

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 136, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 136, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 136, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A888B7
RGB	168, 136, 183
RGB Percent	66%, 53%, 72%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4667, 0.2824
CMYK	0.08, 0.26, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	281°, 25%, 63%
HSV	281°, 26%, 72%
XYZ	33.4999, 29.3520, 48.6996
YIQ	150.9260, 3.9850, 21.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

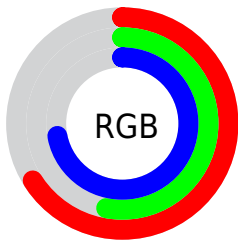
Format	Color
RYB	168, 136, 183
Decimal	11045047
CIELab	61.09, 20.90, -20.04
CIElCh	61, 28.951, 316.208
Yxy	29.3520, 0.3003, 0.2631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235127 (0xFFA888B7)
YUV	150.9260, 15.8125, 14.9739
Hunter-Lab	54.1775, 15.5621, -15.3709

Details

The RGB color **168, 136, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 183, 136**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 190, 239**, and **115, 86, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 118, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 154, 183**.

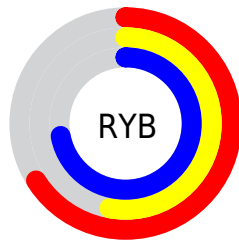
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (53%)

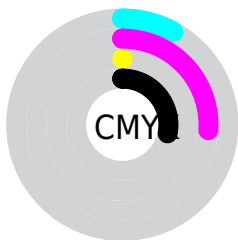
Blue (72%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (72%)

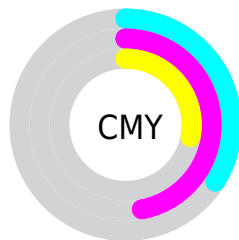


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (28%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 136, 183 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, 136, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 136, 183

255, 255, 255

 224, 190, 239

 252, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255


 168, 136, 183

 141, 110, 156

 115, 86, 130

 90, 62, 105

 66, 40, 80

 43, 19, 57

 26, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 168, 136, 183

 168, 136, 183

162, 118, 183

174, 154, 183

156, 99, 183

180, 173, 183

150, 81, 183

186, 191, 183

145, 63, 183

191, 209, 183

139, 45, 183

197, 227, 183

133, 26, 183

203, 246, 183

127, 8, 183

209, 255, 183

125, 0, 183

215, 255, 183

221, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 145, 196



168, 136, 183



190, 129, 160

Triad

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



168, 136, 183



176, 142, 98



66, 161, 161

Complementary

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



168, 136, 183



151, 183, 136

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.



92, 161, 134



168, 136, 183



151, 150, 98

Square

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



168, 136, 183



193, 133, 112



122, 157, 111



64, 159, 184

Rectangle

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



168, 136, 183



197, 128, 143



122, 157, 111



73, 161, 152

Sweetspot

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



168, 136, 183



231, 218, 237



136, 152, 183



116, 108, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



168, 136, 183



214, 164, 237



183, 136, 175



89, 83, 92



106, 0, 156



19, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 136, 151



237, 164, 187



136, 183, 144



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 50



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 136, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

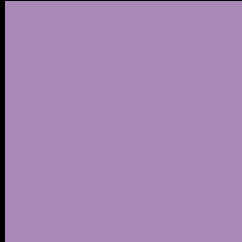
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

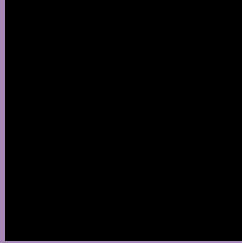
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 136, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 136, 183.

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, 136, 183

Protanopia
136, 146, 190

Deuteranopia
145, 145, 181



Tritanopia
163, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 136, 183

Protanomaly
148, 142, 187

Deuteranomaly
153, 142, 182

Tritanomaly
165, 140, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 136, 183

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
157, 146, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 136, 183 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, 136, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 136, 183)  
}
```

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, 136, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 136, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 136, 183 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, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 136, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 136, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 136, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 136, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
136, 183) }
```

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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