

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 200, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 200, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 200, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAC8BF
RGB	170, 200, 191
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 75%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2157, 0.2510
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.04, 0.22
HSL	162°, 21%, 73%
HSV	162°, 15%, 78%
XYZ	46.6358, 53.6162, 57.1812
YIQ	190.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

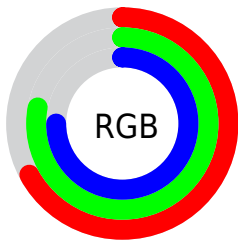
Format	Color
RYB	170, 188, 200
Decimal	11192511
CIELab	78.24, -11.83, 1.12
CIELCh	78, 11.885, 174.598
Yxy	53.6162, 0.2962, 0.3406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289382591 (0xFFAAC8BF)
YUV	190.0040, 0.4910, -17.5435
Hunter-Lab	73.2231, -14.4537, 4.9555

Details

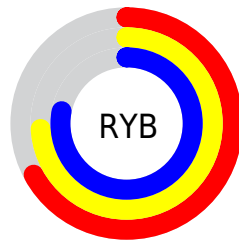
The RGB color **170, 200, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 170, 179**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 247**, and **118, 146, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 200, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 200, 197**.

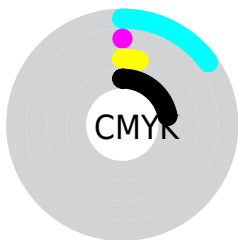
Distribution



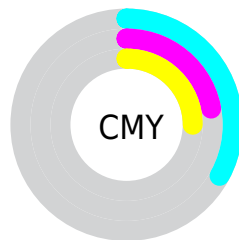
- Red (67%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 200, 191 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, 200, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 200, 191

255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 247

254, 255, 255

 170, 200, 191

 143, 173, 164

 118, 146, 138

 93, 120, 112

 69, 95, 88

 46, 72, 65

 24, 49, 43

 0, 28, 22

 0, 0, 0

 170, 200, 191

 170, 200, 191

 150, 200, 185

 190, 200, 197

 130, 200, 179

 210, 200, 203

 110, 200, 173

 230, 200, 209

 90, 200, 167

 250, 200, 215

 70, 200, 161

 255, 200, 221

 50, 200, 155

 255, 200, 227

 30, 200, 149

 255, 200, 233

 10, 200, 143

 255, 200, 239

 0, 200, 140

 255, 200, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 198, 210



170, 200, 191



166, 200, 202

Triad

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



170, 200, 191



193, 191, 213



214, 189, 176

Complementary

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



170, 200, 191



200, 170, 179

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.



217, 186, 185



170, 200, 191



206, 188, 206

Square

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



170, 200, 191



180, 195, 215



215, 186, 196



205, 192, 172

Rectangle

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



170, 200, 191



167, 199, 209



215, 186, 196



216, 188, 178

Sweetspot

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



170, 200, 191



242, 255, 251



179, 200, 170



120, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



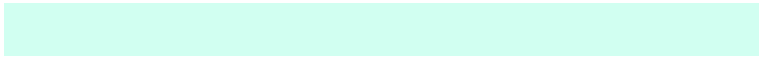
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 200, 191



209, 255, 241



170, 194, 200



90, 99, 96



0, 163, 114



0, 36, 25

Inverse Universe

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



200, 170, 179



255, 209, 223



200, 176, 170



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 49



36, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 200, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

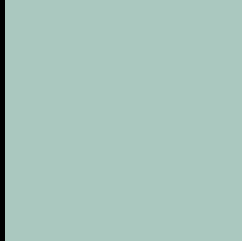
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

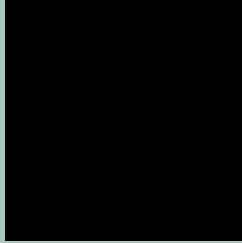
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

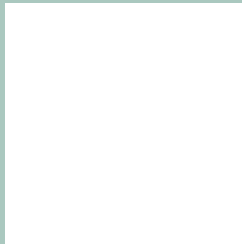
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 200, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 200, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 200, 191.

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](#).

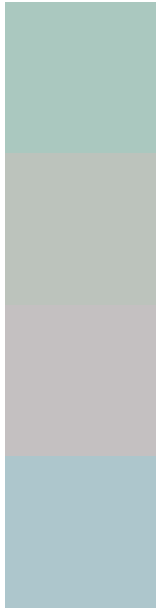
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
174, 197, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 200, 191

Protanomaly

188, 195, 188

Deuteranomaly

196, 192, 193

Tritanomaly

173, 198, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 200, 191

Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly

183, 194, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 200, 191 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, 200, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 200, 191)  
}
```

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, 200, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 200, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 200, 191 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, 200, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 200, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 200, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 200, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 200, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 200,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 200, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 200, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
200, 191) }
```

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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