

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 133, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 133, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 133, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A885C2
RGB	168, 133, 194
RGB Percent	66%, 52%, 76%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4784, 0.2392
CMYK	0.13, 0.31, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	274°, 33%, 64%
HSV	274°, 31%, 76%
XYZ	34.2736, 28.9949, 54.8291
YIQ	150.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

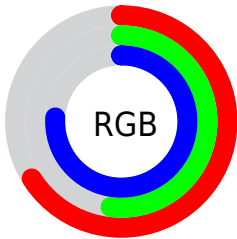
Format	Color
RYB	168, 133, 194
Decimal	11044290
CIELab	60.78, 24.95, -26.74
CIELCh	61, 36.573, 313.015
Yxy	28.9949, 0.2902, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289234370 (0xFFA885C2)
YUV	150.4190, 21.4854, 15.4185
Hunter-Lab	53.8469, 19.3831, -22.6786

Details

The RGB color **168, 133, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 194, 133**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 186, 251**, and **115, 83, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 114, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 152, 194**.

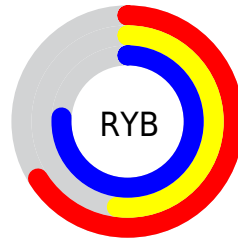
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (52%)

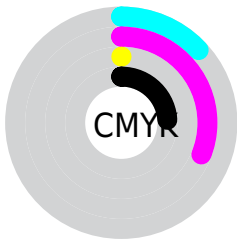
Blue (76%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (76%)

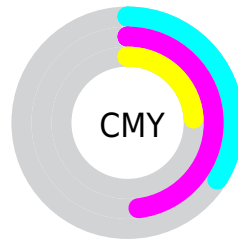


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 133, 194 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, 133, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 133, 194


255, 255, 255

 224, 186, 251

 253, 214, 255


 255, 243, 255

 168, 133, 194

 141, 108, 167


 115, 83, 140

 90, 59, 114

 65, 37, 90

 42, 15, 66

 24, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 168, 133, 194


 168, 133, 194

 160, 114, 194


 176, 152, 194

 151, 94, 194

 185, 172, 194

 143, 75, 194


 193, 191, 194

 135, 55, 194


 201, 211, 194

 127, 36, 194

 209, 230, 194

 118, 17, 194

 218, 249, 194

 111, 0, 194

 226, 255, 194

 234, 255, 194

 242, 255, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 145, 209



168, 133, 194



198, 123, 166

Triad

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



168, 133, 194



183, 138, 85



1, 164, 160

Complementary

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



168, 133, 194



159, 194, 133

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.



75, 162, 127



168, 133, 194



154, 149, 82

Square

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



168, 133, 194



203, 127, 104



118, 157, 98



0, 161, 190

Rectangle

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



168, 133, 194



207, 121, 145



118, 157, 98



37, 164, 149

Sweetspot

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



168, 133, 194



243, 230, 252



133, 159, 194



122, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 133, 194



212, 157, 252



194, 133, 190



93, 87, 97



92, 0, 161



19, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 133, 159



252, 157, 197



133, 194, 137



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 68



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 133, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

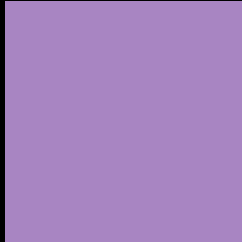
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

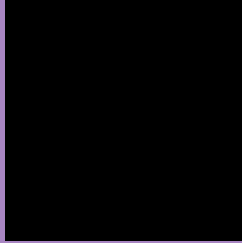
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 133, 194.

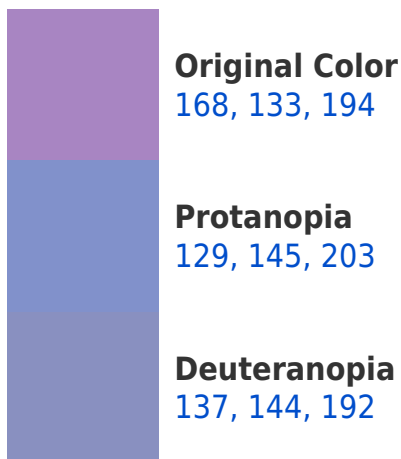



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 133, 194.

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

161, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 133, 194

Protanomaly
143, 141, 200

Deuteranomaly
148, 140, 193

Tritanomaly
164, 138, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 133, 194

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
157, 144, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 133, 194 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, 133, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 133, 194)  
}
```

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, 133, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 133, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 133, 194 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, 133, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 133, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 133, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 133, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 133, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 133, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
133, 194) }
```

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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