

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 153, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 153, 220) contains.

RGB(174, 153, 220)	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(174, 153, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE99DC
RGB	174, 153, 220
RGB Percent	68%, 60%, 86%
CMY	0.3176, 0.4000, 0.1373
CMYK	0.21, 0.30, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	259°, 49%, 73%
HSV	259°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	41.7651, 36.9484, 72.6407
YIQ	166.9170, -8.9910, 25.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

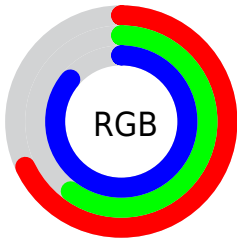
Format	Color
RYB	174, 153, 220
Decimal	11442652
CIELab	67.24, 21.34, -31.24
CIELCh	67, 37.836, 304.335
Yxy	36.9484, 0.2759, 0.2441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289632732 (0xFFAE99DC)
YUV	166.9170, 26.1699, 6.2118
Hunter-Lab	60.7852, 16.2718, -28.3041

Details

The RGB color **174, 153, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 220, 153**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 207, 255**, and **120, 102, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 131, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 175, 220**.

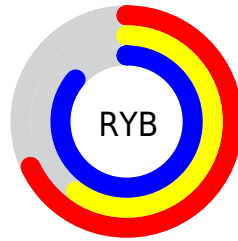
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (60%)

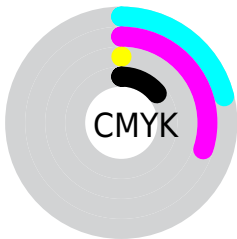
Blue (86%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (86%)

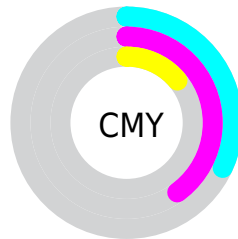


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 153, 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 174, 153, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 174, 153, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 207, 255

■ 255, 236, 255

■ 174, 153, 220

■ 147, 127, 192

■ 120, 102, 165

■ 95, 78, 138

■ 70, 55, 112


■ 45, 33, 88

■ 21, 13, 64


■ 0, 0, 42

■ 0, 1, 20


■ 0, 0, 0


 174, 153, 220

 174, 153, 220

 159, 131, 220


 189, 175, 220

 144, 109, 220

 204, 197, 220

 129, 87, 220

 219, 219, 220

 114, 65, 220

 234, 241, 220

 98, 43, 220

 250, 255, 220

 83, 21, 220

 255, 255, 220

 69, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 165, 231



174, 153, 220



211, 142, 194

Triad

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



174, 153, 220



210, 151, 103



52, 182, 168

Complementary

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



174, 153, 220



199, 220, 153

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.



103, 179, 133



174, 153, 220



181, 163, 95

Square

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



174, 153, 220



227, 141, 127



145, 173, 106



0, 181, 201

Rectangle

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



174, 153, 220



225, 137, 172



145, 173, 106



71, 181, 156

Sweetspot

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



174, 153, 220



239, 232, 255



153, 200, 220



118, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



174, 153, 220



190, 161, 255



207, 153, 220



102, 99, 110



54, 0, 173



14, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 153, 199



255, 161, 225



166, 220, 153



110, 99, 106



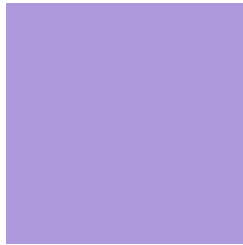
173, 0, 119



46, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 153, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

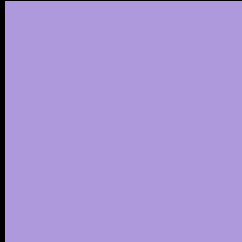
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174, 153, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

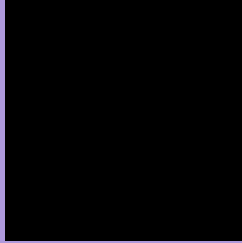
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 174, 153, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 153, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 153, 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
174, 153, 220

Protanopia
144, 161, 227

Deuteranopia
149, 161, 218



Tritanopia
166, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
174, 153, 220

Protanomaly
155, 158, 224

Deuteranomaly
158, 158, 219

Tritanomaly
169, 159, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
174, 153, 220

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
170, 162, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 153, 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(174, 153, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 153, 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(174, 153, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 153, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 153, 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(174, 153, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 153, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 153, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 153, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 153, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 153, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 153, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 153, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
153, 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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