

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 30, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 30, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 30, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A81E8A
RGB	168, 30, 138
RGB Percent	66%, 12%, 54%
CMY	0.3412, 0.8824, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.18, 0.34
HSL	313°, 70%, 39%
HSV	313°, 82%, 66%
XYZ	21.2002, 11.0884, 25.0676
YIQ	83.5740, 47.5800, 62.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

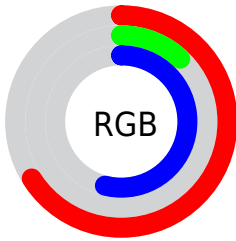
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 30, 138
Decimal	11017866
CIE _{Lab}	39.73, 63.02, -26.49
CIE _{LCh}	40, 68.361, 337.197
Yxy	11.0884, 0.3696, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289207946 (0xFFA81E8A)
YUV	83.5740, 26.8320, 74.0416
Hunter-Lab	33.2992, 55.3698, -21.3241

Details

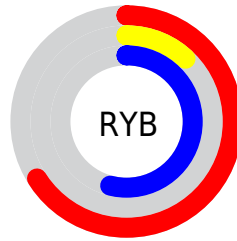
The RGB color **168, 30, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **30, 168, 60**, and the grayscale version is **83, 83, 83**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 93, 192**, and **112, 0, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 13, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 47, 142**.

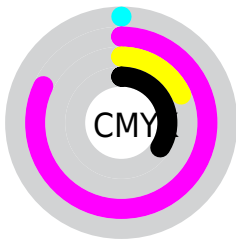
Distribution



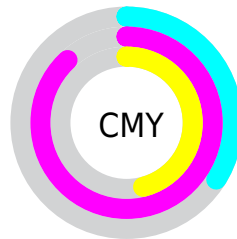
- Red (66%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 30, 138 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, 30, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 30, 138

 168, 30, 138

255, 255, 255

 140, 0, 112

 227, 93, 192

 112, 0, 88

 255, 121, 220

 84, 0, 64

 255, 149, 248

 60, 0, 42

 255, 178, 255


 28, 0, 19


 255, 207, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 236, 255

 168, 30, 138

 168, 30, 138

 168, 13, 134

 168, 47, 142

■ 168, 0, 131

■ 168, 64, 145

■ 168, 80, 149

■ 168, 97, 153

■ 168, 114, 156

■ 168, 131, 160

■ 168, 148, 164

■ 168, 164, 167

■ 168, 181, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 71, 184



168, 30, 138



188, 0, 83

Triad

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



168, 30, 138



103, 96, 0



0, 116, 160

Complementary

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



168, 30, 138



30, 168, 60

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.



0, 117, 106



168, 30, 138



37, 108, 0

Square

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



168, 30, 138



148, 74, 0



0, 114, 47



0, 111, 197

Rectangle

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



168, 30, 138



185, 23, 47



0, 114, 47



0, 117, 144

Sweetspot

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



168, 30, 138



219, 164, 207



60, 30, 168



110, 77, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 30, 138



219, 2, 172



168, 30, 69



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 116



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



168, 30, 138



219, 2, 172



30, 168, 129



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 116



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 30, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

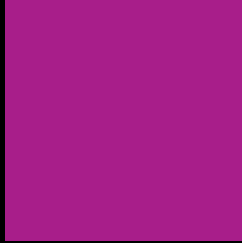
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 30, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

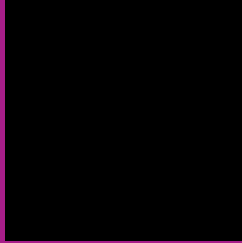
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 168, 30, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 30, 138.

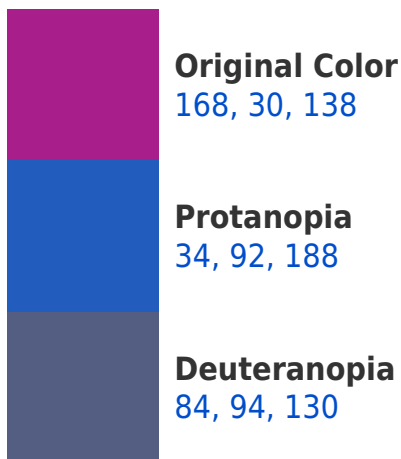


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 30, 138.

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
161, 60, 63

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 30, 138



Protanomaly

83, 69, 170



Deuteranomaly

115, 71, 133



Tritanomaly

164, 49, 90

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 30, 138



Achromatopsia

84, 84, 84



Achromatomaly

115, 64, 104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 30, 138 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, 30, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 30, 138)  
}
```

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, 30, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 30, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 30, 138 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, 30, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 30, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 30, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 30, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 30, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 30,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 30, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 30, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 30,  
138) }
```

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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