

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 147, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 147, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 147, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC93B9
RGB	172, 147, 185
RGB Percent	67%, 58%, 73%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4235, 0.2745
CMYK	0.07, 0.21, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	279°, 21%, 65%
HSV	279°, 21%, 73%
XYZ	36.2039, 33.1409, 50.3876
YIQ	158.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

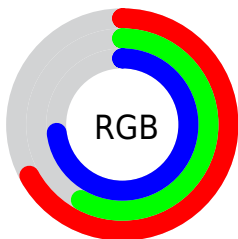
Format	Color
RYB	172, 147, 185
Decimal	11310009
CIELab	64.27, 16.43, -16.29
CIELCh	64, 23.141, 315.245
Yxy	33.1409, 0.3024, 0.2768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289500089 (0xFFAC93B9)
YUV	158.8070, 12.9131, 11.5703
Hunter-Lab	57.5681, 11.5124, -11.5971

Details

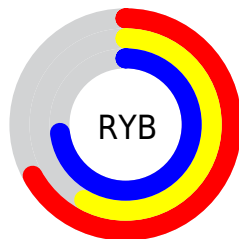
The RGB color **172, 147, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 185, 147**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 201, 241**, and **119, 96, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 129, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 165, 185**.

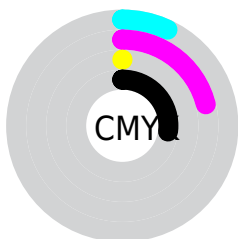
Distribution



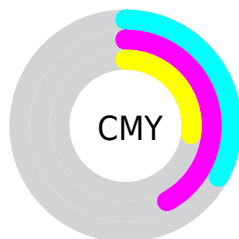
- Red (67%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 147, 185 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, 147, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 147, 185

255, 255, 255

 228, 201, 241


 255, 229, 255

 172, 147, 185

 145, 121, 158

 119, 96, 132

 94, 72, 107


 70, 50, 82


 48, 28, 59

 27, 5, 37

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 172, 147, 185


 172, 147, 185

 166, 129, 185


 178, 165, 185

 159, 110, 185


 185, 184, 185

 153, 91, 185

 191, 203, 185

 147, 73, 185


 197, 221, 185

 140, 54, 185

 204, 239, 185

 134, 36, 185

 210, 255, 185

 128, 17, 185

 216, 255, 185

 122, 0, 185

 223, 255, 185

 229, 255, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 154, 195



172, 147, 185



191, 142, 167

Triad

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



172, 147, 185



180, 151, 116



98, 167, 166

Complementary

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



172, 147, 185



160, 185, 147

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.



114, 167, 145



172, 147, 185



160, 158, 116

Square

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



172, 147, 185



194, 145, 127



137, 163, 126



98, 165, 184

Rectangle

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



172, 147, 185



197, 141, 153



137, 163, 126



102, 168, 159

Sweetspot

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



172, 147, 185



235, 225, 240



147, 160, 185



117, 111, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



172, 147, 185



219, 180, 240



185, 147, 179



89, 83, 92



102, 0, 156



18, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 147, 160



240, 180, 200



147, 185, 153



92, 83, 86



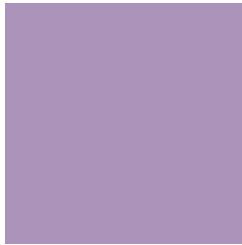
156, 0, 53



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 147, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

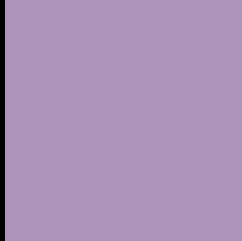
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 147, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

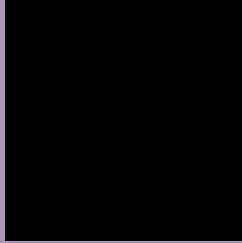
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 147, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 147, 185.

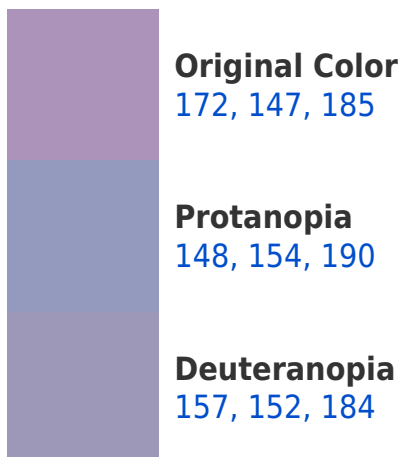



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 147, 185.

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, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 147, 185

Protanomaly
157, 151, 188

Deuteranomaly
162, 150, 184

Tritanomaly
170, 150, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 147, 185

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
164, 155, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 147, 185 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, 147, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 147, 185)  
}
```

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, 147, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 147, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 147, 185 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, 147, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 147, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 147, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 147, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 147, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 147,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 147, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 147, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
147, 185) }
```

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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