

Converting Colors

RGB(171, 148, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(171, 148, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(171, 148, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB94D8
RGB	171, 148, 216
RGB Percent	67%, 58%, 85%
CMY	0.3294, 0.4196, 0.1529
CMYK	0.21, 0.31, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	260°, 47%, 71%
HSV	260°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	39.7792, 34.7956, 69.5854
YIQ	162.6290, -8.1200, 26.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

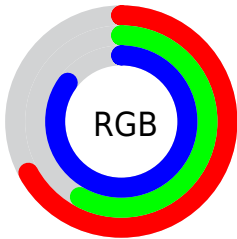
Format	Color
RYB	171, 148, 216
Decimal	11244760
CIELab	65.59, 22.33, -31.60
CIELCh	66, 38.692, 305.241
Yxy	34.7956, 0.2759, 0.2414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289434840 (0xFFAB94D8)
YUV	162.6290, 26.3119, 7.3414
Hunter-Lab	58.9878, 17.1451, -28.6504

Details

The RGB color **171, 148, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 216, 148**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 202, 255**, and **118, 97, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 126, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 170, 216**.

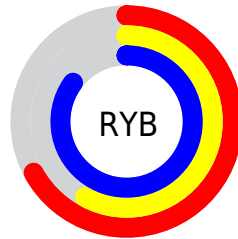
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (58%)

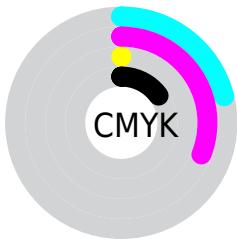
Blue (85%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (85%)

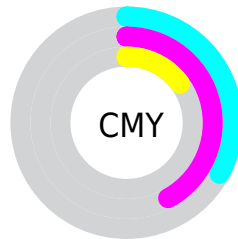


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 171, 148, 216 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, 148, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 171, 148, 216

255, 255, 255

 227, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255


 171, 148, 216

 144, 122, 188

 118, 97, 161

 92, 73, 134

 67, 50, 109


 43, 29, 84


 18, 7, 61


 0, 0, 38

 0, 1, 16


 0, 0, 0


 171, 148, 216

 171, 148, 216

 157, 126, 216

 185, 170, 216

 142, 105, 216

 200, 191, 216

 128, 83, 216

 214, 213, 216

 114, 62, 216

 228, 234, 216

 100, 40, 216

 242, 255, 216

 85, 18, 216

 255, 255, 216

 73, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 161, 228



171, 148, 216



208, 136, 189

Triad

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



171, 148, 216



205, 147, 97



37, 178, 164

Complementary

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



171, 148, 216



193, 216, 148

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.



96, 175, 129



171, 148, 216



176, 159, 89

Square

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



171, 148, 216



223, 136, 121



139, 169, 101



0, 176, 198

Rectangle

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



171, 148, 216



222, 132, 166



139, 169, 101



60, 177, 152

Sweetspot

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



171, 148, 216



240, 232, 255



148, 193, 216



118, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



171, 148, 216



191, 158, 255



205, 148, 216



100, 96, 107



58, 0, 171



15, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 148, 193



255, 158, 222



159, 216, 148



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 113



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 171, 148, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

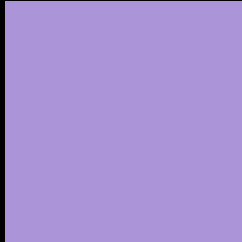
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171, 148, 216 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 171, 148, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 148, 216.

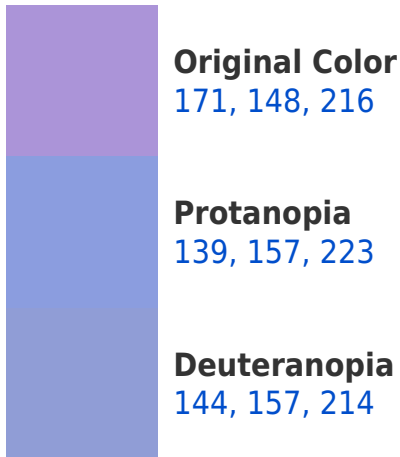


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 148, 216.

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
163, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
171, 148, 216

Protanomaly
151, 154, 220

Deuteranomaly
154, 154, 215

Tritanomaly
166, 154, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
171, 148, 216

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
166, 158, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 171, 148, 216 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, 148, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 148, 216)  
}
```

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, 148, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 148, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 171, 148, 216 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, 148, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 148, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 148, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 148, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 148, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 148,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 148, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 148, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
148, 216) }
```

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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