

Converting Colors

RGB(173, 87, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(173, 87, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(173, 87, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD57DC
RGB	173, 87, 220
RGB Percent	68%, 34%, 86%
CMY	0.3216, 0.6588, 0.1373
CMYK	0.21, 0.60, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	279°, 66%, 60%
HSV	279°, 60%, 86%
XYZ	33.5600, 20.8679, 69.9693
YIQ	127.8760, 8.5630, 59.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

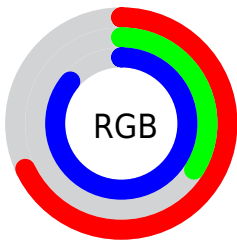
Format	Color
RYB	173, 87, 220
Decimal	11360220
CIELab	52.80, 56.83, -53.96
CIELCh	53, 78.364, 316.482
Yxy	20.8679, 0.2698, 0.1678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289550300 (0xFFAD57DC)
YUV	127.8760, 45.4171, 39.5737
Hunter-Lab	45.6814, 51.1932, -58.8362

Details

The RGB color **173, 87, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **134, 220, 87**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231, 141, 255**, and **117, 31, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 65, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 109, 220**.

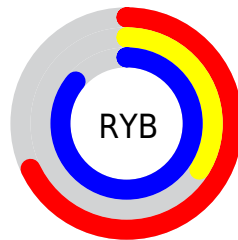
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (34%)

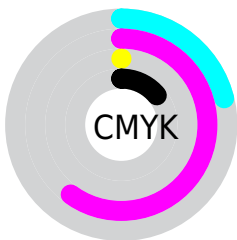
Blue (86%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (86%)

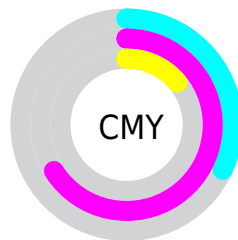


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 173, 87, 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, 87, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173, 87, 220



173, 87, 220

255, 255, 255



145, 60, 192



231, 141, 255



117, 31, 164



255, 169, 255



89, 0, 137



255, 197, 255



61, 0, 111



255, 225, 255



34, 0, 86

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 62



0, 3, 39



0, 1, 16



0, 0, 0

■ 173, 87, 220

■ 173, 87, 220

■ 165, 65, 220

■ 181, 109, 220

■ 157, 43, 220

■ 189, 131, 220

■ 150, 21, 220

■ 196, 153, 220

■ 142, 0, 220

■ 204, 175, 220

■ 212, 197, 220

■ 220, 219, 220

■ 227, 241, 220

■ 235, 255, 220

■ 243, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 122, 255



173, 87, 220



229, 43, 159

Triad

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



173, 87, 220



178, 112, 0



0, 155, 163

Complementary

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



173, 87, 220



134, 220, 87

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, 153, 92



173, 87, 220



118, 134, 0

Square

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



173, 87, 220



221, 78, 25



1, 147, 7



0, 153, 223

Rectangle

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



173, 87, 220



241, 29, 115



1, 147, 7



0, 155, 139

Sweetspot

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



173, 87, 220



239, 209, 255



87, 136, 220



118, 99, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 87, 220



189, 69, 255



220, 87, 202



106, 99, 110



112, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 87, 134



255, 69, 135



87, 220, 105



110, 99, 103



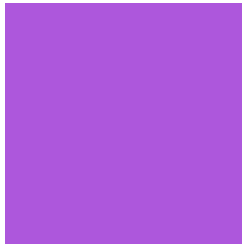
173, 0, 61



46, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 173, 87, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

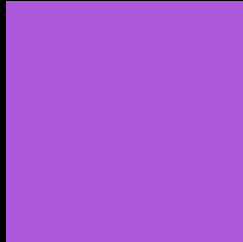
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

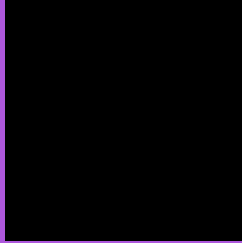
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 87, 220.

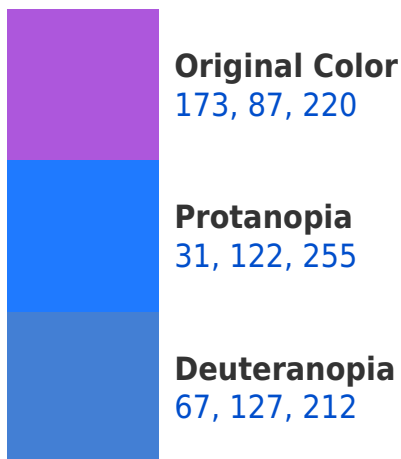


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 173, 87, 220.

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
158, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

173, 87, 220



Protanomaly

83, 109, 242



Deuteranomaly

106, 112, 215



Tritanomaly

163, 104, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 87, 220



Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128



Achromatomaly

144, 113, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 173, 87, 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, 87, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 87, 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, 87, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 87, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 173, 87, 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, 87, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 87, 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, 87, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 87, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 87, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 87,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 173, 87, 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, 87, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 87,  
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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