

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 141, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 141, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 141, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88DB2
RGB	168, 141, 178
RGB Percent	66%, 55%, 70%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4471, 0.3020
CMYK	0.06, 0.21, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	284°, 19%, 63%
HSV	284°, 21%, 70%
XYZ	33.7092, 30.5889, 46.2471
YIQ	153.2910, 4.2150, 17.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

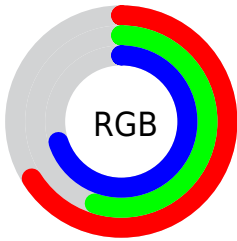
Format	Color
RYB	168, 141, 178
Decimal	11046322
CIELab	62.16, 17.03, -15.58
CIELCh	62, 23.082, 317.540
Yxy	30.5889, 0.3049, 0.2767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236402 (0xFFA88DB2)
YUV	153.2910, 12.1815, 12.8998
Hunter-Lab	55.3073, 12.0062, -10.8623

Details

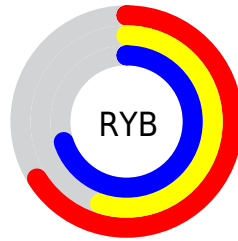
The RGB color **168, 141, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 178, 141**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 195, 234**, and **116, 91, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 123, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 159, 178**.

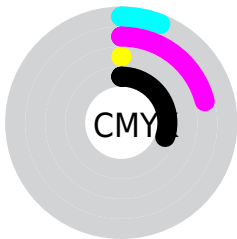
Distribution



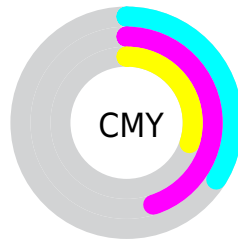
- Red (66%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (30%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 141, 178 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, 141, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 141, 178

255, 255, 255

 223, 195, 234

 252, 223, 255

 255, 251, 255

 168, 141, 178

 141, 115, 151

 116, 91, 125

 91, 67, 100

 67, 45, 76

 44, 23, 53

 26, 0, 32

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 168, 141, 178

 168, 141, 178

163, 123, 178

173, 159, 178

158, 105, 178

178, 177, 178

154, 88, 178

182, 194, 178

149, 70, 178

187, 212, 178

144, 52, 178

192, 230, 178

139, 34, 178

197, 248, 178

134, 16, 178

202, 255, 178

130, 0, 178

206, 255, 178

211, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 148, 189



168, 141, 178



186, 136, 160

Triad

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



168, 141, 178



173, 146, 111



92, 162, 162

Complementary

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



168, 141, 178



151, 178, 141

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.



107, 161, 141



168, 141, 178



153, 153, 111

Square

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



168, 141, 178



187, 140, 121



129, 158, 122



93, 160, 180

Rectangle

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



168, 141, 178



191, 135, 146



129, 158, 122



95, 162, 155

Sweetspot

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



168, 141, 178



228, 218, 232



141, 151, 178



115, 109, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



168, 141, 178



216, 174, 232



178, 141, 170



87, 80, 89



112, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 141, 151



232, 174, 190



141, 178, 149



89, 80, 83



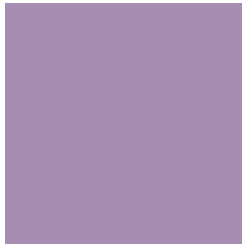
153, 0, 41



26, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 141, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

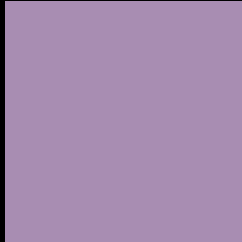
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

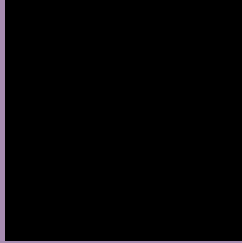
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 141, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 141, 178.

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, 141, 178

Protanopia
143, 149, 183

Deuteranopia
152, 147, 177



Tritanopia
165, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 141, 178

Protanomaly
152, 146, 181

Deuteranomaly
158, 145, 177

Tritanomaly
166, 144, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 141, 178

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
158, 149, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 141, 178 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, 141, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 141, 178)  
}
```

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, 141, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 141, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 141, 178 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, 141, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 141, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 141, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 141, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 141, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 141,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 141, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 141, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
141, 178) }
```

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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