

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 139, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 139, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 139, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88BDE
RGB	168, 139, 222
RGB Percent	66%, 55%, 87%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4549, 0.1294
CMYK	0.24, 0.37, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	261°, 56%, 71%
HSV	261°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	38.5659, 32.0640, 73.2636
YIQ	157.1330, -9.3590, 31.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

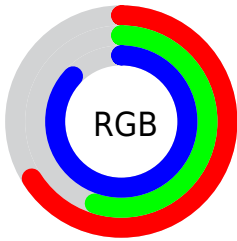
Format	Color
R _{YB}	168, 139, 222
Decimal	11045854
CIE Lab	63.40, 27.94, -38.37
CIE LCh	63, 47.461, 306.062
Yxy	32.0640, 0.2680, 0.2228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235934 (0xFFA88BDE)
YUV	157.1330, 31.9794, 9.5304
Hunter-Lab	56.6251, 22.4779, -37.0740

Details

The RGB color **168, 139, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **193, 222, 139**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 193, 255**, and **114, 89, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 117, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 161, 222**.

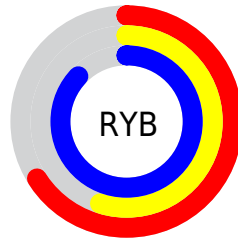
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (55%)

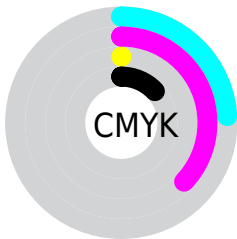
Blue (87%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (87%)

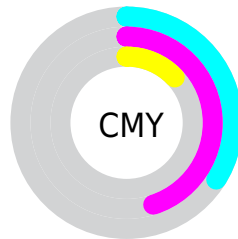


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (13%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 139, 222 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, 139, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 139, 222


255, 255, 255

 224, 193, 255

 254, 221, 255

 255, 249, 255

 168, 139, 222


 141, 113, 194

 114, 89, 166

 88, 65, 140

 62, 42, 114


 37, 21, 89

 11, 0, 65


 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 168, 139, 222


 168, 139, 222

 154, 117, 222


 182, 161, 222

 139, 95, 222

 197, 183, 222

 125, 72, 222


 211, 206, 222

 110, 50, 222


 226, 228, 222

 96, 28, 222

 240, 250, 222

 81, 6, 222

 255, 255, 222

 78, 0, 222

 255, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 155, 237



168, 139, 222



212, 124, 189

Triad

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



168, 139, 222



206, 139, 76



0, 175, 161

Complementary

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



168, 139, 222



193, 222, 139

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.



66, 172, 118



168, 139, 222



170, 154, 66

Square

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



168, 139, 222



228, 124, 106



126, 165, 82



0, 173, 202

Rectangle

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



168, 139, 222



228, 118, 161



126, 165, 82



0, 175, 146

Sweetspot

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



168, 139, 222



237, 227, 255



139, 194, 222



117, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 139, 222



180, 140, 255



208, 139, 222



105, 101, 112



61, 0, 176



17, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 139, 193



255, 140, 215



153, 222, 139



112, 101, 108



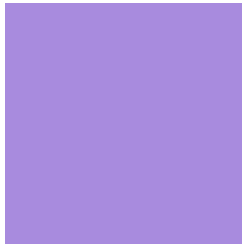
176, 0, 114



48, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 139, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

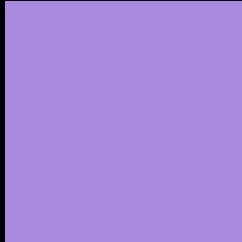
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 139, 222 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 139, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 139, 222.

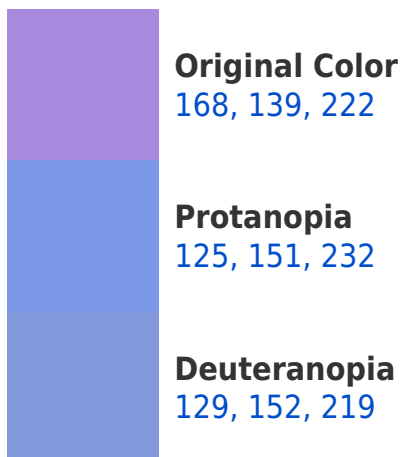



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 139, 222.

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
157, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 139, 222

Protanomaly
141, 147, 228

Deuteranomaly
143, 147, 220

Tritanomaly
161, 147, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 139, 222

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
161, 150, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 139, 222 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, 139, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 139, 222)  
}
```

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, 139, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 139, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 139, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

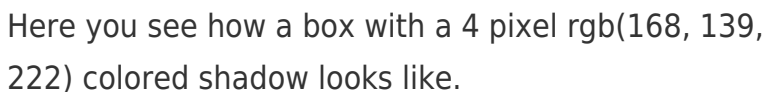
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 139, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 139, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 139, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 139, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 139, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 139,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 139, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 139, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
139, 222) }
```

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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