

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 131, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 131, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 131, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8839C
RGB	168, 131, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 51%, 61%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4863, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	319°, 18%, 59%
HSV	319°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	30.2655, 26.9577, 35.0607
YIQ	144.9130, 14.0270, 15.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

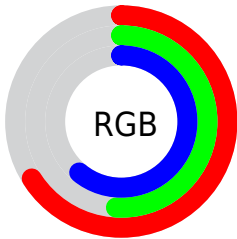
Format	Color
RYB	168, 131, 156
Decimal	11043740
CIELab	58.94, 18.44, -7.88
CIElCh	59, 20.052, 336.847
Yxy	26.9577, 0.3280, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289233820 (0xFFA8839C)
YUV	144.9130, 5.4659, 20.2473
Hunter-Lab	51.9208, 13.1891, -3.6923

Details

The RGB color **168, 131, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **131, 168, 143**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 184, 210**, and **116, 81, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 114, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 148, 161**.

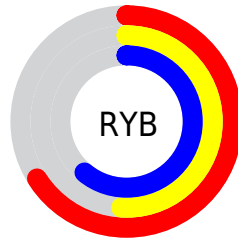
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (51%)

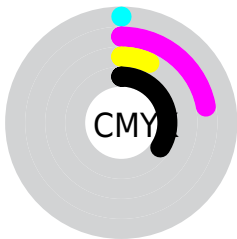
Blue (61%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (61%)

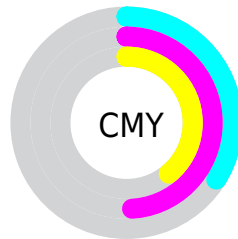


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 131, 156 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, 131, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 131, 156


255, 255, 255

 224, 184, 210


 252, 212, 239

 255, 240, 255

 168, 131, 156

 141, 106, 130

 116, 81, 105

 91, 58, 81

 67, 36, 58

 44, 15, 36

 23, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 168, 131, 156

 168, 114, 151

 168, 131, 156

 168, 148, 161

168, 97, 145

168, 165, 167

168, 81, 140

168, 181, 172

168, 64, 134

168, 198, 178

168, 47, 129

168, 215, 183

168, 30, 123

168, 232, 189

168, 13, 118

168, 249, 194

168, 0, 114

168, 255, 200

168, 255, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 136, 170



168, 131, 156



177, 129, 138

Triad

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



168, 131, 156



151, 142, 107



92, 151, 162

Complementary

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



168, 131, 156



131, 168, 143

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.



96, 152, 145



168, 131, 156



131, 147, 113

Square

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



168, 131, 156



167, 136, 110



112, 151, 127



104, 147, 174

Rectangle

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



168, 131, 156



178, 130, 127



112, 151, 127



92, 151, 157

Sweetspot

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



168, 131, 156



219, 204, 214



143, 131, 168



110, 101, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 131, 156



219, 162, 201



168, 131, 138



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 100



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



168, 131, 156



219, 162, 201



131, 168, 161



84, 76, 81



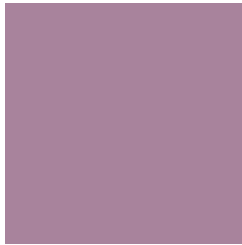
148, 0, 100



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 131, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

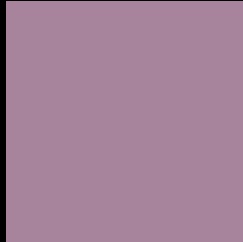
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

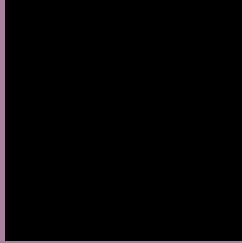
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 131, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 131, 156.

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, 131, 156

Protanopia
138, 141, 162

Deuteranopia
150, 138, 155



Tritanopia
166, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 131, 156

Protanomaly
149, 137, 160

Deuteranomaly
157, 135, 155

Tritanomaly
167, 132, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 131, 156

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
153, 140, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 131, 156 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, 131, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 131, 156)  
}
```

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, 131, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 131, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 131, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

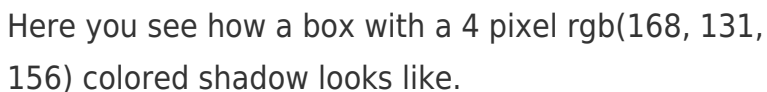
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 131, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 131, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 131, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 131, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 131,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 131, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
131, 156) }
```

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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