, 204

 68, 160, 204

 255, 226, 204

 48, 153, 204

 255, 233, 204

 27, 147, 204

 255, 239, 204

 7, 140, 204

 255, 246, 204

 0, 138, 204

 255, 252, 204

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167, 195, 197



170, 193, 204



179, 190, 207

# Triad

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



170, 193, 204



207, 183, 191



188, 191, 173

# Complementary

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



170, 193, 204



204, 181, 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.



198, 188, 171



170, 193, 204



209, 184, 182

# Square

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



170, 193, 204



200, 185, 200



206, 185, 175



178, 194, 179

# Rectangle

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



170, 193, 204



186, 188, 207



206, 185, 175



192, 190, 172

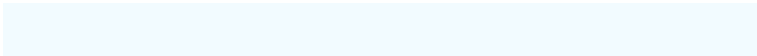


# Sweetspot

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



170, 193, 204



242, 251, 255



170, 204, 181



120, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

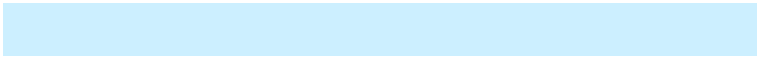


# Same Dimension

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



170, 193, 204



204, 239, 255



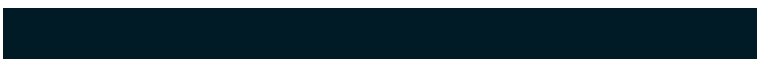
170, 176, 204



92, 99, 102



0, 112, 166



0, 26, 38



# Inverse Universe

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



204, 170, 193



255, 204, 238



204, 198, 170



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 112



38, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 193, 204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

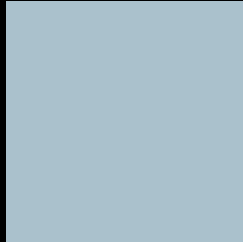
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 204 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

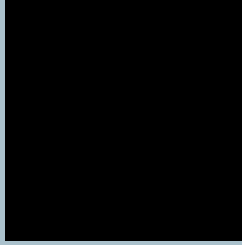
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

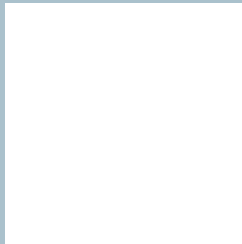
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 170, 193, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 193, 204.

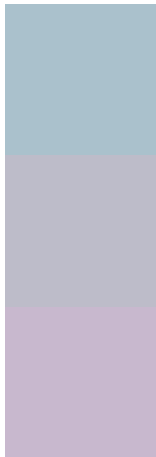


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 193, 204.

# 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, 193, 204

**Protanopia**  
189, 188, 201

**Deuteranopia**  
200, 184, 206



**Tritanopia**  
171, 192, 208

# Trichromacy



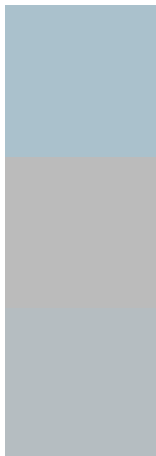
**Original Color**  
170, 193, 204

**Protanomaly**  
182, 190, 202

**Deuteranomaly**  
189, 187, 205

**Tritanomaly**  
171, 192, 207

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
170, 193, 204

**Achromatopsia**  
187, 187, 187

**Achromatomaly**  
181, 189, 193

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 193, 204 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, 193, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 193, 204)  
}
```

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, 193, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 193, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 193, 204 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, 193, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 193, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 193, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 193, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 193, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 193,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 193, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 193, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
193, 204) }
```

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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