

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 132, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 132, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 132, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC8497
RGB	172, 132, 151
RGB Percent	67%, 52%, 59%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4824, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.12, 0.33
HSL	332°, 19%, 60%
HSV	332°, 23%, 67%
XYZ	30.8504, 27.5075, 32.9616
YIQ	146.1260, 17.7410, 14.3890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

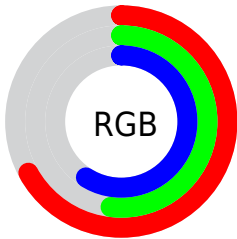
Format	Color
RYB	172, 132, 151
Decimal	11306135
CIELab	59.44, 18.44, -4.22
CIElCh	59, 18.918, 347.112
Yxy	27.5075, 0.3378, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289496215 (0xFFAC8497)
YUV	146.1260, 2.4029, 22.6915
Hunter-Lab	52.4476, 13.2128, -0.5485

Details

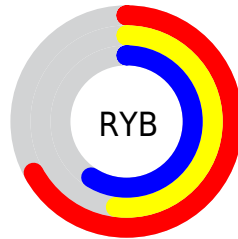
The RGB color **172, 132, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 172, 153**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 185, 205**, and **119, 82, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 115, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 149, 160**.

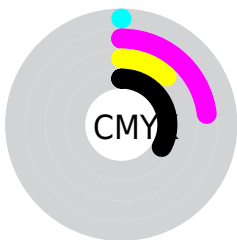
Distribution



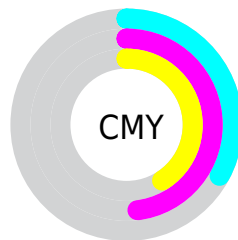
- Red (67%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 132, 151 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 172, 132, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 172, 132, 151

255, 255, 255

 228, 185, 205

 255, 213, 233


 255, 242, 255

 172, 132, 151

 145, 107, 125

 119, 82, 100

 94, 59, 76

 70, 37, 54


 47, 15, 32


 28, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 172, 132, 151

 172, 115, 142


 172, 132, 151


 172, 149, 160

 172, 98, 133

 172, 166, 169

 172, 80, 124

 172, 184, 178

 172, 63, 115

 172, 201, 187

 172, 46, 106

 172, 218, 196

 172, 29, 97

 172, 235, 205

 172, 12, 88

 172, 252, 214

 172, 0, 82

 172, 255, 223

 172, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 136, 166



172, 132, 151



178, 132, 134

Triad

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



172, 132, 151



146, 145, 111



99, 151, 167

Complementary

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



172, 132, 151



132, 172, 153

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.



98, 153, 152



172, 132, 151



127, 150, 120

Square

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



172, 132, 151



162, 140, 111



109, 152, 135



114, 147, 175

Rectangle

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



172, 132, 151



176, 133, 124



109, 152, 135



97, 152, 163

Sweetspot

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



172, 132, 151



224, 209, 216



153, 132, 172



112, 103, 107



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



172, 132, 151



224, 162, 191



172, 133, 132



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 71



23, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



172, 132, 151



224, 162, 191



132, 171, 172



87, 78, 82



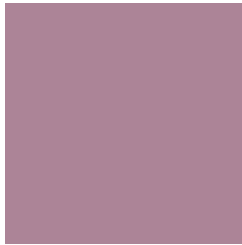
150, 0, 71



23, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 132, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

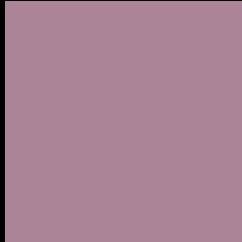
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 132, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

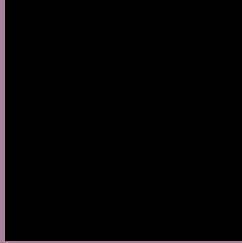
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 132, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 132, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 132, 151.

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
172, 132, 151

Protanopia
142, 142, 157

Deuteranopia
154, 139, 150



Tritanopia
171, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 132, 151

Protanomaly
153, 138, 155

Deuteranomaly
161, 136, 150

Tritanomaly
171, 133, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 132, 151

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
155, 141, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 132, 151 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(172, 132, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 132, 151)  
}
```

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(172, 132, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 132, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 132, 151 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(172, 132, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 132, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 132, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 132, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 132, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 132,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 132, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 132, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
132, 151) }
```

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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