

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 133, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 133, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 133, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC85A6
RGB	172, 133, 166
RGB Percent	67%, 52%, 65%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4784, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.03, 0.33
HSL	309°, 19%, 60%
HSV	309°, 23%, 67%
XYZ	32.2837, 28.2989, 39.8371
YIQ	148.4230, 12.6510, 18.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

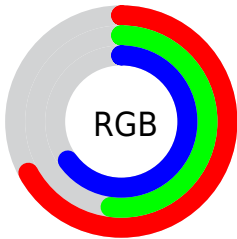
Format	Color
R _Y B	172, 133, 166
Decimal	11306406
CIE _{Lab}	60.16, 20.59, -11.74
CIE _{LCh}	60, 23.704, 330.317
Y _{xy}	28.2989, 0.3215, 0.2818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289496486 (0xFFAC85A6)
YUV	148.4230, 8.6655, 20.6770
Hunter-Lab	53.1967, 15.2329, -7.1625

Details

The RGB color **172, 133, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 172, 139**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 186, 221**, and **119, 83, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 116, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 150, 169**.

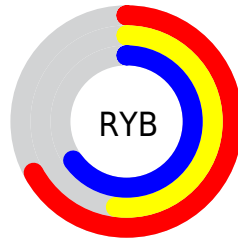
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (52%)

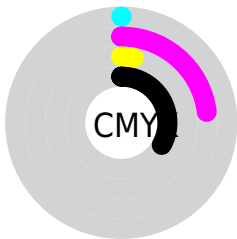
Blue (65%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (65%)

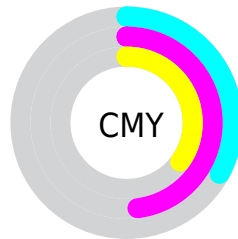


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 133, 166 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, 133, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 133, 166

255, 255, 255

 228, 186, 221

 255, 214, 250

 255, 243, 255

 172, 133, 166

 145, 108, 140

 119, 83, 114

 94, 60, 90

 70, 37, 66

 47, 16, 44

 29, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 172, 133, 166

 172, 116, 163

 172, 133, 166

 172, 150, 169

 172, 99, 161

 172, 167, 171

 172, 81, 158

 172, 185, 174

 172, 64, 155

 172, 202, 177

 172, 47, 153

 172, 219, 179

 172, 30, 150

 172, 236, 182

 172, 13, 147

 172, 253, 185

 172, 0, 146

 172, 255, 187

 172, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 140, 181



172, 133, 166



185, 130, 146

Triad

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



172, 133, 166



160, 144, 103



82, 156, 165

Complementary

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



172, 133, 166



133, 172, 139

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.



92, 157, 144



172, 133, 166



138, 150, 109

Square

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



172, 133, 166



177, 137, 109



113, 155, 124



93, 153, 181

Rectangle

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



172, 133, 166



187, 130, 131



113, 155, 124



83, 157, 159

Sweetspot

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



172, 133, 166



224, 209, 222



139, 133, 172



112, 103, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



172, 133, 166



224, 164, 215



172, 133, 147



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 127



23, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



172, 133, 166



224, 164, 215



133, 172, 158



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 127



23, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 133, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

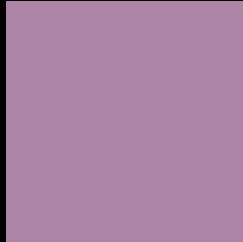
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

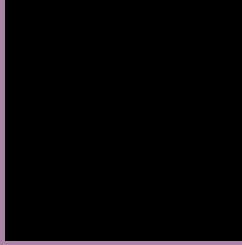
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 133, 166.

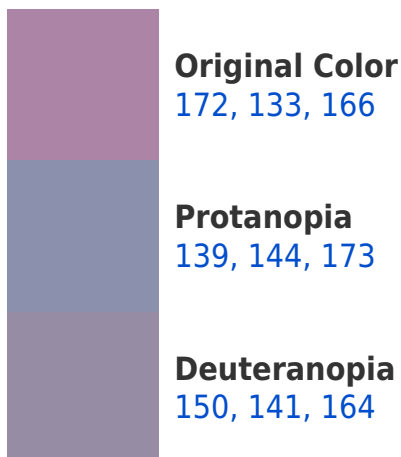


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 133, 166.

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
169, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 133, 166

Protanomaly
151, 140, 170

Deuteranomaly
158, 138, 165

Tritanomaly
170, 135, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 133, 166

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
157, 143, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 133, 166 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, 133, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(172, 133, 166)  
}
```

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, 133, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 133, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 133, 166 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, 133, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 133, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 133, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 133, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 133, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 133,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 133, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 133, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
133, 166) }
```

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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