

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 100, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 100, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 100, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8649B
RGB	168, 100, 155
RGB Percent	66%, 39%, 61%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6078, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	311°, 28%, 53%
HSV	311°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	26.6220, 19.8057, 33.4301
YIQ	126.6020, 22.8730, 31.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

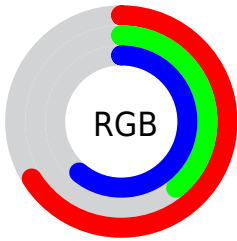
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 100, 155
Decimal	11035803
CIE _{Lab}	51.62, 35.69, -18.34
CIE _{LCh}	52, 40.129, 332.799
Y _{xy}	19.8057, 0.3334, 0.2480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289225883 (0xFFA8649B)
Y _{UV}	126.6020, 14.0002, 36.3060
Hunter-Lab	44.5036, 28.8971, -13.3847

Details

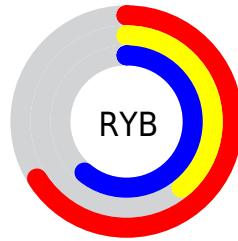
The RGB color **168, 100, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 168, 113**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 152, 210**, and **114, 50, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 83, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 117, 158**.

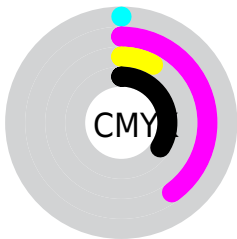
Distribution



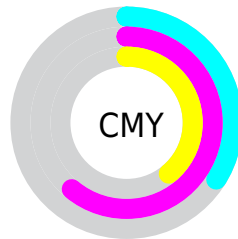
- Red (66%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 100, 155 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, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 100, 155

255, 255, 255


 224, 152, 210

 253, 180, 238

 255, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255

 168, 100, 155

 141, 75, 129

 114, 50, 104

 89, 26, 79

 64, 0, 56

 43, 0, 35

 0, 0, 9


 0, 0, 0

 168, 100, 155


 168, 83, 152

 168, 100, 155


 168, 117, 158

 168, 66, 149


 168, 134, 161

 168, 50, 145

 168, 150, 165

 168, 33, 142

 168, 167, 168

 168, 16, 139

 168, 184, 171

 168, 0, 136

 168, 201, 174

 168, 218, 177

 168, 234, 181

 168, 251, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 113, 181



168, 100, 155



186, 94, 121

Triad

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



168, 100, 155



140, 122, 52



0, 140, 159

Complementary

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



168, 100, 155



100, 168, 113

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, 140, 125



168, 100, 155



105, 132, 63

Square

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



168, 100, 155



168, 110, 62



59, 138, 90



0, 135, 183

Rectangle

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



168, 100, 155



187, 96, 98



59, 138, 90



0, 140, 149

Sweetspot

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



168, 100, 155



219, 193, 214



112, 100, 168



110, 94, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 100, 155



219, 112, 199



168, 100, 122



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 120



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



168, 100, 155



219, 112, 199



100, 168, 146



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 120



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 100, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

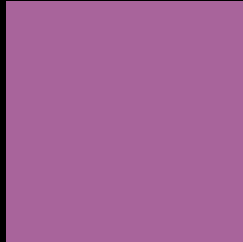
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

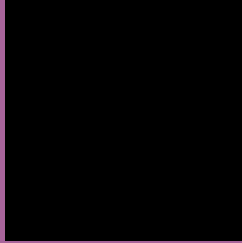
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 100, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 100, 155.

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, 155

Protanopia
109, 122, 171

Deuteranopia
121, 121, 151



Tritanopia
163, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 100, 155

Protanomaly
130, 114, 165

Deuteranomaly
138, 113, 152

Tritanomaly
165, 105, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 100, 155

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
142, 117, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 100, 155 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, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 100, 155)  
}
```

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, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 100, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 100, 155 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, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 100, 155) }
```

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, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 100, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 100, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 100,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 100, 155 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, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
100, 155) }
```

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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