

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 208, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 208, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 208, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAD0C4
RGB	170, 208, 196
RGB Percent	67%, 82%, 77%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1843, 0.2314
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.06, 0.18
HSL	161°, 29%, 74%
HSV	161°, 18%, 82%
XYZ	49.0972, 57.6433, 60.7631
YIQ	195.2700, -18.7960, -11.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

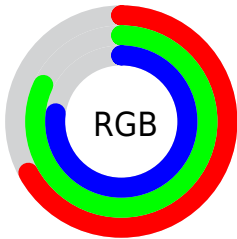
Format	Color
RYB	170, 193, 208
Decimal	11194564
CIELab	80.54, -14.94, 1.79
CIElCh	81, 15.044, 173.175
Yxy	57.6433, 0.2931, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289384644 (0xFFAAD0C4)
YUV	195.2700, 0.3599, -22.1618
Hunter-Lab	75.9232, -17.4350, 5.6951

Details

The RGB color **170, 208, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 170, 182**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 253**, and **117, 154, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 208, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 208, 203**.

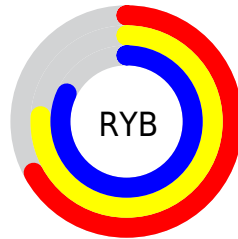
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (82%)

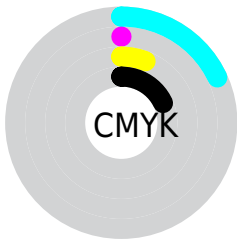
Blue (77%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (82%)

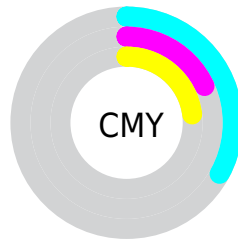


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 208, 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, 208, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 208, 196


255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 253

255, 255, 255

 170, 208, 196

 143, 180, 169

 117, 154, 142

 92, 128, 117

 68, 102, 92

 44, 78, 69

 22, 55, 46

 0, 34, 26

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 208, 196

 170, 208, 196

 149, 208, 189

 191, 208, 203

 128, 208, 183

 212, 208, 209

 108, 208, 176

 232, 208, 216

 87, 208, 170

 253, 208, 222

 66, 208, 163

 255, 208, 229

 45, 208, 157

 255, 208, 235

 24, 208, 150

 255, 208, 242

 4, 208, 143

 255, 208, 249

 0, 208, 142

 255, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 206, 183



170, 208, 196



164, 208, 210

Triad

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



170, 208, 196



199, 197, 226



226, 193, 178

Complementary

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



170, 208, 196



208, 170, 182

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.



230, 191, 189



170, 208, 196



215, 193, 217

Square

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



170, 208, 196



181, 202, 227



227, 191, 204



215, 198, 172

Rectangle

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



170, 208, 196



165, 207, 219



227, 191, 204



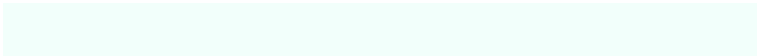
228, 192, 181

Sweetspot

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



170, 208, 196



242, 255, 251



182, 208, 170



120, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



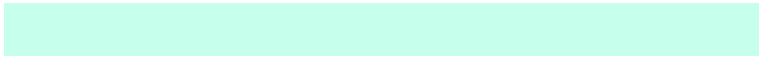
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 208, 196



199, 255, 237



170, 201, 208



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 115



0, 41, 28

Inverse Universe

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



208, 170, 182



255, 199, 217



208, 177, 170



105, 94, 97



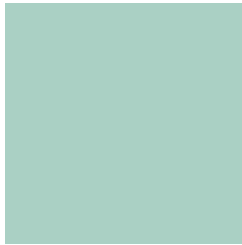
168, 0, 53



41, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 208, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

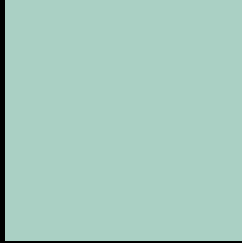
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

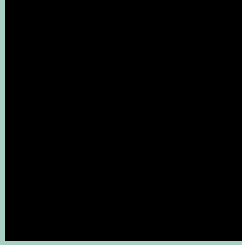
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

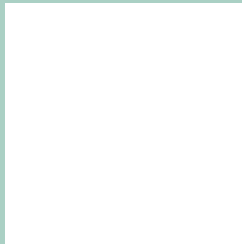
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 208, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 208, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 208, 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





Tritanopia
175, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 208, 196

Protanomaly

192, 202, 193

Deuteranomaly

201, 198, 198

Tritanomaly

173, 205, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 208, 196

Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly

186, 200, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 208, 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, 208, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 208, 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, 208, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 208, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 208, 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, 208, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 208, 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, 208, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 208, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 208, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 208,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 208, 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, 208, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
208, 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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