

Converting Colors

RGB(171, 176, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(171, 176, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(171, 176, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABB0FA
RGB	171, 176, 250
RGB Percent	67%, 69%, 98%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3098, 0.0196
CMYK	0.32, 0.30, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	236°, 89%, 83%
HSV	236°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	49.5752, 46.6107, 96.8264
YIQ	182.9410, -26.7340, 21.9540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

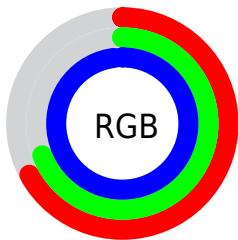
Format	Color
R _Y B	171, 176, 250
Decimal	11251962
CIE Lab	73.94, 14.81, -37.26
CIE LCh	74, 40.093, 291.675
Yxy	46.6107, 0.2569, 0.2415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289442042 (0xFFABB0FA)
YUV	182.9410, 33.0601, -10.4723
Hunter-Lab	68.2720, 10.1404, -36.2972

Details

The RGB color **171, 176, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **250, 245, 171**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 231, 255**, and **116, 124, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 153, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 199, 250**.

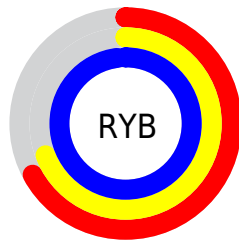
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (69%)

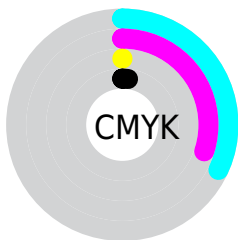
Blue (98%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (98%)

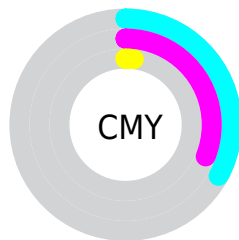


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 171, 176, 250 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, 176, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171, 176, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 231, 255

■ 171, 176, 250

■ 143, 149, 221

■ 116, 124, 193

■ 90, 99, 166

■ 63, 75, 139


■ 35, 53, 113


■ 0, 32, 89


■ 0, 9, 65

■ 0, 3, 42


■ 0, 1, 20


 171, 176, 250


 171, 176, 250

 146, 153, 250


 196, 199, 250

 121, 129, 250

 221, 223, 250


 96, 106, 250


 246, 246, 250

 71, 82, 250

 255, 255, 250

 46, 59, 250

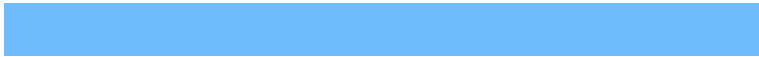
 21, 35, 250

 0, 16, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 188, 254



171, 176, 250



218, 163, 228

Triad

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



171, 176, 250



242, 163, 125



87, 201, 170

Complementary

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



171, 176, 250



250, 245, 171

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.



136, 196, 135



171, 176, 250



215, 176, 109

Square

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



171, 176, 250



254, 154, 156



179, 188, 112



27, 201, 208

Rectangle

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



171, 176, 250



239, 156, 206



179, 188, 112



105, 200, 157

Sweetspot

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



171, 176, 250



232, 234, 255



171, 250, 245



113, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



171, 176, 250



158, 164, 255



205, 171, 250



112, 113, 125



0, 12, 189



0, 4, 61

Inverse Universe

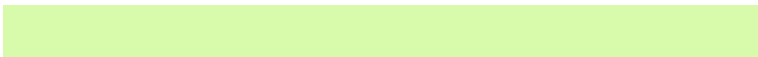
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 171, 176



255, 158, 164



216, 250, 171



125, 112, 113



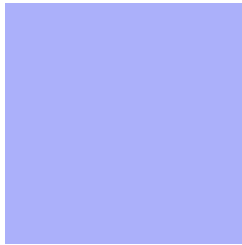
189, 0, 12



61, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 171, 176, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

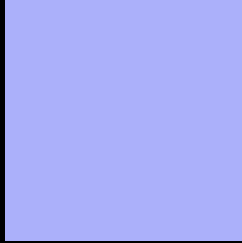
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

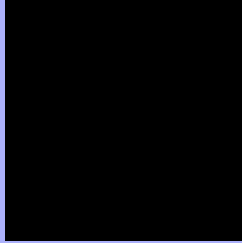
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 176, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 176, 250.

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](#).

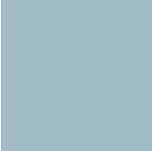
Dichromacy



Original Color
171, 176, 250

Protanopia
159, 179, 252

Deuteranopia
160, 179, 249



Tritanopia
160, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

171, 176, 250

Protanomaly

163, 178, 251

Deuteranomaly

164, 178, 249

Tritanomaly

164, 182, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

171, 176, 250

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

179, 180, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 171, 176, 250 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, 176, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 176, 250)  
}
```

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, 176, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 176, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 171, 176, 250 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

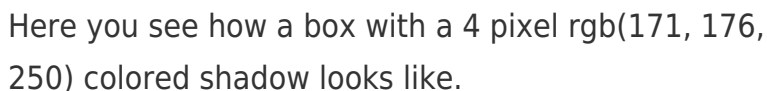
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(171, 176, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 176, 250) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 176, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 176, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 176, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 176, 250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 176, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 176, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
176, 250) }
```

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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