

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 112, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 112, 163) contains.

RGB(173, 112, 163)	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(173, 112, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD70A3
RGB	173, 112, 163
RGB Percent	68%, 44%, 64%
CMY	0.3216, 0.5608, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.06, 0.32
HSL	310°, 27%, 56%
HSV	310°, 35%, 68%
XYZ	29.6386, 23.1169, 37.5502
YIQ	136.0530, 19.9850, 28.7930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

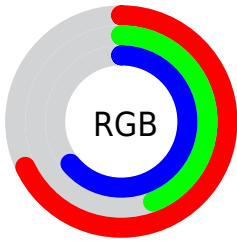
Format	Color
RYB	173, 112, 163
Decimal	11366563
CIELab	55.19, 32.20, -17.51
CIELCh	55, 36.648, 331.463
Yxy	23.1169, 0.3282, 0.2560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289556643 (0xFFAD70A3)
YUV	136.0530, 13.2849, 32.4025
Hunter-Lab	48.0801, 25.8949, -12.6491

Details

The RGB color **173, 112, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 173, 122**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 165, 218**, and **119, 62, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 95, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 129, 166**.

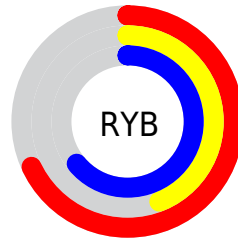
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (44%)

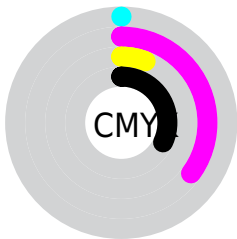
Blue (64%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (64%)

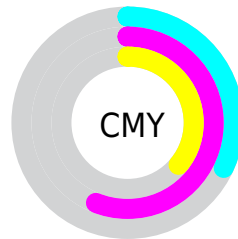


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 112, 163 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 173, 112, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 112, 163

255, 255, 255

 229, 165, 218

 255, 192, 247

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 173, 112, 163


 146, 87, 137

 119, 62, 111

 94, 39, 87

 69, 14, 63

 46, 0, 41

 18, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 173, 112, 163

 173, 95, 160

 173, 112, 163

 173, 129, 166

■ 173, 77, 157

■ 173, 147, 169

■ 173, 60, 154

■ 173, 164, 172

■ 173, 43, 152

■ 173, 181, 174

■ 173, 25, 149

■ 173, 199, 177

■ 173, 8, 146

■ 173, 216, 180

■ 173, 0, 145

■ 173, 233, 183

■ 173, 250, 186

■ 173, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 123, 186



173, 112, 163



191, 106, 132

Triad

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



173, 112, 163



150, 131, 67



0, 148, 164

Complementary

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



173, 112, 163



112, 173, 122

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.



8, 149, 133



173, 112, 163



118, 140, 76

Square

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



173, 112, 163



176, 120, 77



78, 146, 101



0, 143, 187

Rectangle

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



173, 112, 163



193, 108, 111



78, 146, 101



0, 149, 154

Sweetspot

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



173, 112, 163



224, 200, 220



121, 112, 173



112, 98, 110



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



173, 112, 163



224, 130, 209



173, 112, 133



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 126



23, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



173, 112, 163



224, 130, 209



112, 173, 152



87, 78, 85



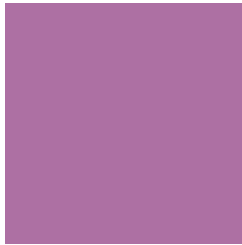
150, 0, 126



23, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 112, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

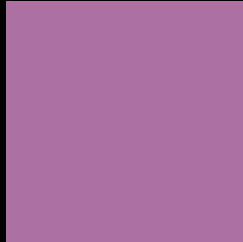
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 173, 112, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

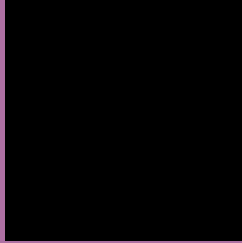
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 173, 112, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 112, 163.

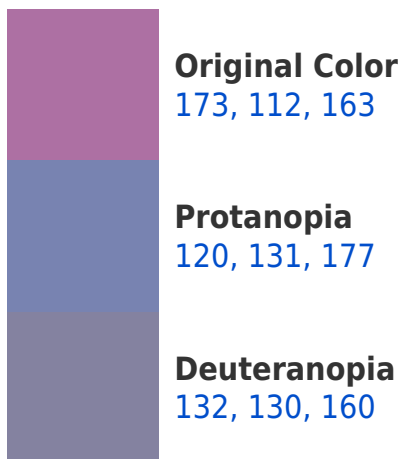


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 112, 163.

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





Tritanopia
169, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 112, 163

Protanomaly
139, 124, 172

Deuteranomaly
147, 123, 161

Tritanomaly
170, 116, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 112, 163

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
149, 127, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 112, 163 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(173, 112, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 112, 163)  
}
```

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(173, 112, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 112, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 112, 163 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(173, 112, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 112, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 112, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 112, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 112, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 112,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 112, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 112, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
112, 163) }
```

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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