

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 106, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 106, 192) contains.

RGB(168, 106, 192)	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, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A86AC0
RGB	168, 106, 192
RGB Percent	66%, 42%, 75%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5843, 0.2471
CMYK	0.12, 0.45, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	283°, 41%, 58%
HSV	283°, 45%, 75%
XYZ	30.8169, 22.4387, 52.5760
YIQ	134.3420, 9.3460, 39.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

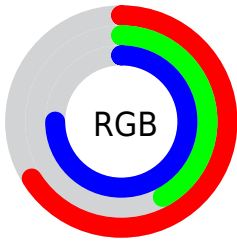
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 106, 192
Decimal	11037376
CIE Lab	54.49, 39.66, -35.37
CIE LCh	54, 53.144, 318.271
Yxy	22.4387, 0.2912, 0.2120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289227456 (0xFFA86AC0)
YUV	134.3420, 28.4254, 29.5181
Hunter-Lab	47.3695, 33.2292, -32.6482

Details

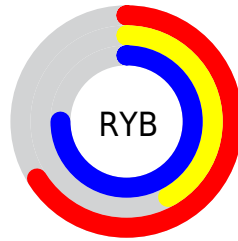
The RGB color **168, 106, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **130, 192, 106**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 159, 249**, and **114, 56, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 87, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 125, 192**.

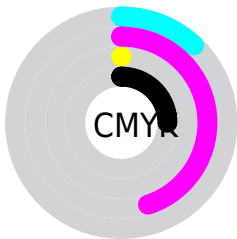
Distribution



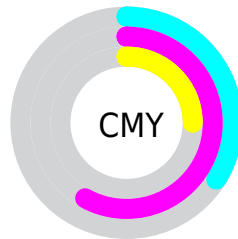
- Red (66%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 106, 192 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, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 106, 192

255, 255, 255


 225, 159, 249

 254, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 168, 106, 192

 141, 81, 165

 114, 56, 138

 88, 31, 112

 63, 3, 87


 39, 0, 64

 7, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 168, 106, 192

 168, 106, 192

 163, 87, 192


 173, 125, 192

 157, 68, 192


 179, 144, 192

 152, 48, 192

 184, 164, 192

 147, 29, 192

 189, 183, 192

 141, 10, 192

 195, 202, 192

 138, 0, 192

 200, 221, 192

 206, 240, 192

 211, 255, 192

 216, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 126, 218



168, 106, 192



205, 90, 150

Triad

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



168, 106, 192



170, 122, 34



0, 152, 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, 192



130, 192, 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, 151, 110



168, 106, 192



128, 137, 34

Square

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



168, 106, 192



200, 103, 63



73, 146, 66



0, 149, 198

Rectangle

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



168, 106, 192



214, 87, 119



73, 146, 66



0, 152, 142

Sweetspot

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



168, 106, 192



241, 217, 250



106, 130, 192



119, 105, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 106, 192



212, 115, 250



192, 106, 173



94, 87, 97



116, 0, 161



24, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 106, 130



250, 115, 153



106, 192, 125



97, 87, 90



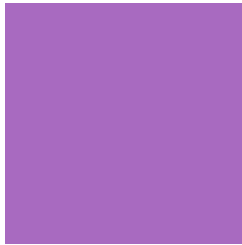
161, 0, 45



33, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 106, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

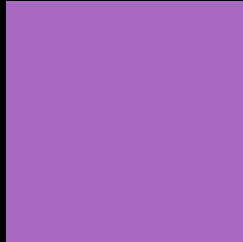
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

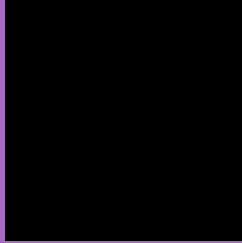
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 106, 192.

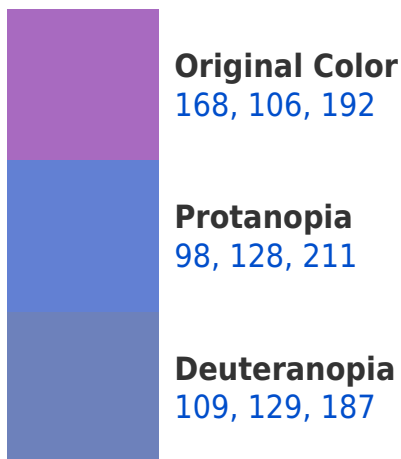



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 106, 192.

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
159, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 106, 192



Protanomaly

123, 120, 204



Deuteranomaly

130, 121, 189



Tritanomaly

162, 115, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 106, 192



Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134



Achromatomaly

146, 124, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 106, 192 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, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 106, 192)  
}
```

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, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 106, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 106, 192 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

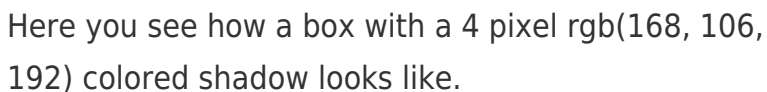
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 106, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 106, 192) }
```

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, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 106, 192 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, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
106, 192) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor