

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 12, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 12, 115) contains.

RGB(168, 12, 115)	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, 12, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A80C73
RGB	168, 12, 115
RGB Percent	66%, 5%, 45%
CMY	0.3412, 0.9529, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.32, 0.34
HSL	320°, 87%, 35%
HSV	320°, 93%, 66%
XYZ	19.3744, 9.8256, 17.0950
YIQ	70.3860, 59.9130, 65.1050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

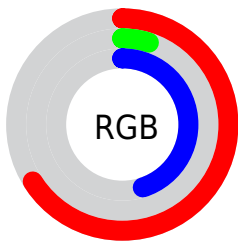
Format	Color
RYB	168, 12, 115
Decimal	11013235
CIELab	37.53, 63.54, -15.61
CIElCh	38, 65.428, 346.201
Yxy	9.8256, 0.4185, 0.2122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289203315 (0xFFA80C73)
YUV	70.3860, 21.9947, 85.6075
Hunter-Lab	31.3458, 55.4735, -10.3929

Details

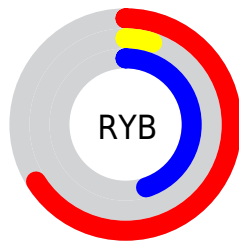
The RGB color **168, 12, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **12, 168, 65**, and the grayscale version is **70, 70, 70**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 84, 167**, and **111, 0, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 0, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 29, 121**.

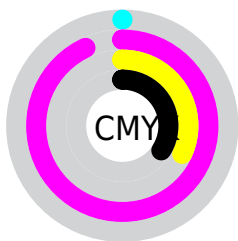
Distribution



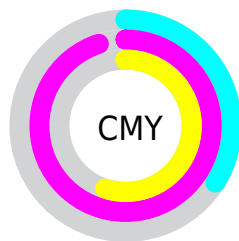
- Red (66%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 12, 115 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, 12, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 12, 115

255, 255, 255

 227, 84, 167

 255, 112, 194

 255, 141, 222

 255, 169, 251

 255, 198, 255

 255, 228, 255

 168, 12, 115

 139, 0, 90

 111, 0, 67

 83, 0, 44


 57, 0, 24


 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 168, 12, 115

 168, 0, 111

 168, 12, 115

 168, 29, 121

 168, 46, 126


 168, 62, 132


 168, 79, 138

 168, 96, 144

 168, 113, 149

 168, 130, 155

 168, 146, 161

 168, 163, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 57, 162



168, 12, 115



178, 1, 63

Triad

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



168, 12, 115



82, 95, 0



0, 109, 164

Complementary

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



168, 12, 115



12, 168, 65

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, 110, 117



168, 12, 115



0, 104, 0

Square

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



168, 12, 115



128, 77, 0



0, 109, 61



0, 102, 192

Rectangle

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



168, 12, 115



170, 36, 28



0, 109, 61



0, 110, 150

Sweetspot

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



168, 12, 115



219, 158, 198



64, 12, 168



110, 72, 97



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 12, 115



219, 0, 145



168, 12, 38



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 98



20, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



168, 12, 115



219, 0, 145



12, 168, 142



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 98



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 12, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

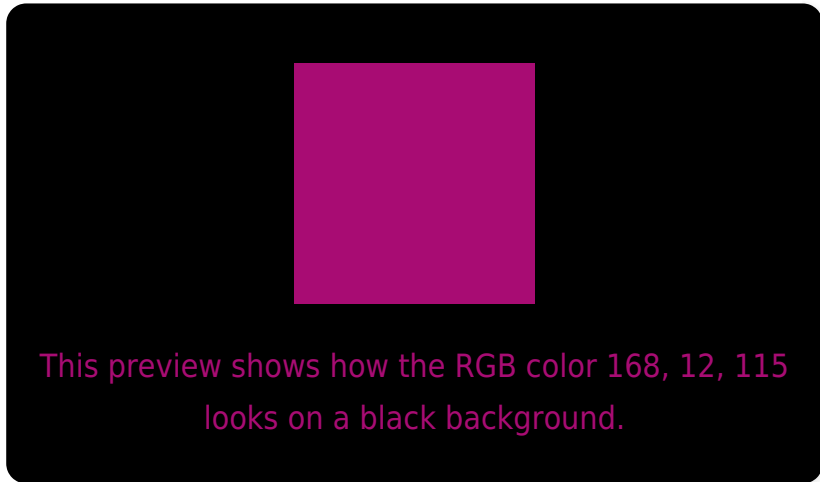
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

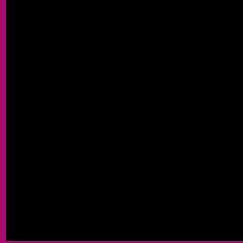
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 168, 12, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 12, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 12, 115.

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



Original Color
168, 12, 115

Protanopia
54, 88, 163

Deuteranopia
91, 88, 107



Tritanopia

163, 46, 48

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 12, 115

Protanomaly

95, 60, 146

Deuteranomaly

119, 60, 110

Tritanomaly

165, 34, 72

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 12, 115

Achromatopsia

70, 70, 70

Achromatomaly

106, 49, 86

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 12, 115 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, 12, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 12, 115)  
}
```

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, 12, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 12, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 12, 115 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, 12, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 12, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 12, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 12, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 12, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 12,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 12, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 12, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 12,  
115) }
```

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