

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 117, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 117, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 117, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A875B5
RGB	168, 117, 181
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 71%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5412, 0.2902
CMYK	0.07, 0.35, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	288°, 30%, 58%
HSV	288°, 35%, 71%
XYZ	30.8502, 24.3836, 46.7966
YIQ	139.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

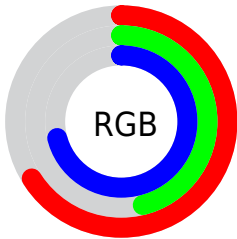
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 117, 181
Decimal	11040181
CIE Lab	56.47, 31.25, -25.98
CIE LCh	56, 40.640, 320.256
Yxy	24.3836, 0.3024, 0.2390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230261 (0xFFA875B5)
YUV	139.5450, 20.4373, 24.9550
Hunter-Lab	49.3798, 25.1041, -21.6226

Details

The RGB color **168, 117, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **130, 181, 117**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 170, 237**, and **115, 67, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 99, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 135, 181**.

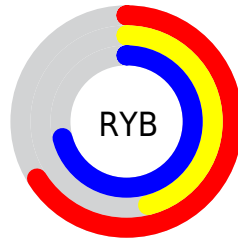
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (46%)

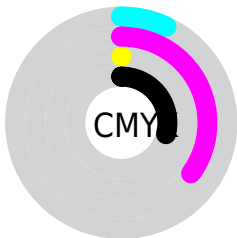
Blue (71%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (71%)

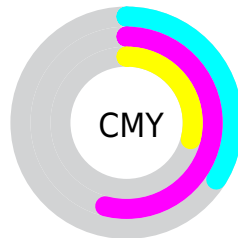


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (29%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 117, 181 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, 117, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 117, 181

255, 255, 255

 224, 170, 237


 253, 197, 255

 255, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 168, 117, 181


 168, 117, 181

 141, 92, 154

 115, 67, 128

 89, 44, 103

 65, 21, 78

 41, 0, 55


 17, 0, 34


 0, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0

 168, 117, 181

 164, 99, 181


 172, 135, 181


 161, 81, 181


 175, 153, 181

 157, 63, 181

 179, 171, 181

 153, 45, 181

 183, 189, 181

 150, 27, 181

 186, 208, 181


 146, 8, 181

 190, 226, 181

 144, 0, 181

 194, 244, 181

 197, 255, 181

 201, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 131, 202



168, 117, 181



195, 107, 149

Triad

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



168, 117, 181



167, 129, 64



0, 153, 159

Complementary

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



168, 117, 181



130, 181, 117

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.



27, 153, 122



168, 117, 181



133, 141, 67

Square

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



168, 117, 181



191, 117, 82



92, 149, 89



0, 150, 189

Rectangle

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



168, 117, 181



202, 106, 125



92, 149, 89



0, 154, 147

Sweetspot

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



168, 117, 181



229, 209, 235



117, 131, 181



114, 102, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



168, 117, 181



215, 136, 235



181, 117, 163



87, 80, 89



122, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 117, 130



235, 136, 156



117, 181, 135



89, 80, 82



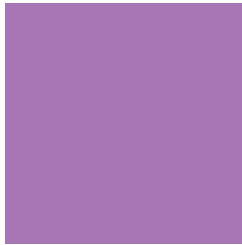
153, 0, 31



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 117, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

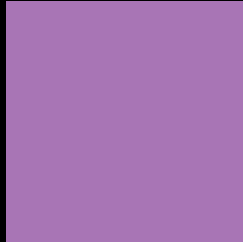
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

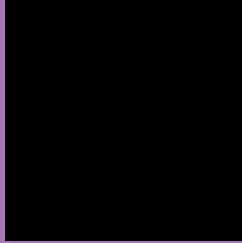
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 117, 181.

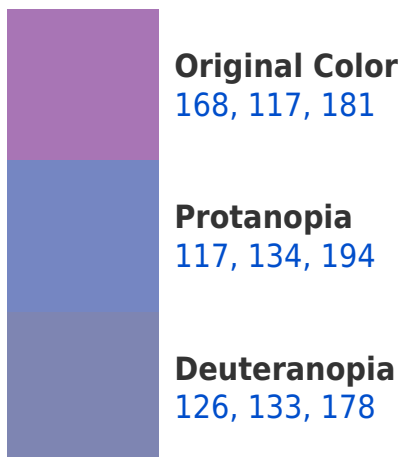


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 117, 181.

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
162, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 117, 181

Protanomaly
136, 128, 189

Deuteranomaly
141, 127, 179

Tritanomaly
164, 123, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 117, 181

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
150, 132, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 117, 181 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, 117, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 117, 181)  
}
```

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, 117, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 117, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 117, 181 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, 117, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 117, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 117, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 117, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 117, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 117, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
117, 181) }
```

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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