

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 202, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 202, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 202, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AACADB
RGB	170, 202, 219
RGB Percent	67%, 79%, 86%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2078, 0.1412
CMYK	0.22, 0.08, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	201°, 40%, 76%
HSV	201°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	50.4843, 55.9016, 75.1471
YIQ	194.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

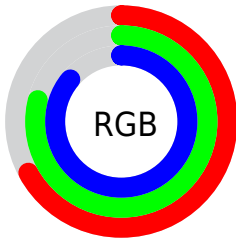
Format	Color
R _Y B	170, 189, 219
Decimal	11193051
CIE Lab	79.56, -6.96, -11.99
CIE LCh	80, 13.864, 239.864
Yxy	55.9016, 0.2781, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289383131 (0xFFAACADB)
YUV	194.3700, 12.1426, -21.3725
Hunter-Lab	74.7674, -10.3164, -7.2540

Details

The RGB color **170, 202, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 187, 170**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 255**, and **117, 148, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 194, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 210, 219**.

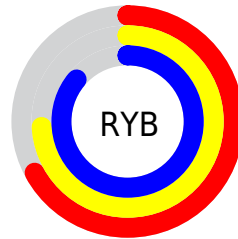
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (79%)

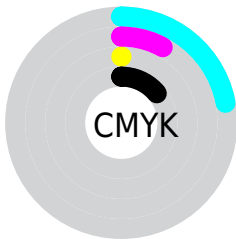
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (86%)

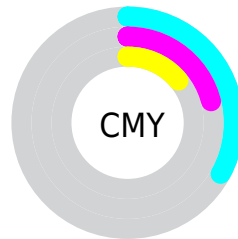


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 202, 219 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, 202, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 202, 219


255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 255

255, 255, 255


 170, 202, 219


 143, 175, 191

 117, 148, 164

 91, 122, 138

 67, 97, 112

 43, 74, 88

 18, 51, 65

 0, 30, 42

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 170, 202, 219

■ 170, 202, 219

■ 148, 194, 219

■ 192, 210, 219

■ 126, 187, 219

■ 214, 217, 219

■ 104, 179, 219

■ 236, 225, 219

■ 82, 172, 219

■ 255, 232, 219

■ 61, 164, 219

■ 255, 240, 219

■ 39, 156, 219

■ 255, 248, 219

■ 17, 149, 219

■ 255, 255, 219

■ 0, 143, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 204, 209



170, 202, 219



183, 198, 223

Triad

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



170, 202, 219



223, 188, 198



193, 200, 175

Complementary

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



170, 202, 219



219, 187, 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.



208, 196, 171



170, 202, 219



225, 189, 185

Square

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



170, 202, 219



214, 190, 210



219, 192, 175



179, 203, 184

Rectangle

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



170, 202, 219



194, 195, 221



219, 192, 175



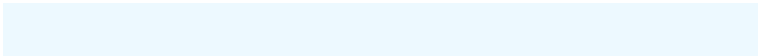
198, 199, 173

Sweetspot

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



170, 202, 219



237, 249, 255



170, 219, 186



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



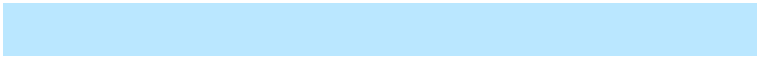
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 202, 219



186, 231, 255



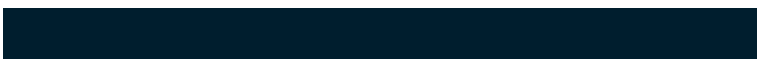
170, 178, 219



99, 106, 110



0, 113, 173



0, 30, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 170, 202



255, 186, 231



219, 211, 170



110, 99, 106



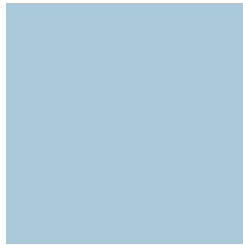
173, 0, 113



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 202, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

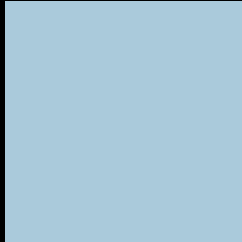
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

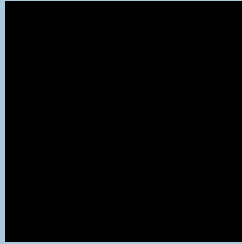
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 202, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 202, 219.

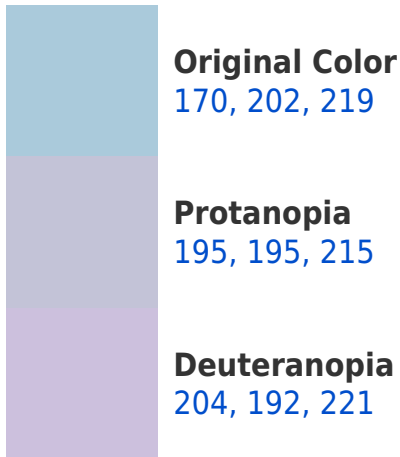


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 202, 219.

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](#).

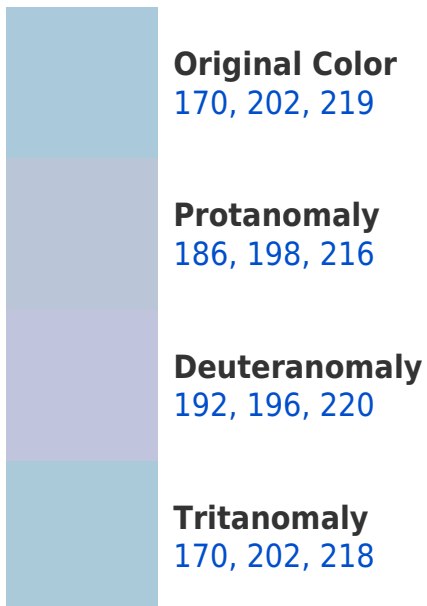
Dichromacy



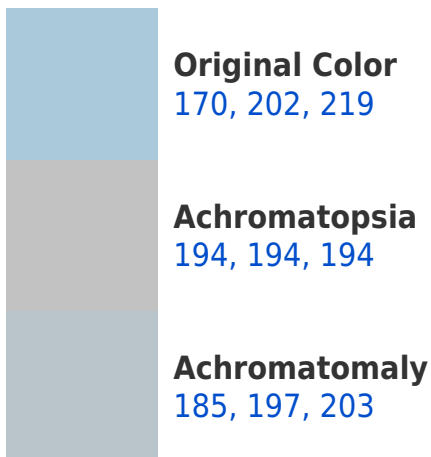


Tritanopia
170, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 202, 219 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, 202, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 202, 219)  
}
```

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, 202, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 202, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 202, 219 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, 202, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 202, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 202, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 202, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 202, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 202,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 202, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 202, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
202, 219) }
```

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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