

Converting Colors

RGB(171, 113, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(171, 113, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(171, 113, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB71DC
RGB	171, 113, 220
RGB Percent	67%, 44%, 86%
CMY	0.3294, 0.5569, 0.1373
CMYK	0.22, 0.49, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	273°, 60%, 65%
HSV	273°, 49%, 86%
XYZ	35.6180, 25.6355, 70.7810
YIQ	142.5400, 0.2210, 45.5730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

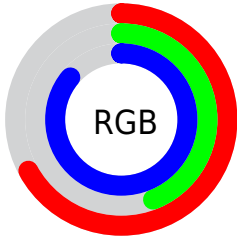
Format	Color
RYB	171, 113, 220
Decimal	11235804
CIELab	57.69, 42.85, -46.20
CIElCh	58, 63.016, 312.845
Yxy	25.6355, 0.2698, 0.1942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289425884 (0xFFAB71DC)
YUV	142.5400, 38.1878, 24.9594
Hunter-Lab	50.6315, 36.9651, -47.4432

Details

The RGB color **171, 113, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 220, 113**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 166, 255**, and **116, 63, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 91, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 135, 220**.

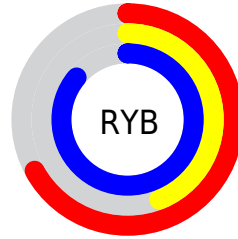
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (44%)

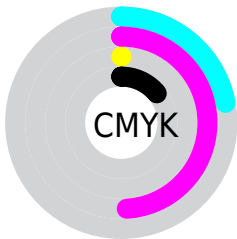
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (86%)

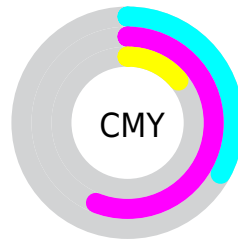


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 171, 113, 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 171, 113, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 171, 113, 220


255, 255, 255

 228, 166, 255

 255, 194, 255

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 171, 113, 220


 143, 87, 192

 116, 63, 164

 89, 38, 138

 63, 11, 112

 35, 0, 87

 10, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 171, 113, 220

■ 171, 113, 220

■ 161, 91, 220

■ 181, 135, 220

■ 151, 69, 220

■ 191, 157, 220

■ 141, 47, 220

■ 201, 179, 220

■ 131, 25, 220

■ 211, 201, 220

■ 121, 3, 220

■ 221, 223, 220

■ 119, 0, 220

■ 231, 245, 220

■ 242, 255, 220

■ 252, 255, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63, 137, 247



171, 113, 220



221, 89, 172

Triad

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



171, 113, 220



191, 124, 20



0, 164, 161

Complementary

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



171, 113, 220



162, 220, 113

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.



0, 162, 104



171, 113, 220



143, 143, 1

Square

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



171, 113, 220



225, 101, 66



81, 156, 51



0, 162, 212

Rectangle

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



171, 113, 220



236, 83, 136



81, 156, 51



0, 164, 142

Sweetspot

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



171, 113, 220



237, 217, 255



113, 163, 220



117, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



171, 113, 220



187, 107, 255



220, 113, 216



105, 99, 110



94, 0, 173



25, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 113, 162



255, 107, 175



113, 220, 117



110, 99, 104



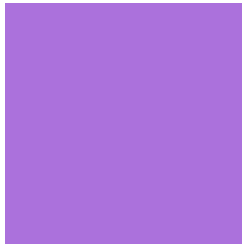
173, 0, 79



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 171, 113, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

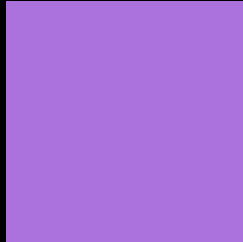
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171, 113, 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 × Fail

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

RGB 171, 113, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 113, 220.

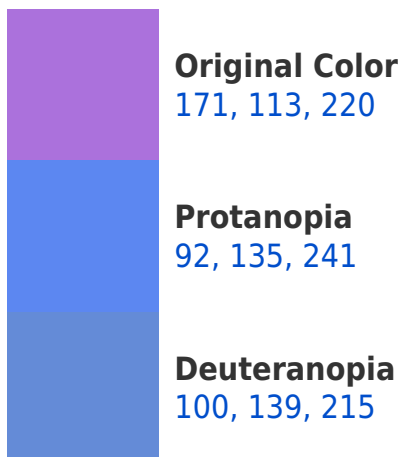


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 113, 220.

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
158, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
171, 113, 220

Protanomaly
121, 127, 233

Deuteranomaly
126, 130, 217

Tritanomaly
163, 125, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
171, 113, 220

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
153, 132, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 171, 113, 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(171, 113, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 113, 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(171, 113, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 113, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 171, 113, 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(171, 113, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 113, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 113, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 113, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 113, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 113,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 113, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 113, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
113, 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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