

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 198, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 198, 139) contains.

RGB(170, 198, 139)	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, 198, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAC68B
RGB	170, 198, 139
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2235, 0.4549
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	88°, 34%, 66%
HSV	88°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	41.4318, 50.7983, 32.0475
YIQ	182.9020, 2.2510, -24.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

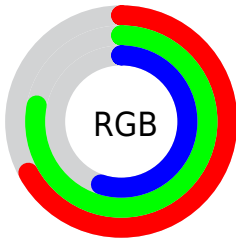
Format	Color
RYB	139, 198, 167
Decimal	11191947
CIELab	76.56, -19.84, 26.54
CIELCh	77, 33.137, 126.775
Yxy	50.7983, 0.3334, 0.4087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289382027 (0xFFAAC68B)
YUV	182.9020, -21.6437, -11.3151
Hunter-Lab	71.2729, -20.9633, 23.2316

Details

The RGB color **170, 198, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 139, 198**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 193**, and **117, 144, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 198, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 198, 159**.

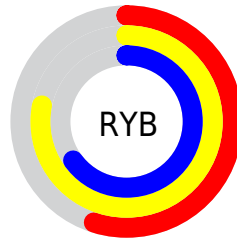
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (78%)

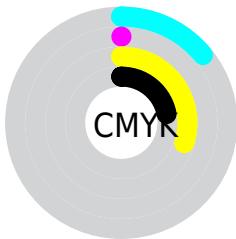
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (65%)

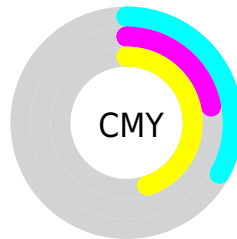


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (22%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 198, 139 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, 198, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 170, 198, 139


255, 255, 255

 226, 255, 193


 255, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 170, 198, 139

 143, 171, 113

 117, 144, 88

 92, 118, 64


 67, 94, 41


 44, 70, 19


 23, 47, 0

 0, 28, 0


 0, 0, 0

 170, 198, 139


 170, 198, 139

 161, 198, 119

 179, 198, 159

 151, 198, 99


 189, 198, 179

 142, 198, 80


 198, 198, 198


 132, 198, 60

 208, 198, 218


 123, 198, 40

 217, 198, 238

 114, 198, 20

 226, 198, 255

 104, 198, 0

 236, 198, 255

 104, 198, 0

 245, 198, 255

 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 189, 128



170, 198, 139



134, 204, 164

Triad

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



170, 198, 139



114, 199, 244



249, 166, 183

Complementary

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



170, 198, 139



167, 139, 198

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.



234, 169, 214



170, 198, 139



159, 189, 249

Square

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



170, 198, 139



89, 204, 224



202, 179, 238



247, 170, 154

Rectangle

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



170, 198, 139



111, 206, 184



202, 179, 238



246, 166, 193

Sweetspot

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



170, 198, 139



244, 255, 232



198, 167, 139



121, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



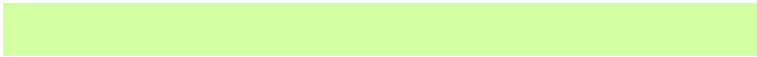
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 198, 139



211, 255, 163



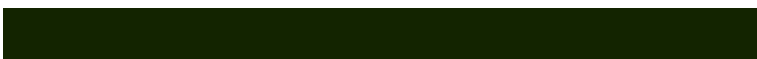
141, 198, 139



95, 99, 90



86, 163, 0



19, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 139, 198



207, 163, 255



196, 139, 198



94, 90, 99



77, 0, 163



17, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 198, 139 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, 198, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

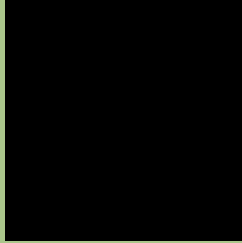
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 198, 139.

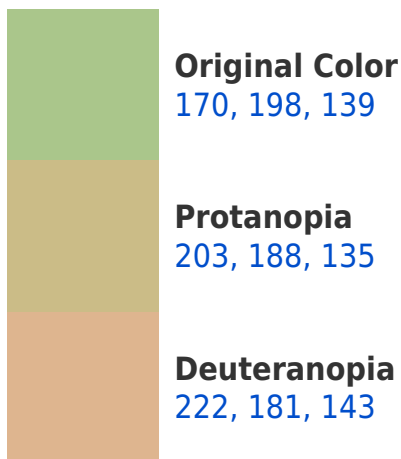


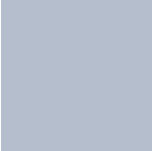
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 198, 139.

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](#).

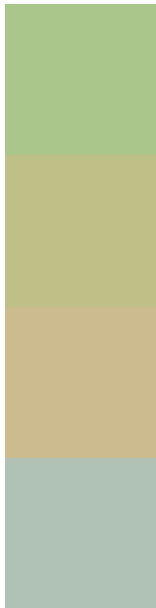
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
180, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
170, 198, 139

Protanomaly
191, 192, 136

Deuteranomaly
203, 187, 142

Tritanomaly
176, 193, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
170, 198, 139

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
178, 188, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 198, 139 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, 198, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 198, 139)  
}
```

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, 198, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 198, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 198, 139 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, 198, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 198, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 198, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 198, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 198, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 198,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 198, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 198, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
198, 139) }
```

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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