

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 100, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 100, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 100, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A86488
RGB	168, 100, 136
RGB Percent	66%, 39%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6078, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.19, 0.34
HSL	328°, 28%, 53%
HSV	328°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	25.1496, 19.2167, 25.6762
YIQ	124.4360, 28.9720, 25.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

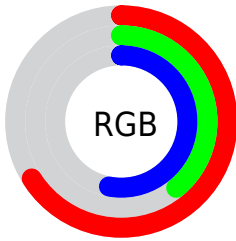
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 100, 136
Decimal	11035784
CIE _{Lab}	50.94, 32.46, -8.15
CIE _{LCh}	51, 33.470, 345.908
Yxy	19.2167, 0.3591, 0.2744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289225864 (0xFFA86488)
YUV	124.4360, 5.7011, 38.2056
Hunter-Lab	43.8369, 25.6922, -4.0416

Details

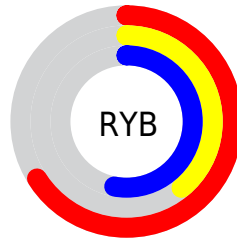
The RGB color **168, 100, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 168, 132**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 152, 189**, and **114, 51, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 83, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 117, 144**.

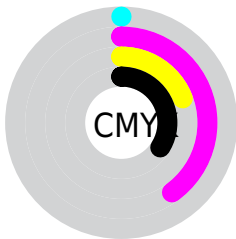
Distribution



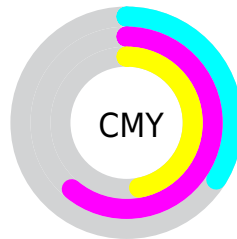
- Red (66%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 100, 136 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 168, 100, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 100, 136

255, 255, 255


 224, 152, 189

 254, 179, 217

 255, 207, 246

 255, 236, 255

 168, 100, 136

 141, 75, 111

 114, 51, 86

 89, 27, 63

 64, 1, 41

 43, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 168, 100, 136

 168, 83, 128

 168, 66, 120

 168, 100, 136

 168, 117, 144

 168, 134, 152

168, 50, 112

168, 150, 160

168, 33, 104

168, 167, 168

168, 16, 96

168, 184, 176

168, 0, 89

168, 201, 183

168, 218, 191

168, 234, 199

168, 251, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 108, 161



168, 100, 136



176, 99, 107

Triad

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



168, 100, 136



124, 124, 65



0, 134, 161

Complementary

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



168, 100, 136



100, 168, 132

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, 136, 136



168, 100, 136



92, 131, 80

Square

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



168, 100, 136



151, 115, 66



52, 135, 106



47, 128, 176

Rectangle

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



168, 100, 136



173, 102, 89



52, 135, 106



0, 135, 154

Sweetspot

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



168, 100, 136



219, 193, 207



132, 100, 168



110, 94, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 100, 136



219, 112, 169



168, 100, 102



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 78



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



168, 100, 136



219, 112, 169



100, 168, 166



84, 76, 80



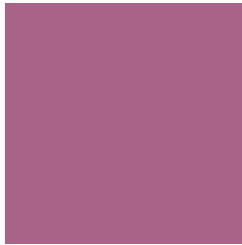
148, 0, 78



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 100, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

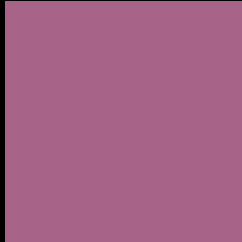
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168, 100, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

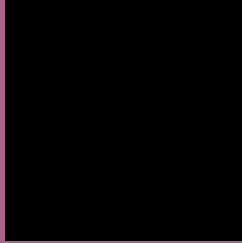
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168, 100, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 100, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 100, 136.

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
168, 100, 136

Protanopia
115, 121, 150

Deuteranopia
128, 118, 133



Tritanopia
165, 104, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 100, 136

Protanomaly
134, 113, 145

Deuteranomaly
143, 111, 134

Tritanomaly
166, 103, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 100, 136

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
140, 115, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 100, 136 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(168, 100, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 100, 136)  
}
```

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(168, 100, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 100, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 100, 136 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(168, 100, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 100, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 100, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 100, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 100, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 100,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 100, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 100, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
100, 136) }
```

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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