

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 143, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 143, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 143, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88FB0
RGB	168, 143, 176
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 69%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4392, 0.3098
CMYK	0.05, 0.19, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	285°, 17%, 63%
HSV	285°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	33.8074, 31.1043, 45.2962
YIQ	154.2370, 4.3070, 15.5630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

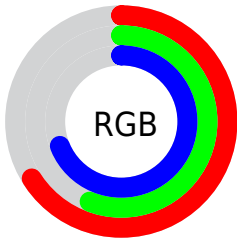
Format	Color
RYB	168, 143, 176
Decimal	11046832
CIELab	62.60, 15.49, -13.79
CIELCh	63, 20.740, 318.320
Yxy	31.1043, 0.3068, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236912 (0xFFA88FB0)
YUV	154.2370, 10.7292, 12.0702
Hunter-Lab	55.7713, 10.6033, -9.1141

Details

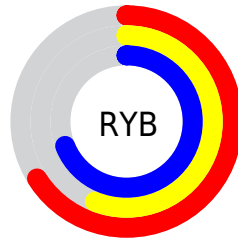
The RGB color **168, 143, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 176, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 197, 232**, and **116, 93, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 125, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 161, 176**.

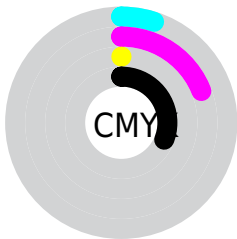
Distribution



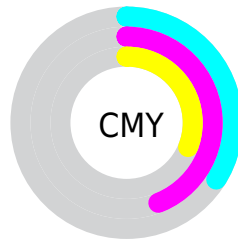
- Red (66%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 143, 176 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, 143, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 143, 176


255, 255, 255

 223, 197, 232


 252, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 168, 143, 176


 141, 117, 149

 116, 93, 123

 91, 69, 99

 67, 46, 75

 45, 25, 52

 26, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 168, 143, 176

 168, 143, 176

■ 164, 125, 176

■ 172, 161, 176

■ 159, 108, 176

■ 177, 178, 176

■ 155, 90, 176

■ 181, 196, 176

■ 151, 73, 176

■ 185, 213, 176

■ 147, 55, 176

■ 189, 231, 176

■ 142, 37, 176

■ 194, 249, 176

■ 138, 20, 176

■ 198, 255, 176

■ 134, 2, 176

■ 202, 255, 176

■ 133, 0, 176

■ 206, 255, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 149, 186



168, 143, 176



184, 139, 159

Triad

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



168, 143, 176



172, 148, 116



100, 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, 143, 176



151, 176, 143

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.



113, 161, 143



168, 143, 176



153, 154, 116

Square

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



168, 143, 176



185, 142, 125



132, 159, 126



102, 160, 178

Rectangle

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



168, 143, 176



189, 138, 147



132, 159, 126



103, 162, 156

Sweetspot

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



168, 143, 176



226, 216, 230



143, 151, 176



113, 107, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



168, 143, 176



217, 177, 230



176, 143, 168



87, 80, 89



116, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 143, 151



230, 177, 190



143, 176, 151



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 37



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 143, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

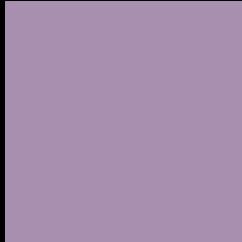
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

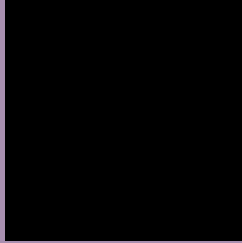
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 143, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 143, 176.

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, 143, 176

Protanopia
145, 150, 181

Deuteranopia
155, 148, 175



Tritanopia
165, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 143, 176

Protanomaly
153, 147, 179

Deuteranomaly
160, 146, 175

Tritanomaly
166, 145, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 143, 176

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
159, 150, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 143, 176 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, 143, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 143, 176)  
}
```

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, 143, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 143, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 143, 176 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, 143, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 143, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 143, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 143, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 143, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 143,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 143, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 143, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
143, 176) }
```

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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