

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 148, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 148, 175) contains.

<b>RGB(168, 148, 175)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(168, 148, 175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A894AF
RGB	168, 148, 175
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 69%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4196, 0.3137
CMYK	0.04, 0.15, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	284°, 14%, 63%
HSV	284°, 15%, 69%
XYZ	34.4762, 32.5998, 45.0327
YIQ	157.0580, 3.2530, 12.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

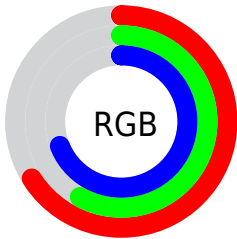
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 148, 175
Decimal	11048111
CIELab	63.84, 12.47, -11.36
CIElCh	64, 16.869, 317.650
Yxy	32.5998, 0.3075, 0.2908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238191 (0xFFA894AF)
YUV	157.0580, 8.8454, 9.5961
Hunter-Lab	57.0962, 7.8647, -6.7956

# Details

The RGB color **168, 148, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **155, 175, 148**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 202, 231**, and **116, 97, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 131, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 166, 175**.

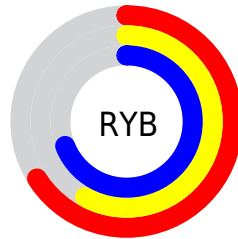
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (58%)

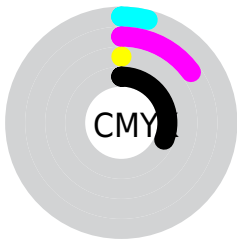
Blue (69%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (69%)

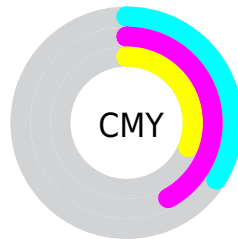


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 148, 175 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, 148, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 148, 175

255, 255, 255


 223, 202, 231

 252, 230, 255

 168, 148, 175

 141, 122, 148

 116, 97, 123

 91, 73, 98

 67, 51, 74

 45, 30, 51

 25, 5, 30

 0, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 168, 148, 175

 168, 148, 175

 163, 131, 175


 173, 166, 175

 159, 113, 175


 177, 183, 175


 154, 96, 175


 182, 201, 175

 150, 78, 175


 186, 218, 175

 145, 61, 175

 191, 235, 175

 141, 43, 175

 195, 253, 175

 136, 26, 175

 200, 255, 175

 132, 8, 175

 204, 255, 175

 130, 0, 175

 209, 255, 175

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149, 153, 183



168, 148, 175



181, 145, 161

# Triad

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



168, 148, 175



172, 152, 126



115, 163, 163

# Complementary

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



168, 148, 175



155, 175, 148

# 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.



124, 163, 148



168, 148, 175



157, 156, 126

# Square

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



168, 148, 175



183, 147, 133



140, 161, 134



117, 162, 176

# Rectangle

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



168, 148, 175



186, 144, 151



140, 161, 134



117, 163, 158



# Sweetspot

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



168, 148, 175



224, 216, 227



148, 155, 175



113, 108, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



168, 148, 175



216, 184, 227



175, 148, 169



84, 78, 87



111, 0, 150



17, 0, 23



# Inverse Universe

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



175, 148, 155



227, 184, 195



148, 175, 154



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 39



23, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 148, 175 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

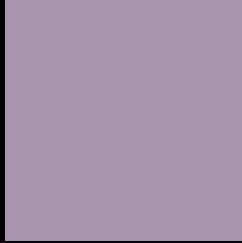
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 175 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

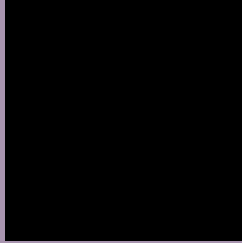
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 168, 148, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 148, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 148, 175.

# 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, 148, 175

**Protanopia**  
150, 154, 179

**Deuteranopia**  
161, 151, 174



**Tritanopia**  
166, 150, 162

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168, 148, 175

**Protanomaly**

157, 152, 178

**Deuteranomaly**

164, 150, 174

**Tritanomaly**

167, 149, 167

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

168, 148, 175

**Achromatopsia**

157, 157, 157

**Achromatomaly**

161, 154, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 148, 175 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, 148, 175) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 148, 175)  
}
```

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, 148, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 148, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 148, 175 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, 148, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 148, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 148, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 148, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 148, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 148,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 148, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 148, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
148, 175) }
```

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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