

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 228, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 228, 160) contains.

RGB(170, 228, 160)	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, 228, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAE4A0
RGB	170, 228, 160
RGB Percent	67%, 89%, 63%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1059, 0.3725
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	111°, 56%, 76%
HSV	111°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	50.6661, 66.5709, 43.4368
YIQ	202.9060, -12.7400, -33.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

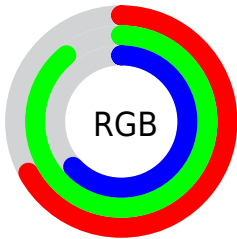
Format	Color
RYB	160, 228, 218
Decimal	11199648
CIELab	85.29, -31.17, 27.40
CIELCh	85, 41.502, 138.679
Yxy	66.5709, 0.3153, 0.4143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289389728 (0xFFAAE4A0)
YUV	202.9060, -21.1527, -28.8586
Hunter-Lab	81.5910, -31.9399, 25.5493

Details

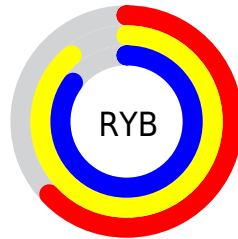
The RGB color **170, 228, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **218, 160, 228**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 215**, and **116, 172, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 228, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 228, 183**.

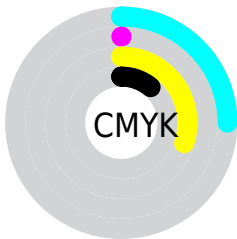
Distribution



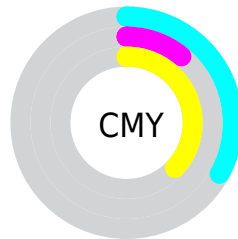
- Red (67%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 228, 160 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, 228, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 228, 160

255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 215


 255, 255, 244

 170, 228, 160


 143, 200, 134

 116, 172, 108

 90, 145, 83

 65, 120, 59

 39, 94, 36

 10, 70, 14


 0, 47, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 170, 228, 160


 170, 228, 160

 151, 228, 137

 189, 228, 183

 131, 228, 114

 209, 228, 206

 112, 228, 92

 228, 228, 228


 92, 228, 69

 248, 228, 251

 73, 228, 46

 255, 228, 255

 53, 228, 23

 34, 228, 0

 34, 228, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 218, 138



170, 228, 160



121, 233, 196

Triad

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



170, 228, 160



134, 221, 255



255, 184, 190

Complementary

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



170, 228, 160



218, 160, 228

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.



255, 185, 230



170, 228, 160



197, 208, 255

Square

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



170, 228, 160



76, 230, 255



248, 194, 255



255, 192, 156

Rectangle

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



170, 228, 160



89, 234, 224



248, 194, 255



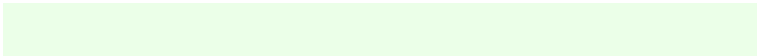
255, 183, 203

Sweetspot

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



170, 228, 160



235, 255, 232



228, 218, 160



116, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



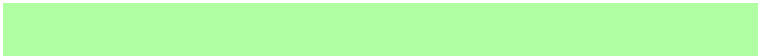
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 228, 160



177, 255, 163



160, 228, 184



105, 115, 103



26, 179, 0



7, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



218, 160, 228



242, 163, 255



228, 160, 204



113, 103, 115



152, 0, 179



44, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 228, 160 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, 228, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

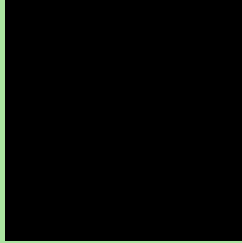
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 228, 160.

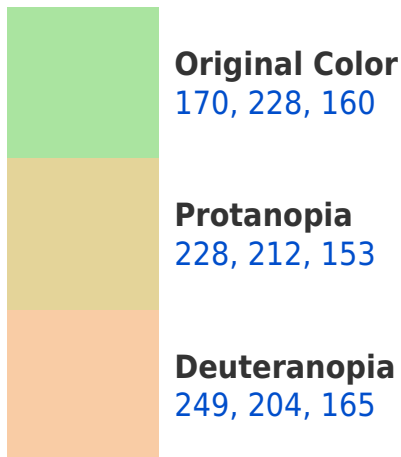


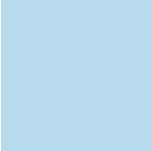
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 228, 160.

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
183, 218, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 228, 160



Protanomaly

207, 218, 156



Deuteranomaly

220, 213, 163



Tritanomaly

178, 222, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 228, 160



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

191, 212, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 228, 160 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, 228, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 228, 160)  
}
```

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, 228, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 228, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 228, 160 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, 228, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 228, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 228, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 228, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 228, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 228,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 228, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 228, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
228, 160) }
```

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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