

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 163, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 163, 193) contains.

RGB(172, 163, 193)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(172, 163, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACA3C1
RGB	172, 163, 193
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 76%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3608, 0.2431
CMYK	0.11, 0.16, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	258°, 19%, 70%
HSV	258°, 16%, 76%
XYZ	39.7361, 38.8153, 55.8499
YIQ	169.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

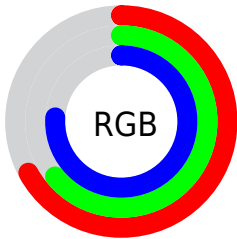
Format	Color
R _Y B	172, 163, 193
Decimal	11314113
CIE Lab	68.62, 9.14, -14.21
CIE LCh	69, 16.891, 302.755
Yxy	38.8153, 0.2957, 0.2888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289504193 (0xFFACA3C1)
YUV	169.1110, 11.7773, 2.5337
Hunter-Lab	62.3019, 4.8187, -9.5385

Details

The RGB color **172, 163, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 193, 163**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 218, 249**, and **120, 111, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 144, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 182, 193**.

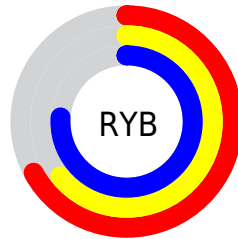
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

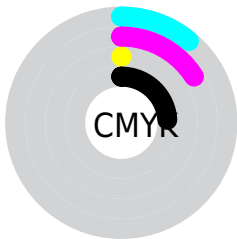
Blue (76%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (76%)

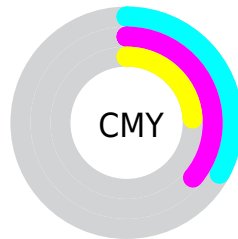


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 163, 193 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, 163, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 163, 193


255, 255, 255

 228, 218, 249

 255, 246, 255

 172, 163, 193

 145, 137, 166

 120, 111, 139

 95, 87, 114

 71, 64, 89


 48, 42, 66

 27, 21, 44

 0, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 172, 163, 193

 172, 163, 193

■ 158, 144, 193

■ 186, 182, 193

■ 145, 124, 193

■ 199, 202, 193

■ 131, 105, 193

■ 213, 221, 193

■ 118, 86, 193

■ 226, 240, 193

■ 104, 67, 193

■ 240, 255, 193

■ 91, 47, 193

■ 253, 255, 193

■ 77, 28, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

■ 64, 9, 193

■ 58, 0, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 168, 198



172, 163, 193



189, 159, 182

Triad

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



172, 163, 193



192, 162, 141



131, 176, 168

Complementary

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



172, 163, 193



184, 193, 163

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, 175, 153



172, 163, 193



178, 167, 137

Square

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



172, 163, 193



199, 158, 152



161, 171, 141



127, 176, 183

Rectangle

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



172, 163, 193



196, 157, 172



161, 171, 141



134, 176, 163

Sweetspot

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



172, 163, 193



241, 237, 250



163, 184, 193



120, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



172, 163, 193



217, 202, 250



187, 163, 193



90, 87, 97



48, 0, 161



10, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 163, 184



250, 202, 236



169, 193, 163



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 112



33, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 163, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

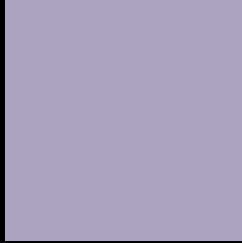
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

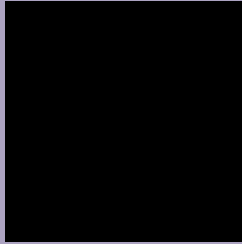
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 163, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 163, 193.

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, 163, 193

Protanopia

162, 166, 195

Deuteranopia

171, 163, 193



Tritanopia
170, 165, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

172, 163, 193

Protanomaly

166, 165, 194

Deuteranomaly

171, 163, 193

Tritanomaly

171, 164, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 163, 193

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

170, 167, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 163, 193 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, 163, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 163, 193)  
}
```

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, 163, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 163, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 163, 193 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, 163, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 163, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 163, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 163, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 163, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 163,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 163, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 163, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
163, 193) }
```

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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