

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 146, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 146, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 146, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A892BE
RGB	168, 146, 190
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 75%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4275, 0.2549
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	270°, 25%, 66%
HSV	270°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	35.7216, 32.6003, 53.1250
YIQ	157.5940, -1.0120, 18.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

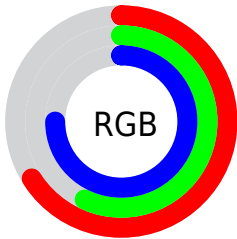
Format	Color
RYB	168, 146, 190
Decimal	11047614
CIELab	63.84, 16.71, -19.80
CIELCh	64, 25.909, 310.156
Yxy	32.6003, 0.2941, 0.2684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289237694 (0xFFA892BE)
YUV	157.5940, 15.9762, 9.1261
Hunter-Lab	57.0967, 11.7564, -15.1980

Details

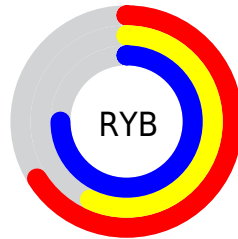
The RGB color **168, 146, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 190, 146**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 200, 246**, and **116, 95, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 127, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 165, 190**.

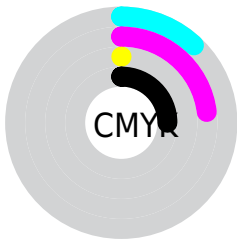
Distribution



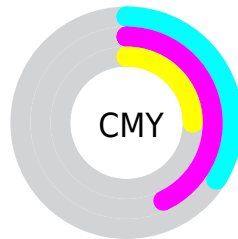
- Red (66%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 146, 190 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, 146, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 146, 190

255, 255, 255

 223, 200, 246

 252, 228, 255

 168, 146, 190

 141, 120, 163


 116, 95, 137

 91, 72, 111

 67, 49, 87

 44, 28, 63

 24, 3, 41

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 168, 146, 190

 168, 146, 190

 159, 127, 190


 178, 165, 190

 149, 108, 190


 187, 184, 190

 139, 89, 190


 197, 203, 190

 130, 70, 190


 206, 222, 190

 121, 51, 190

 216, 241, 190

 111, 32, 190

 225, 255, 190

 102, 13, 190

 235, 255, 190

 95, 0, 190

 244, 255, 190

 254, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 154, 200



168, 146, 190



191, 140, 171

Triad

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



168, 146, 190



185, 148, 112



89, 168, 162

Complementary

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



168, 146, 190



168, 190, 146

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.



111, 166, 138



168, 146, 190



163, 156, 109

Square

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



168, 146, 190



198, 141, 126



138, 162, 119



85, 166, 184

Rectangle

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



168, 146, 190



199, 138, 155



138, 162, 119



95, 167, 154

Sweetspot

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



168, 146, 190



239, 230, 247



146, 168, 190



120, 115, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 146, 190



213, 178, 247



190, 146, 190



90, 85, 94



79, 0, 158



15, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 146, 168



247, 178, 213



146, 190, 146



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 79



31, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 146, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

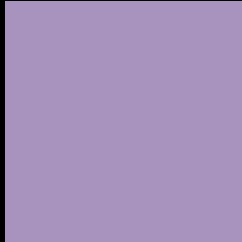
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

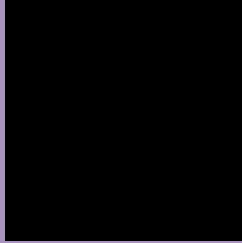
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 146, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 146, 190.

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, 146, 190

Protanopia
144, 153, 195

Deuteranopia
153, 151, 189



Tritanopia
164, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 146, 190

Protanomaly
153, 150, 193

Deuteranomaly
158, 149, 189

Tritanomaly
165, 149, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 146, 190

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
162, 154, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 146, 190 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, 146, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 146, 190)  
}
```

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, 146, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 146, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 146, 190 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, 146, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 146, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 146, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 146, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 146, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 146,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 146, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 146, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
146, 190) }
```

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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