

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 162, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 162, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 162, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACA2BC
RGB	172, 162, 188
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 74%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3647, 0.2627
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	263°, 16%, 69%
HSV	263°, 14%, 74%
XYZ	39.0107, 38.2422, 52.9023
YIQ	167.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

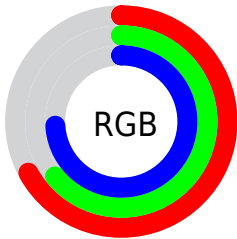
Format	Color
R_{YB}	172, 162, 188
Decimal	11313852
CIE Lab	68.20, 8.65, -12.06
CIE LCh	68, 14.843, 305.663
Yxy	38.2422, 0.2997, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289503932 (0xFFACA2BC)
YUV	167.9540, 9.8827, 3.5483
Hunter-Lab	61.8402, 4.3828, -7.4325

Details

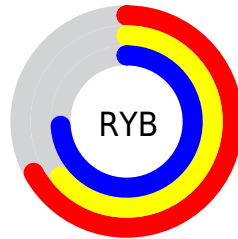
The RGB color **172, 162, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **178, 188, 162**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 217, 244**, and **120, 110, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 143, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 181, 188**.

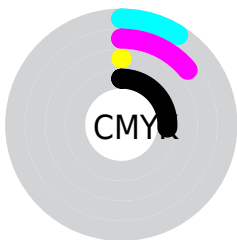
Distribution



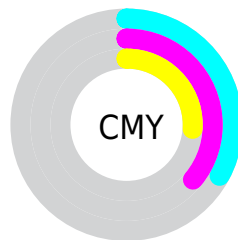
- Red (67%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 162, 188 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, 162, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 162, 188


255, 255, 255

 227, 217, 244

 255, 245, 255

 172, 162, 188

 145, 136, 161

 120, 110, 135

 95, 86, 109


 71, 63, 85


 48, 41, 62

 27, 21, 40

 0, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 172, 162, 188

 172, 162, 188

160, 143, 188

184, 181, 188

149, 124, 188

195, 200, 188

137, 106, 188

207, 218, 188

126, 87, 188

218, 237, 188

114, 68, 188

230, 255, 188

103, 49, 188

241, 255, 188

91, 30, 188

253, 255, 188

79, 12, 188

255, 255, 188

72, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 167, 193



172, 162, 188



186, 158, 178

Triad

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



172, 162, 188



187, 162, 142



134, 174, 168

Complementary

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



172, 162, 188



178, 188, 162

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.



144, 173, 155



172, 162, 188



174, 166, 140

Square

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



172, 162, 188



194, 158, 151



159, 170, 144



132, 173, 181

Rectangle

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



172, 162, 188



192, 157, 169



159, 170, 144



137, 174, 164

Sweetspot

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



172, 162, 188



239, 235, 245



162, 178, 188



119, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



172, 162, 188



219, 203, 245



185, 162, 188



89, 85, 94



61, 0, 158



12, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 162, 178



245, 203, 229



165, 188, 162



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 97



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 162, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

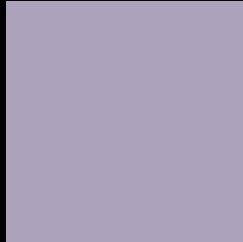
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

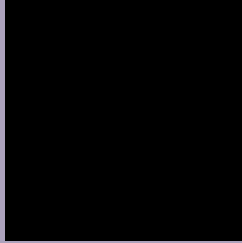
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 162, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 162, 188.

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, 162, 188

Protanopia

162, 165, 190

Deuteranopia

172, 162, 188



Tritanopia
170, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

172, 162, 188

Protanomaly

166, 164, 189

Deuteranomaly

172, 162, 188

Tritanomaly

171, 163, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 162, 188

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

169, 166, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 162, 188 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, 162, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 162, 188)  
}
```

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, 162, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 162, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 162, 188 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, 162, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 162, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 162, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 162, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 162, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 162,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 162, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 162, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
162, 188) }
```

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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