

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 148, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 148, 247) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(168, 148, 247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A894F7
RGB	168, 148, 247
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 97%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4196, 0.0314
CMYK	0.32, 0.40, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	252°, 86%, 77%
HSV	252°, 40%, 97%
XYZ	43.5269, 36.2200, 92.6927
YIQ	165.2660, -19.8590, 35.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

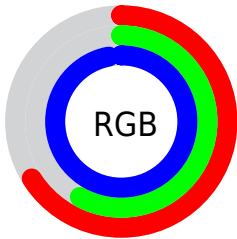
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 148, 247
Decimal	11048183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.69, 28.99, -46.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 55.207, 301.671
Yxy	36.2200, 0.2524, 0.2100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238263 (0xFFA894F7)
YUV	165.2660, 40.2949, 2.3977
Hunter-Lab	60.1831, 23.7780, -49.1891

# Details

The RGB color **168, 148, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 247, 148**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 202, 255**, and **113, 97, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 123, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 173, 247**.

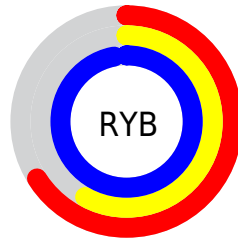
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (58%)

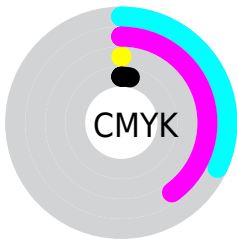
Blue (97%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (97%)

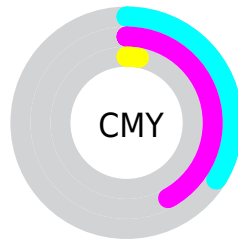


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 148, 247 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, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 148, 247

255, 255, 255

 225, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255

 168, 148, 247

 140, 122, 218

 113, 97, 190

 86, 73, 163

 58, 50, 136

 28, 29, 110

 0, 8, 85

 0, 0, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 16

 168, 148, 247

 168, 148, 247

 148, 123, 247

 188, 173, 247

 129, 99, 247

 207, 197, 247

 109, 74, 247


 227, 222, 247

 89, 49, 247

 247, 247, 247

 69, 25, 247

 255, 255, 247

 50, 0, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63, 167, 255



168, 148, 247



225, 128, 210

# Triad

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



168, 148, 247



227, 142, 74



0, 187, 164

# Complementary

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



168, 148, 247



227, 247, 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.



66, 183, 113



168, 148, 247



187, 161, 57

# Square

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



168, 148, 247



251, 125, 113



137, 174, 73



0, 186, 213

# Rectangle

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



168, 148, 247



246, 120, 178



137, 174, 73



0, 186, 146



# Sweetspot

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



168, 148, 247



231, 224, 255



148, 227, 247



113, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



168, 148, 247



157, 133, 255



217, 148, 247



113, 110, 122



38, 0, 186



12, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

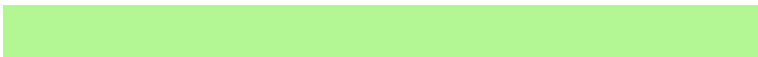
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



247, 148, 227



255, 133, 230



178, 247, 148



122, 110, 120



186, 0, 149



59, 0, 47



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 148, 247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

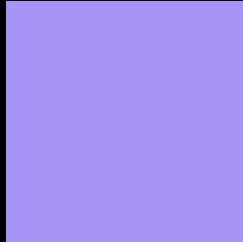
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247 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, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 148, 247.

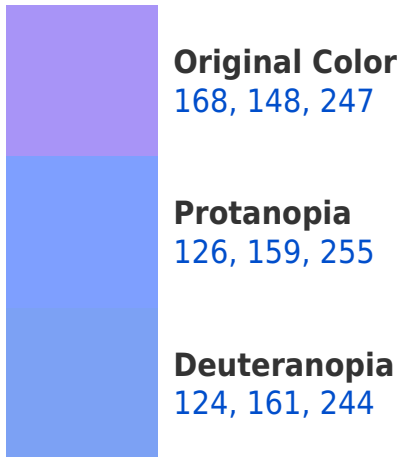


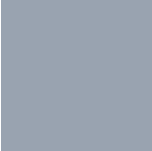
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 148, 247.

# 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**  
153, 163, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 148, 247

**Protanomaly**  
141, 155, 252

**Deuteranomaly**  
140, 156, 245

**Tritanomaly**  
158, 158, 202

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 148, 247

**Achromatopsia**  
165, 165, 165

**Achromatomaly**  
166, 159, 195

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 148, 247 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, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 148, 247)  
}
```

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, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 148, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 148, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 148, 247) }
```

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, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 148, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 148, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 148,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 148, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
148, 247) }
```

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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