

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 190, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 190, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 190, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACBEDC
RGB	172, 190, 220
RGB Percent	67%, 75%, 86%
CMY	0.3255, 0.2549, 0.1373
CMYK	0.22, 0.14, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	218°, 41%, 77%
HSV	218°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	48.3450, 50.7649, 74.9607
YIQ	188.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

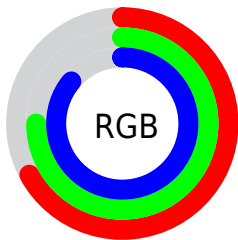
Format	Color
RYB	172, 185, 220
Decimal	11321052
CIELab	76.54, 0.26, -17.05
CIELCh	77, 17.055, 270.874
Yxy	50.7649, 0.2777, 0.2916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289511132 (0xFFACBEDC)
YUV	188.0380, 15.7573, -14.0653
Hunter-Lab	71.2495, -3.5688, -12.5036

Details

The RGB color **172, 190, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **220, 202, 172**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 246, 255**, and **119, 137, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 176, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 204, 220**.

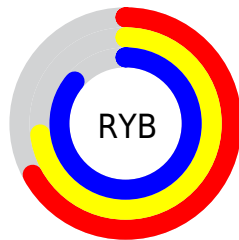
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (75%)

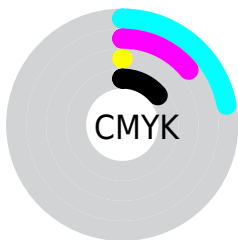
Blue (86%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (86%)

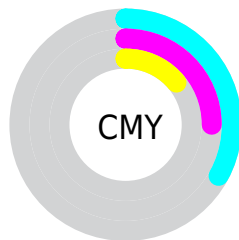


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 190, 220 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, 190, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172, 190, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 246, 255

■ 172, 190, 220

■ 145, 163, 192

■ 119, 137, 165

■ 94, 111, 139

■ 69, 87, 113

■ 45, 64, 89

■ 22, 42, 65

■ 0, 22, 43

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 172, 190, 220

■ 172, 190, 220

■ 150, 176, 220

■ 194, 204, 220

■ 128, 163, 220

■ 216, 218, 220

■ 106, 149, 220

■ 238, 231, 220

■ 84, 135, 220

■ 255, 245, 220

■ 62, 121, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 40, 108, 220

■ 18, 94, 220

■ 0, 83, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 195, 216



172, 190, 220



192, 185, 216

Triad

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



172, 190, 220



222, 179, 173



166, 196, 173

Complementary

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



172, 190, 220



220, 202, 172

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.



183, 193, 162



172, 190, 220



215, 183, 162

Square

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



172, 190, 220



220, 178, 189



201, 188, 157



152, 198, 189

Rectangle

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



172, 190, 220



205, 181, 209



201, 188, 157



171, 195, 169

Sweetspot

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



172, 190, 220



237, 244, 255



172, 220, 202



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 190, 220



189, 214, 255



178, 172, 220



99, 103, 110



0, 65, 173



0, 17, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 172, 190



255, 189, 214



214, 220, 172



110, 99, 103



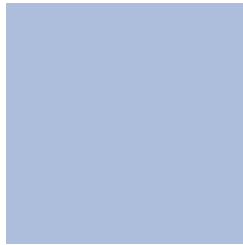
173, 0, 65



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 190, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

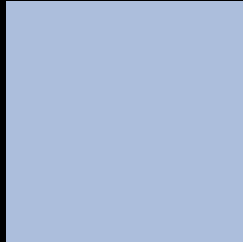
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

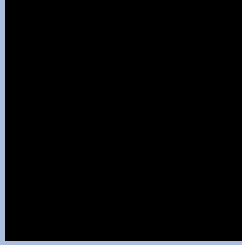
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

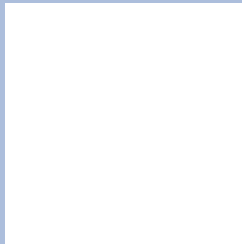
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 172, 190, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 190, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 190, 220.

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](#).

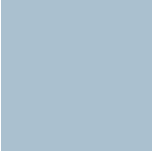
Dichromacy



Original Color
172, 190, 220

Protanopia
183, 187, 218

Deuteranopia
191, 184, 221



Tritanopia
170, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 190, 220

Protanomaly
179, 188, 219

Deuteranomaly
184, 186, 221

Tritanomaly
171, 191, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 190, 220

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
182, 189, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 190, 220 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, 190, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 190, 220)  
}
```

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, 190, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 190, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 190, 220 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, 190, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 190, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 190, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 190, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 190, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 190,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 190, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 190, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
190, 220) }
```

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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