

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 67, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 67, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 67, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD43DC
RGB	173, 67, 220
RGB Percent	68%, 26%, 86%
CMY	0.3216, 0.7373, 0.1373
CMYK	0.21, 0.70, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	282°, 69%, 56%
HSV	282°, 70%, 86%
XYZ	32.1590, 18.0659, 69.5022
YIQ	116.1360, 14.0630, 70.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

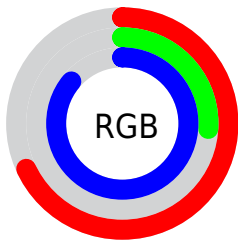
Format	Color
RYB	173, 67, 220
Decimal	11355100
CIELab	49.58, 65.76, -59.14
CIELCh	50, 88.440, 318.031
Yxy	18.0659, 0.2686, 0.1509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289545180 (0xFFAD43DC)
YUV	116.1360, 51.2050, 49.8697
Hunter-Lab	42.5039, 60.6734, -67.1979

Details

The RGB color **173, 67, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **114, 220, 67**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 123, 255**, and **116, 0, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 45, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 89, 220**.

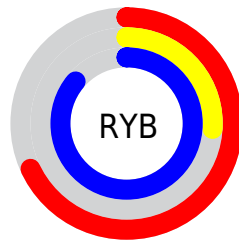
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (26%)

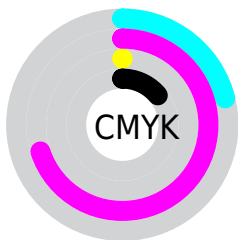
Blue (86%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (86%)

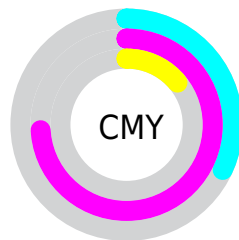


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (32%)


Magenta (74%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 67, 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 173, 67, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 67, 220

 173, 67, 220

255, 255, 255

 144, 36, 192

 232, 123, 255

 116, 0, 164

 255, 151, 255

 87, 0, 137

 255, 179, 255

 59, 0, 111

 255, 208, 255

 32, 0, 86

 255, 237, 255

 0, 0, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

■ 173, 67, 220

■ 173, 67, 220

■ 166, 45, 220

■ 180, 89, 220

■ 159, 23, 220

■ 187, 111, 220

■ 153, 1, 220

■ 193, 133, 220

■ 152, 0, 220

■ 200, 155, 220

■ 207, 177, 220

■ 214, 199, 220

■ 220, 221, 220

■ 227, 243, 220

■ 234, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 112, 255



173, 67, 220



232, 0, 151

Triad

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



173, 67, 220



169, 104, 0



0, 148, 163

Complementary

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



173, 67, 220



114, 220, 67

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.



0, 146, 84



173, 67, 220



102, 128, 0

Square

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



173, 67, 220



218, 60, 0



0, 141, 0



0, 146, 230

Rectangle

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



173, 67, 220



244, 0, 102



0, 141, 0



0, 148, 137

Sweetspot

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



173, 67, 220



239, 201, 255



67, 115, 220



118, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 67, 220



190, 43, 255



220, 67, 192



106, 99, 110



120, 0, 173



32, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 67, 114



255, 43, 108



67, 220, 95



110, 99, 102



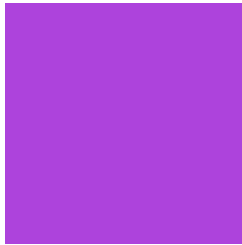
173, 0, 53



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 67, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

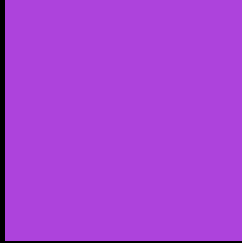
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 67, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

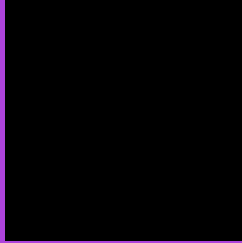
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 173, 67, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 67, 220.

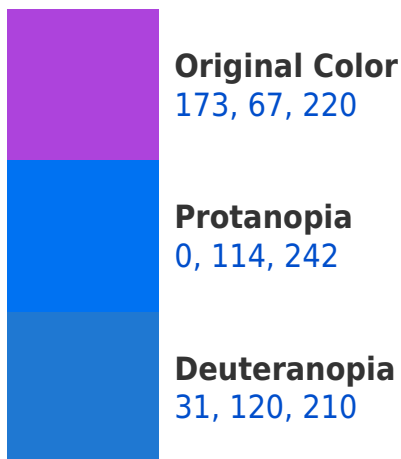



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 67, 220.

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





Tritanopia
156, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 67, 220



Protanomaly

63, 97, 234



Deuteranomaly

83, 101, 214



Tritanomaly

162, 90, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 67, 220



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

137, 98, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 67, 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(173, 67, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 67, 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(173, 67, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 67, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 67, 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(173, 67, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 67, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 67, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 67, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 67, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 67,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 67, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 67, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 67,  
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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