

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 112, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 112, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 112, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87098
RGB	168, 112, 152
RGB Percent	66%, 44%, 60%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5608, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	317°, 24%, 55%
HSV	317°, 33%, 66%
XYZ	27.6101, 22.1802, 32.5318
YIQ	133.3040, 20.5360, 24.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

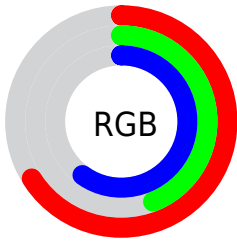
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 112, 152
Decimal	11038872
CIE _{Lab}	54.22, 28.48, -12.64
CIE _{LCh}	54, 31.158, 336.067
Yxy	22.1802, 0.3354, 0.2694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289228952 (0xFFA87098)
YUV	133.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284
Hunter-Lab	47.0958, 22.2286, -7.9879

Details

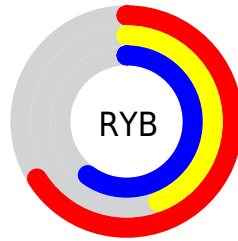
The RGB color **168, 112, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 168, 128**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 165, 206**, and **115, 63, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 95, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 129, 157**.

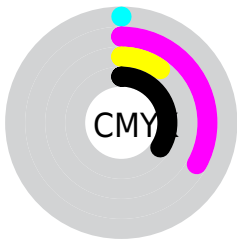
Distribution



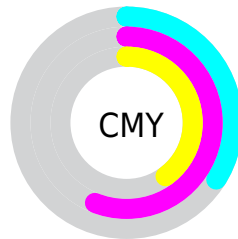
- Red (66%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 112, 152 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, 112, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 112, 152


255, 255, 255


 224, 165, 206

 253, 192, 235

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 168, 112, 152

 141, 87, 126

 115, 63, 101

 90, 39, 77

 65, 16, 54

 42, 0, 33

 6, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 168, 112, 152


 168, 95, 147

 168, 112, 152

 168, 129, 157


 168, 78, 142


 168, 146, 162


 168, 62, 138


 168, 162, 166

 168, 45, 133

 168, 179, 171

 168, 28, 128

 168, 196, 176

 168, 11, 123

 168, 213, 181

 168, 0, 120

 168, 230, 186

 168, 246, 190

 168, 255, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 121, 173



168, 112, 152



181, 109, 125

Triad

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



168, 112, 152



142, 130, 75



5, 143, 160

Complementary

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



168, 112, 152



112, 168, 128

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.



41, 144, 134



168, 112, 152



113, 137, 85

Square

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



168, 112, 152



165, 121, 81



80, 142, 107



51, 138, 178

Rectangle

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



168, 112, 152



182, 110, 107



80, 142, 107



12, 144, 152

Sweetspot

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



168, 112, 152



219, 197, 213



128, 112, 168



110, 96, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 112, 152



219, 132, 194



168, 112, 124



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



168, 112, 152



219, 132, 194



112, 168, 156



84, 76, 82



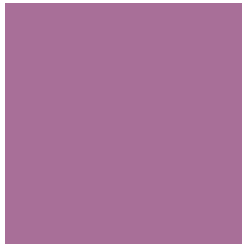
148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 112, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

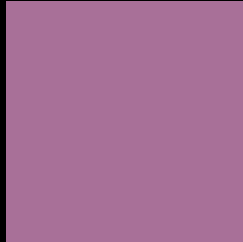
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

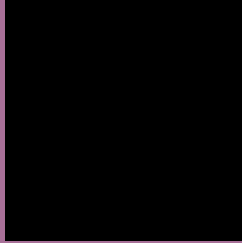
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 112, 152.

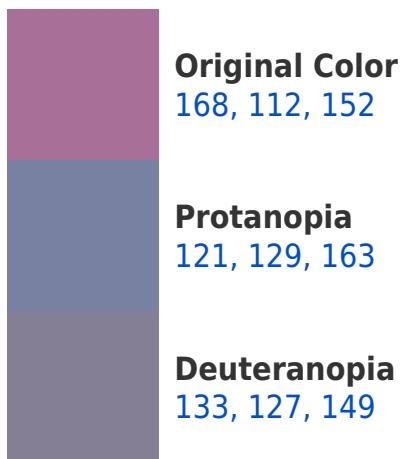


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 112, 152.

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
165, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 112, 152

Protanomaly
138, 123, 159

Deuteranomaly
146, 122, 150

Tritanomaly
166, 115, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 112, 152

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
146, 125, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 112, 152 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, 112, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 112, 152)  
}
```

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, 112, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 112, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 112, 152 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

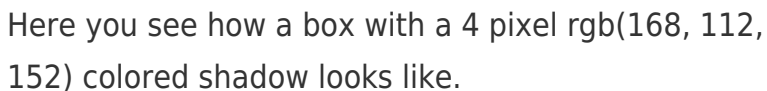
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 112, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 112, 152) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 112, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 112, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 112, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 112, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 112, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 112, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
112, 152) }
```

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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