

Converting Colors

RGB(170, 228, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(170, 228, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(170, 228, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAE4DC
RGB	170, 228, 220
RGB Percent	67%, 89%, 86%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1059, 0.1373
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	172°, 52%, 78%
HSV	172°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	57.2392, 69.2002, 78.0503
YIQ	209.7460, -32.0000, -14.7840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

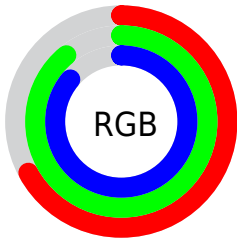
Format	Color
RYB	170, 201, 228
Decimal	11199708
CIELab	86.60, -20.02, -2.09
CIELCh	87, 20.128, 185.962
Yxy	69.2002, 0.2799, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289389788 (0xFFAAE4DC)
YUV	209.7460, 5.0552, -34.8572
Hunter-Lab	83.1866, -22.7540, 2.6015

Details

The RGB color **170, 228, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 170, 178**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 255**, and **116, 172, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 228, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 228, 223**.

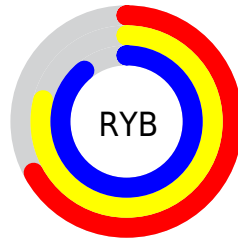
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (89%)

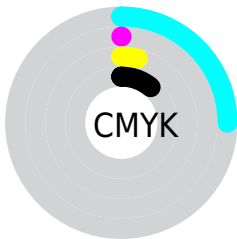
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (89%)

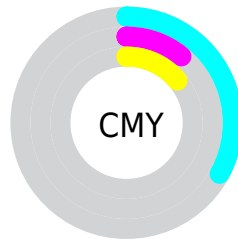


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 170, 228, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 228, 220


255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 255

 170, 228, 220

 143, 200, 192

 116, 172, 165

 90, 146, 139

 65, 120, 113

 39, 95, 89

 8, 71, 66

 0, 48, 44

 0, 29, 23

 0, 0, 0

 170, 228, 220

 170, 228, 220

 147, 228, 217

 193, 228, 223

 124, 228, 214

 216, 228, 226

 102, 228, 211

 238, 228, 229

 79, 228, 207

 255, 228, 233

 56, 228, 204

 255, 228, 236

 33, 228, 201

 255, 228, 239

 10, 228, 198

 255, 228, 242

 0, 228, 197

 255, 228, 245

 255, 228, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 226, 201



170, 228, 220



167, 227, 238

Triad

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



170, 228, 220



225, 211, 248



246, 210, 182

Complementary

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



170, 228, 220



228, 170, 178

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, 205, 195



170, 228, 220



245, 205, 233

Square

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



170, 228, 220



200, 217, 254



255, 203, 214



228, 217, 179

Rectangle

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



170, 228, 220



173, 225, 248



255, 203, 214



250, 208, 186

Sweetspot

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



170, 228, 220



235, 255, 252



179, 228, 170



115, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



170, 228, 220



176, 255, 244



170, 208, 228



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 154



0, 51, 44

Inverse Universe

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



228, 170, 178



255, 176, 187



228, 190, 170



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 25



51, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 170, 228, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

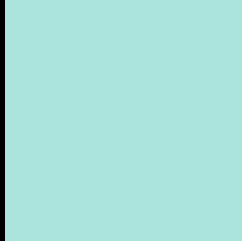
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220 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

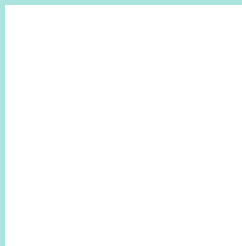
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 170, 228, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 228, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 170, 228, 220.

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





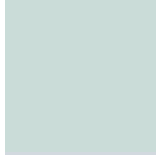
Tritanopia
175, 225, 243

Trichromacy



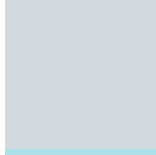
Original Color

170, 228, 220



Protanomaly

202, 220, 216



Deuteranomaly

210, 217, 223



Tritanomaly

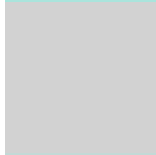
173, 226, 235

Monochromacy



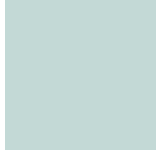
Original Color

170, 228, 220



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

195, 217, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 170, 228, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 228, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 228, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 170, 228, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 228, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 228, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 228, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 228,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 170, 228, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
228, 220) }
```

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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