

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 106, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 106, 178) contains.

RGB(168, 106, 178)	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(168, 106, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A86AB2
RGB	168, 106, 178
RGB Percent	66%, 42%, 70%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5843, 0.3020
CMYK	0.06, 0.40, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	292°, 32%, 56%
HSV	292°, 40%, 70%
XYZ	29.3384, 21.8473, 44.7901
YIQ	132.7460, 13.8400, 35.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

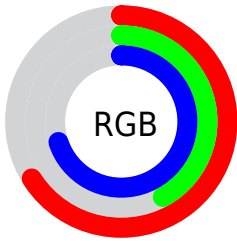
Format	Color
RYB	168, 106, 178
Decimal	11037362
CIELab	53.86, 36.77, -28.29
CIELCh	54, 46.392, 322.430
Yxy	21.8473, 0.3057, 0.2276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289227442 (0xFFA86AB2)
YUV	132.7460, 22.3102, 30.9178
Hunter-Lab	46.7410, 30.2438, -24.0966

Details

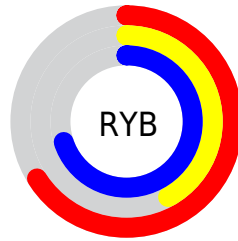
The RGB color **168, 106, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 178, 106**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 159, 234**, and **114, 56, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 88, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 124, 178**.

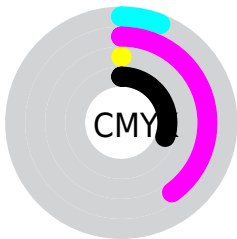
Distribution



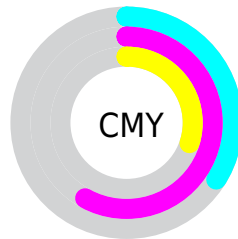
- Red (66%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (30%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 106, 178 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, 106, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 106, 178


255, 255, 255


 224, 159, 234

 253, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255


 168, 106, 178

 141, 81, 151

 114, 56, 125

 89, 32, 100

 64, 5, 76


 41, 0, 53

 6, 0, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 168, 106, 178

 168, 106, 178

166, 88, 178

170, 124, 178

163, 70, 178

173, 142, 178

161, 53, 178

175, 159, 178

158, 35, 178

178, 177, 178

156, 17, 178

180, 195, 178

153, 0, 178

183, 213, 178

185, 231, 178

188, 248, 178

190, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 122, 203



168, 106, 178



197, 94, 141

Triad

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



168, 106, 178



160, 123, 46



0, 148, 158

Complementary

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



168, 106, 178



116, 178, 106

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, 148, 117



168, 106, 178



122, 136, 50

Square

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



168, 106, 178



188, 108, 66



73, 144, 78



0, 145, 191

Rectangle

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



168, 106, 178



203, 94, 114



73, 144, 78



0, 149, 145

Sweetspot

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



168, 106, 178



228, 204, 232



106, 117, 178



115, 101, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



168, 106, 178



216, 118, 232



178, 106, 153



88, 80, 89



132, 0, 153



22, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 106, 116



232, 118, 134



106, 178, 131



89, 80, 82



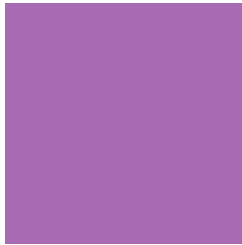
153, 0, 21



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 106, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

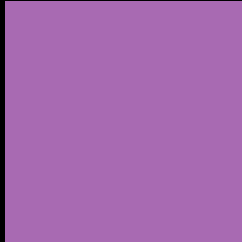
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

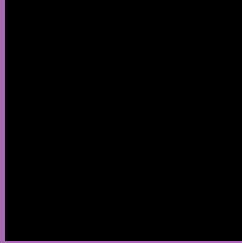
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 106, 178.

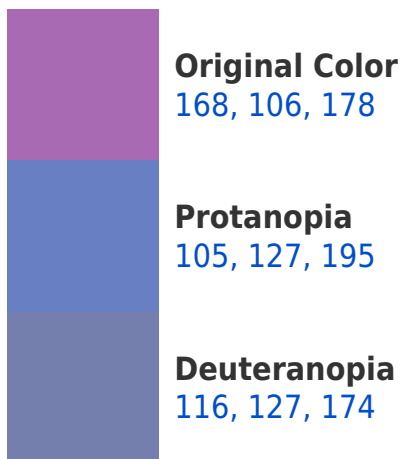


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 106, 178.

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
161, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 106, 178

Protanomaly
128, 119, 189

Deuteranomaly
135, 119, 175

Tritanomaly
164, 113, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 106, 178

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
146, 123, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 106, 178 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, 106, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 106, 178)  
}
```

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, 106, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 106, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 106, 178 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, 106, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 106, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 106, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 106, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 106, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 106, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
106, 178) }
```

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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