

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 137, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 137, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 137, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A889BD
RGB	168, 137, 189
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 74%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4627, 0.2588
CMYK	0.11, 0.28, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	276°, 28%, 64%
HSV	276°, 28%, 74%
XYZ	34.2794, 29.8903, 52.1068
YIQ	152.1970, 1.7840, 22.7440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

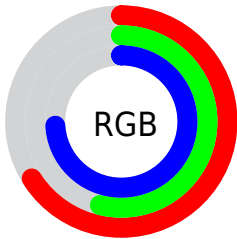
Format	Color
RYB	168, 137, 189
Decimal	11045309
CIELab	61.56, 21.60, -22.71
CIELCh	62, 31.344, 313.556
Yxy	29.8903, 0.2948, 0.2571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235389 (0xFFA889BD)
YUV	152.1970, 18.1439, 13.8592
Hunter-Lab	54.6720, 16.2437, -18.2377

Details

The RGB color **168, 137, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **158, 189, 137**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 191, 245**, and **115, 87, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 118, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 156, 189**.

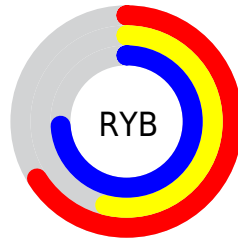
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

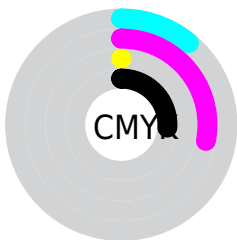
Blue (74%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (74%)

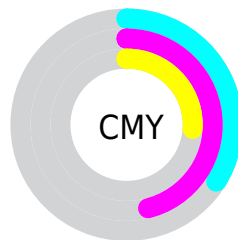


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (26%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 137, 189 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, 137, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 137, 189


255, 255, 255

 224, 191, 245

 252, 219, 255

 255, 247, 255

 168, 137, 189

 141, 111, 162

 115, 87, 136

 90, 63, 110

 66, 41, 86

 43, 19, 62

 25, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0


 168, 137, 189

 168, 137, 189


 160, 118, 189

 176, 156, 189

 153, 99, 189

 183, 175, 189

 145, 80, 189

 191, 194, 189

 137, 61, 189


 199, 213, 189

 130, 42, 189


 206, 232, 189

 122, 24, 189

 214, 250, 189

 115, 5, 189

 221, 255, 189

 113, 0, 189

 229, 255, 189

 237, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 147, 202



168, 137, 189



193, 129, 165

Triad

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



168, 137, 189



181, 142, 96



57, 164, 161

Complementary

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



168, 137, 189



158, 189, 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.



90, 163, 132



168, 137, 189



155, 151, 94

Square

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



168, 137, 189



198, 133, 112



124, 158, 108



50, 162, 186

Rectangle

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



168, 137, 189



202, 127, 146



124, 158, 108



67, 164, 151

Sweetspot

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



168, 137, 189



237, 225, 245



137, 159, 189



117, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



168, 137, 189



212, 164, 245



189, 137, 185



91, 85, 94



94, 0, 158



18, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 137, 158



245, 164, 197



137, 189, 141



94, 85, 89



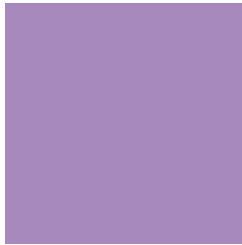
158, 0, 64



31, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 137, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

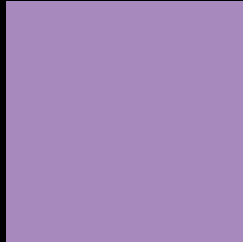
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

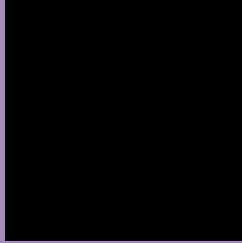
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 137, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 137, 189.

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, 137, 189

Protanopia
135, 147, 196

Deuteranopia
143, 146, 187



Tritanopia
163, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 137, 189

Protanomaly
147, 143, 193

Deuteranomaly
152, 143, 188

Tritanomaly
165, 141, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 137, 189

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
158, 147, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 137, 189 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, 137, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 137, 189)  
}
```

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, 137, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 137, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 137, 189 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, 137, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 137, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 137, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 137, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 137, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 137, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
137, 189) }
```

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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