

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 145, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 145, 182) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(168, 145, 182)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A891B6
RGB	168, 145, 182
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 71%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4314, 0.2863
CMYK	0.08, 0.20, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	277°, 20%, 64%
HSV	277°, 20%, 71%
XYZ	34.7173, 31.9530, 48.5937
YIQ	156.0950, 1.8310, 16.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

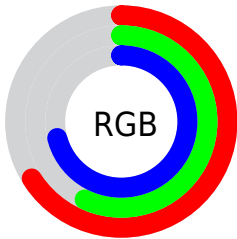
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 145, 182
Decimal	11047350
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.30, 15.59, -16.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 22.415, 314.057
Yxy	31.9530, 0.3012, 0.2772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289237430 (0xFFA891B6)
YUV	156.0950, 12.7712, 10.4407
Hunter-Lab	56.5270, 10.7076, -11.4000

# Details

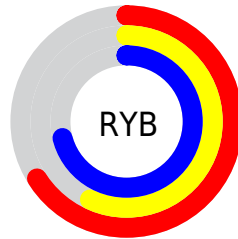
The RGB color **168, 145, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 182, 145**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 199, 238**, and **116, 94, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 127, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 163, 182**.

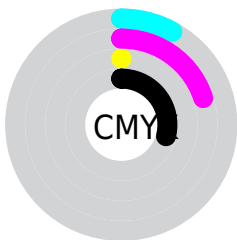
# Distribution



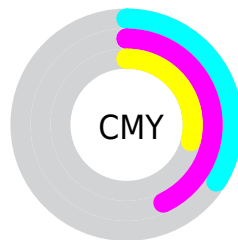
- Red (66%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 145, 182 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, 145, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 145, 182

255, 255, 255

 223, 199, 238

 252, 227, 255

 168, 145, 182

 141, 119, 155

 116, 94, 129

 91, 71, 104

 67, 48, 80


 44, 27, 57


 25, 2, 35

 0, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0


 168, 145, 182

 168, 145, 182

 161, 127, 182


 175, 163, 182

 154, 109, 182

 182, 181, 182

 147, 90, 182

 189, 200, 182

 140, 72, 182


 196, 218, 182

 134, 54, 182


 202, 236, 182

 127, 36, 182

 209, 254, 182

 120, 18, 182

 216, 255, 182

 113, 0, 182

 223, 255, 182

 230, 255, 182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142, 152, 192



168, 145, 182



186, 140, 165

# Triad

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



168, 145, 182



178, 148, 115



98, 165, 162

# Complementary

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



168, 145, 182



159, 182, 145

# 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.



114, 164, 142



168, 145, 182



158, 155, 114

# Square

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



168, 145, 182



191, 142, 126



136, 160, 124



97, 163, 180

# Rectangle

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



168, 145, 182



193, 139, 151



136, 160, 124



102, 165, 155



# Sweetspot

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



168, 145, 182



232, 223, 237



145, 159, 182



117, 111, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



168, 145, 182



216, 180, 237



182, 145, 178



88, 83, 92



97, 0, 156



17, 0, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



182, 145, 159



237, 180, 202



145, 182, 149



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 59

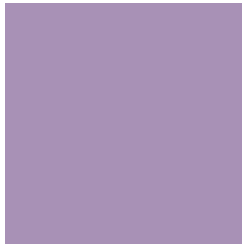


28, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 145, 182 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

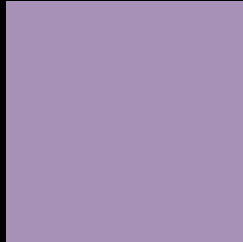
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 182 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

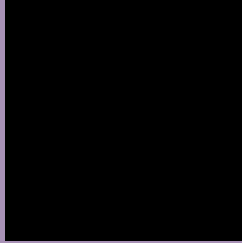
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 168, 145, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 145, 182.

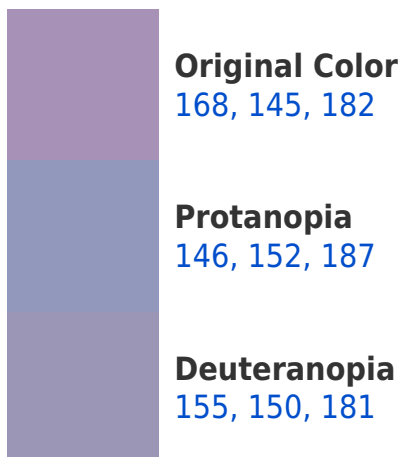



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 145, 182.

# 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**  
165, 149, 161

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 145, 182

**Protanomaly**  
154, 149, 185

**Deuteranomaly**  
160, 148, 181

**Tritanomaly**  
166, 148, 169

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 145, 182

**Achromatopsia**  
156, 156, 156

**Achromatomaly**  
160, 152, 165

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 145, 182 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, 145, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 145, 182)  
}
```

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, 145, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 145, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 145, 182 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, 145, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 145, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 145, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 145, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 145, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 145,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 145, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 145, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
145, 182) }
```

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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