

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 210, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 210, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 210, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAD2C0
RGB	170, 210, 192
RGB Percent	67%, 82%, 75%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1765, 0.2471
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.09, 0.18
HSL	153°, 31%, 75%
HSV	153°, 19%, 82%
XYZ	49.1386, 58.4450, 58.5603
YIQ	195.9880, -18.0620, -14.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

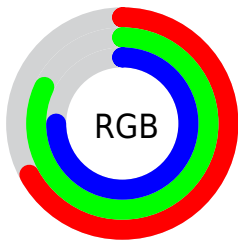
Format	Color
RYB	170, 196, 210
Decimal	11195072
CIELab	80.99, -16.75, 4.57
CIElCh	81, 17.358, 164.735
Yxy	58.4450, 0.2958, 0.3518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289385152 (0xFFAAD2C0)
YUV	195.9880, -1.9661, -22.7915
Hunter-Lab	76.4493, -19.0536, 8.0983

Details

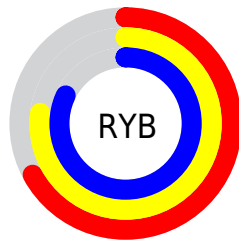
The RGB color **170, 210, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 170, 188**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 248**, and **117, 155, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 210, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 210, 201**.

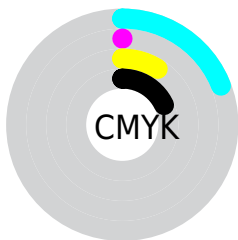
Distribution



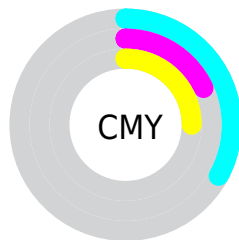
- Red (67%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 210, 192 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, 210, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 210, 192


255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 248

255, 255, 255

 170, 210, 192


 143, 182, 165

 117, 155, 139

 92, 129, 113

 68, 104, 89

 44, 80, 65

 21, 57, 43

 0, 35, 23


 0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 210, 192

 170, 210, 192

 149, 210, 183

 191, 210, 201

 128, 210, 173

 212, 210, 211

 107, 210, 164

 233, 210, 220

 86, 210, 154

 254, 210, 230

 65, 210, 145

 255, 210, 239

 44, 210, 135

 255, 210, 249

 23, 210, 126

 255, 210, 255

 2, 210, 116

 0, 210, 116

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 207, 178



170, 210, 192



160, 211, 209

Triad

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



170, 210, 192



194, 200, 232



233, 192, 179

Complementary

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



170, 210, 192



210, 170, 188

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.



235, 190, 193



170, 210, 192



214, 194, 224

Square

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



170, 210, 192



174, 205, 232



229, 191, 210



222, 197, 170

Rectangle

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



170, 210, 192



159, 210, 219



229, 191, 210



235, 191, 183

Sweetspot

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



170, 210, 192



240, 255, 248



188, 210, 170



119, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



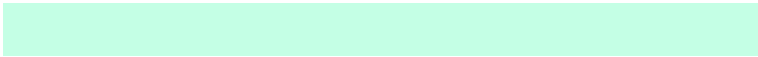
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 210, 192



196, 255, 229



170, 208, 210



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 93



0, 41, 22

Inverse Universe

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



210, 170, 188



255, 196, 223



210, 172, 170



105, 94, 99



168, 0, 76



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 210, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

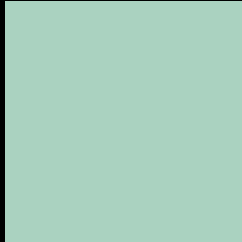
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

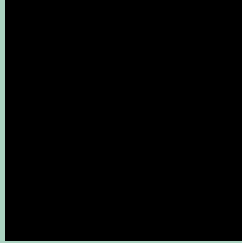
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

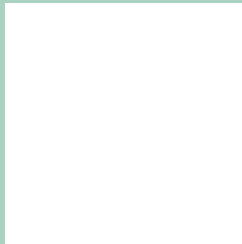
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 210, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 210, 192.

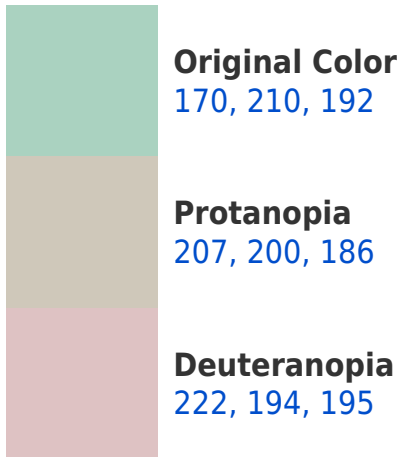


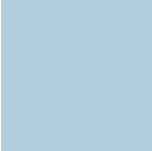
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 210, 192.

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
176, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 210, 192

Protanomaly

194, 204, 188

Deuteranomaly

203, 200, 194

Tritanomaly

174, 207, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 210, 192

Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly

187, 201, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 210, 192 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, 210, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 210, 192)  
}
```

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, 210, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 210, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 210, 192 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, 210, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 210, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 210, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 210, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 210, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 210,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 210, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 210, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
210, 192) }
```

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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