

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 150, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 150, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 150, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A896E3
RGB	168, 150, 227
RGB Percent	66%, 59%, 89%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4118, 0.1098
CMYK	0.26, 0.34, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	254°, 58%, 74%
HSV	254°, 34%, 89%
XYZ	40.9199, 35.6836, 77.4040
YIQ	164.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

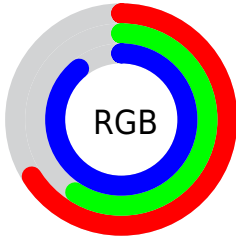
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 150, 227
Decimal	11048675
CIE Lab	66.28, 22.90, -36.64
CIE LCh	66, 43.208, 302.007
Yxy	35.6836, 0.2657, 0.2317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238755 (0xFFA896E3)
YUV	164.1600, 30.9801, 3.3677
Hunter-Lab	59.7357, 17.7378, -35.0114

Details

The RGB color **168, 150, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **209, 227, 150**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 204, 255**, and **114, 99, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 127, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 173, 227**.

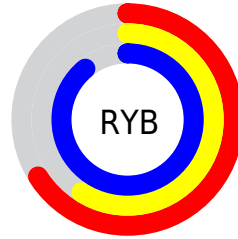
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (59%)

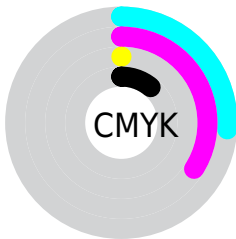
Blue (89%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (89%)

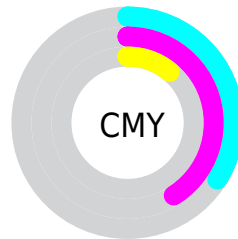


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 150, 227 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, 150, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 150, 227

255, 255, 255

 224, 204, 255

 253, 232, 255

 168, 150, 227

 141, 124, 199

 114, 99, 171

 88, 75, 144

 63, 52, 119

 37, 31, 93

 7, 10, 69


 0, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0


 168, 150, 227

 168, 150, 227

 151, 127, 227

 185, 173, 227

 133, 105, 227


 203, 195, 227

 116, 82, 227

 220, 218, 227

 98, 59, 227


 238, 241, 227

 81, 37, 227

 255, 255, 227

 64, 14, 227

 255, 255, 227

 53, 0, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 164, 238



168, 150, 227



212, 136, 198

Triad

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



168, 150, 227



214, 146, 93



0, 181, 163

Complementary

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



168, 150, 227



209, 227, 150

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.



93, 178, 123



168, 150, 227



183, 160, 82

Square

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



168, 150, 227



233, 134, 122



142, 171, 93



0, 180, 201

Rectangle

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



168, 150, 227



228, 131, 173



142, 171, 93



47, 181, 149

Sweetspot

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



168, 150, 227



235, 230, 255



150, 209, 227



116, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 150, 227



175, 150, 255



206, 150, 227



106, 103, 115



42, 0, 179



12, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 150, 209



255, 150, 231



171, 227, 150



115, 103, 112



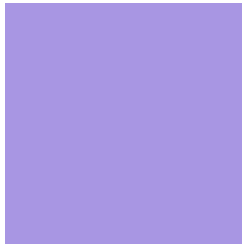
179, 0, 137



51, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 150, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

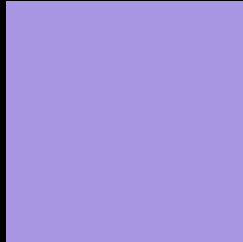
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

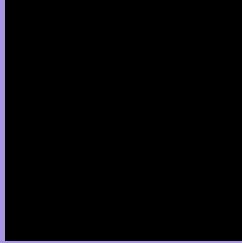
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 150, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 150, 227.

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, 150, 227

Protanopia
137, 159, 234

Deuteranopia
139, 159, 225



Tritanopia
158, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 150, 227

Protanomaly

148, 156, 231

Deuteranomaly

150, 156, 226

Tritanomaly

162, 157, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 150, 227

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

165, 159, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 150, 227 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, 150, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 150, 227)  
}
```

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, 150, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 150, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 150, 227 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, 150, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 150, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 150, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 150, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 150, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 150, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
150, 227) }
```

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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