

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 150, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 150, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 150, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC96DD
RGB	172, 150, 221
RGB Percent	67%, 59%, 87%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4118, 0.1333
CMYK	0.22, 0.32, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	259°, 51%, 73%
HSV	259°, 32%, 87%
XYZ	40.9707, 35.8038, 73.1580
YIQ	164.6720, -9.6790, 26.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

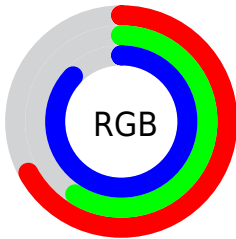
Format	Color
R _{YB}	172, 150, 221
Decimal	11310813
CIE _{Lab}	66.37, 22.66, -33.15
CIE _{LCh}	66, 40.158, 304.350
Yxy	35.8038, 0.2733, 0.2388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289500893 (0xFFAC96DD)
YUV	164.6720, 27.7697, 6.4267
Hunter-Lab	59.8363, 17.5080, -30.6047

Details

The RGB color **172, 150, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 221, 150**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 204, 255**, and **118, 99, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 128, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 172, 221**.

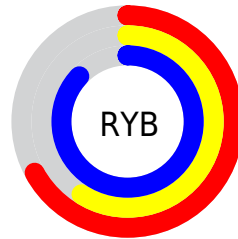
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (59%)

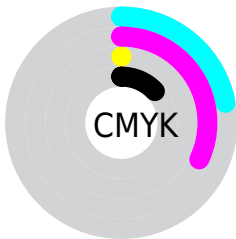
Blue (87%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (87%)

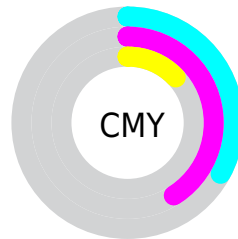


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (41%)


Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 150, 221 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, 150, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 150, 221

 172, 150, 221

255, 255, 255

 145, 124, 193


 228, 204, 255

 118, 99, 166

 255, 233, 255

 93, 75, 139

 68, 52, 113

 43, 30, 88

 17, 9, 65

 0, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 172, 150, 221

■ 172, 150, 221

■ 157, 128, 221

■ 187, 172, 221

■ 141, 106, 221

■ 203, 194, 221

■ 126, 84, 221

■ 218, 216, 221

■ 111, 62, 221

■ 233, 238, 221

■ 96, 40, 221

■ 248, 255, 221

■ 80, 17, 221

■ 255, 255, 221

■ 68, 0, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 163, 233



172, 150, 221



211, 138, 193

Triad

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



172, 150, 221



210, 148, 97



30, 180, 166

Complementary

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



172, 150, 221



199, 221, 150

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.



96, 178, 129



172, 150, 221



179, 161, 88

Square

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



172, 150, 221



228, 137, 123



141, 171, 100



0, 179, 201

Rectangle

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



172, 150, 221



226, 133, 170



141, 171, 100



58, 180, 153

Sweetspot

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



172, 150, 221



237, 230, 255



150, 200, 221



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 150, 221



186, 156, 255



207, 150, 221



102, 99, 110



54, 0, 173



14, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 150, 199



255, 156, 224



164, 221, 150



110, 99, 106



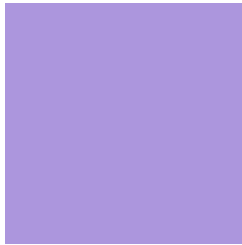
173, 0, 120



46, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 150, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

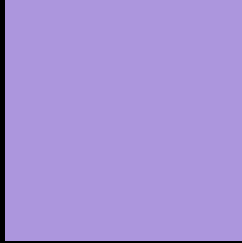
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 221 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, 150, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 150, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 150, 221.

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, 150, 221

Protanopia
140, 159, 228

Deuteranopia
144, 159, 219



Tritanopia
163, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 150, 221

Protanomaly
152, 156, 225

Deuteranomaly
154, 156, 220

Tritanomaly
166, 156, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 150, 221

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
168, 160, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 150, 221 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, 150, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 150, 221)  
}
```

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, 150, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 150, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 150, 221 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, 150, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 150, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 150, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 150, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 150, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 150,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 150, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 150, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
150, 221) }
```

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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