

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 148, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 148, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 148, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC94BA
RGB	172, 148, 186
RGB Percent	67%, 58%, 73%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4196, 0.2706
CMYK	0.08, 0.20, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	278°, 22%, 65%
HSV	278°, 20%, 73%
XYZ	36.4661, 33.4956, 50.9977
YIQ	159.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

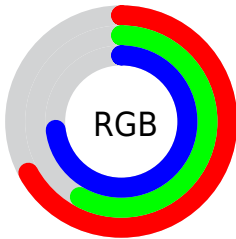
Format	Color
R _Y B	172, 148, 186
Decimal	11310266
CIE Lab	64.56, 16.08, -16.42
CIE LCh	65, 22.981, 314.388
Yxy	33.4956, 0.3015, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289500346 (0xFFAC94BA)
YUV	159.5080, 13.0606, 10.9555
Hunter-Lab	57.8754, 11.1871, -11.7314

Details

The RGB color **172, 148, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 186, 148**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 202, 242**, and **119, 97, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 129, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 167, 186**.

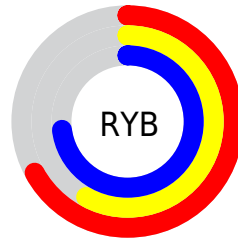
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (58%)

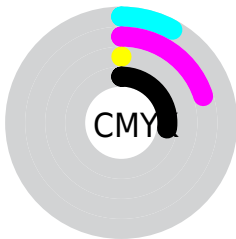
Blue (73%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (73%)

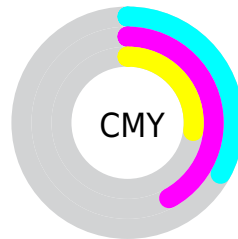


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 148, 186 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, 148, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 148, 186

255, 255, 255

 228, 202, 242


 255, 230, 255

 172, 148, 186

 145, 122, 159

 119, 97, 133

 94, 73, 107


 70, 51, 83


 48, 29, 60

 27, 6, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 172, 148, 186

 172, 148, 186

165, 129, 186

179, 167, 186

158, 111, 186

186, 185, 186

151, 92, 186

193, 204, 186

145, 74, 186

199, 222, 186

138, 55, 186

206, 241, 186

131, 36, 186

213, 255, 186

124, 18, 186

220, 255, 186

117, 0, 186

227, 255, 186

234, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 155, 196



172, 148, 186



191, 143, 168

Triad

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



172, 148, 186



181, 152, 117



99, 168, 166

Complementary

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



172, 148, 186



162, 186, 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.



116, 167, 145



172, 148, 186



162, 158, 117

Square

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



172, 148, 186



195, 145, 129



138, 164, 127



99, 166, 185

Rectangle

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



172, 148, 186



197, 142, 154



138, 164, 127



103, 168, 159

Sweetspot

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



172, 148, 186



237, 228, 242



148, 163, 186



119, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



172, 148, 186



220, 182, 242



186, 148, 182



88, 83, 92



98, 0, 156



18, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 148, 162



242, 182, 204



148, 186, 152



92, 83, 86



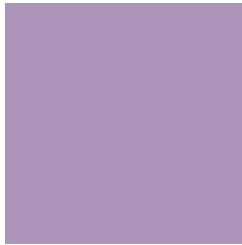
156, 0, 57



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 148, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

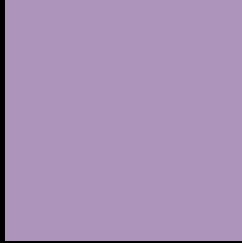
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

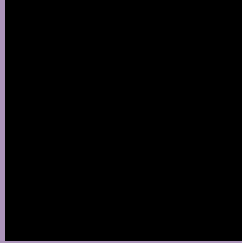
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 148, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 148, 186.

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, 148, 186

Protanopia
149, 155, 191

Deuteranopia
158, 153, 185



Tritanopia
169, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 148, 186

Protanomaly
157, 152, 189

Deuteranomaly
163, 151, 185

Tritanomaly
170, 151, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 148, 186

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
164, 156, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 148, 186 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, 148, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 148, 186)  
}
```

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, 148, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 148, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 148, 186 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, 148, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 148, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 148, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 148, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 148, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 148,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 148, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 148, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
148, 186) }
```

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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