

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 159, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 159, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 159, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89FB2
RGB	168, 159, 178
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 70%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3765, 0.3020
CMYK	0.06, 0.11, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	268°, 11%, 66%
HSV	268°, 11%, 70%
XYZ	36.5825, 36.3355, 47.2048
YIQ	163.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

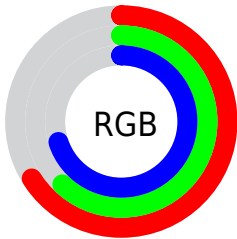
Format	Color
RYB	168, 159, 178
Decimal	11050930
CIELab	66.78, 6.91, -8.65
CIElCh	67, 11.076, 308.622
Yxy	36.3355, 0.3045, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289241010 (0xFFA89FB2)
YUV	163.8570, 6.9725, 3.6334
Hunter-Lab	60.2789, 2.8412, -4.2352

Details

The RGB color **168, 159, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 178, 159**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 214, 234**, and **116, 108, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 141, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 177, 178**.

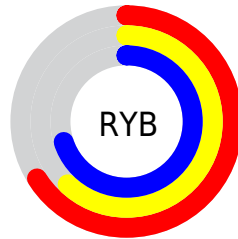
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

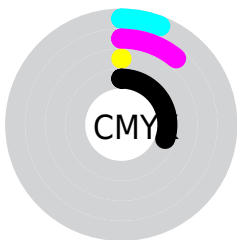
Blue (70%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

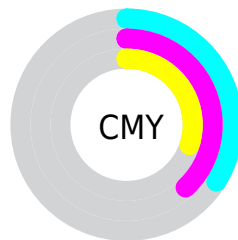


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 159, 178 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, 159, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 159, 178

255, 255, 255


 223, 214, 234

 252, 242, 255

 168, 159, 178


 142, 133, 151

 116, 108, 125

 91, 83, 100


 68, 60, 76

 45, 39, 54

 25, 18, 32

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 168, 159, 178

 168, 159, 178

■ 159, 141, 178

■ 177, 177, 178

■ 149, 123, 178

■ 187, 195, 178

■ 140, 106, 178

■ 196, 212, 178

■ 131, 88, 178

■ 205, 230, 178

■ 121, 70, 178

■ 215, 248, 178

■ 112, 52, 178

■ 224, 255, 178

■ 102, 34, 178

■ 234, 255, 178

■ 93, 17, 178

■ 243, 255, 178

■ 84, 0, 178

■ 252, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 162, 182



168, 159, 178



178, 157, 170

Triad

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



168, 159, 178



177, 159, 144



139, 168, 165

Complementary

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



168, 159, 178



169, 178, 159

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.



146, 168, 155



168, 159, 178



168, 163, 143

Square

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



168, 159, 178



183, 157, 150



156, 166, 147



138, 168, 174

Rectangle

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



168, 159, 178



182, 156, 163



156, 166, 147



140, 168, 162

Sweetspot

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



168, 159, 178



228, 225, 232



159, 169, 178



115, 113, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



168, 159, 178



216, 202, 232



177, 159, 178



85, 80, 89



72, 0, 153



12, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 159, 169



232, 202, 218



160, 178, 159



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 81



26, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 159, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

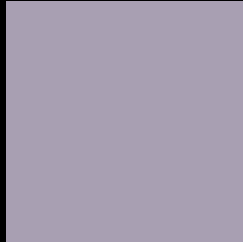
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

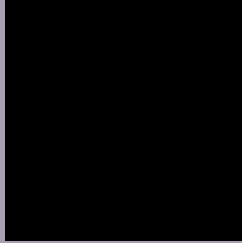
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 178.

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, 159, 178](#)

Protanopia
[160, 161, 179](#)

Deuteranopia
[171, 158, 178](#)



Tritanopia
167, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 178

Protanomaly

163, 160, 179

Deuteranomaly

170, 158, 178

Tritanomaly

167, 160, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 178

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

165, 162, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 159, 178 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, 159, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 159, 178)  
}
```

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, 159, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 159, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 159, 178 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, 159, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 159, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 159, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 159, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 159, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 159, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
159, 178) }
```

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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