

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 120, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 120, 151) contains.

RGB(168, 120, 151)	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, 120, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87897
RGB	168, 120, 151
RGB Percent	66%, 47%, 59%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5294, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	321°, 22%, 56%
HSV	321°, 29%, 66%
XYZ	28.4508, 23.9921, 32.4096
YIQ	137.8860, 18.6570, 19.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

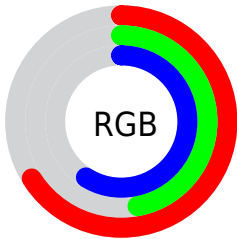
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 120, 151
Decimal	11040919
CIE _{Lab}	56.08, 23.78, -9.26
CIE _{LCh}	56, 25.519, 338.721
Yxy	23.9921, 0.3353, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230999 (0xFFA87897)
YUV	137.8860, 6.4652, 26.4100
Hunter-Lab	48.9818, 17.9628, -4.9429

Details

The RGB color **168, 120, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 168, 137**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 173, 205**, and **115, 71, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 103, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 137, 157**.

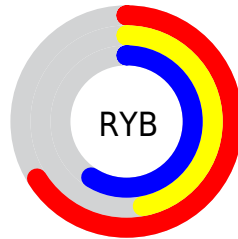
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (47%)

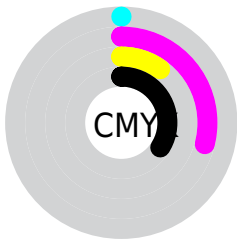
Blue (59%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (59%)

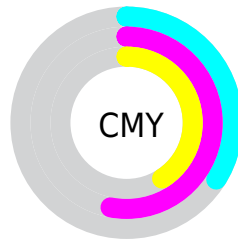


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 120, 151 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, 120, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 120, 151


255, 255, 255

 224, 173, 205

 253, 200, 233

 255, 228, 255

 168, 120, 151

 141, 95, 125

 115, 71, 100

 90, 48, 76

 66, 25, 53


 43, 3, 32


 14, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 168, 120, 151

 168, 103, 145

 168, 120, 151

 168, 137, 157

168, 86, 139

168, 154, 163

168, 70, 133

168, 170, 169

168, 53, 127

168, 187, 175

168, 36, 121

168, 204, 181

168, 19, 115

168, 221, 187

168, 2, 109

168, 238, 193

168, 0, 108

168, 254, 199

168, 255, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 126, 169



168, 120, 151



178, 118, 129

Triad

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



168, 120, 151



144, 135, 90



63, 145, 161

Complementary

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



168, 120, 151



120, 168, 137

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.



70, 147, 140



168, 120, 151



119, 141, 99

Square

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



168, 120, 151



164, 128, 94



93, 145, 118



83, 141, 175

Rectangle

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



168, 120, 151



178, 119, 114



93, 145, 118



63, 146, 155

Sweetspot

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



168, 120, 151



219, 200, 212



137, 120, 168



110, 98, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 120, 151



219, 145, 193



168, 120, 127



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 96



20, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



168, 120, 151



219, 145, 193



120, 168, 161



84, 76, 81



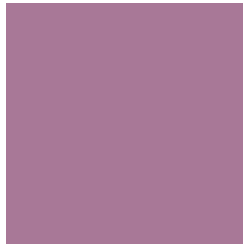
148, 0, 96



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 120, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

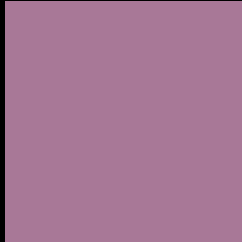
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

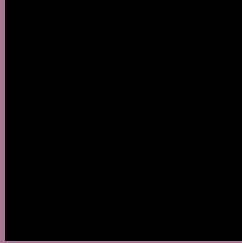
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 120, 151.

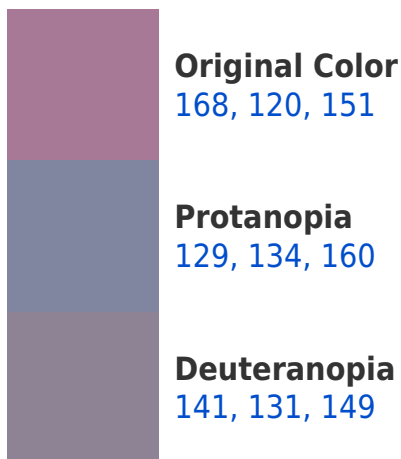


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 120, 151.

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
166, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 120, 151

Protanomaly
143, 129, 157

Deuteranomaly
151, 127, 150

Tritanomaly
167, 122, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 120, 151

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
149, 131, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 120, 151 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, 120, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 120, 151)  
}
```

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, 120, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 120, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 120, 151 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, 120, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 120, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 120, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 120, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 120, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 120,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 120, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 120, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
120, 151) }
```

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