

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 55, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 55, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 55, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8379D
RGB	168, 55, 157
RGB Percent	66%, 22%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.7843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	306°, 51%, 44%
HSV	306°, 67%, 66%
XYZ	23.6004, 13.4915, 33.2585
YIQ	100.4150, 34.6060, 55.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

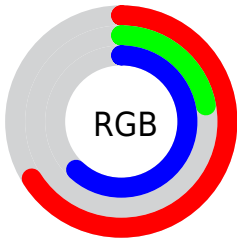
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 55, 157
Decimal	11024285
CIE _{Lab}	43.49, 57.82, -32.12
CIE _{LCh}	43, 66.143, 330.952
Yxy	13.4915, 0.3355, 0.1918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289214365 (0xFFA8379D)
YUV	100.4150, 27.8964, 59.2720
Hunter-Lab	36.7308, 50.4117, -27.9736

Details

The RGB color **168, 55, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **55, 168, 66**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 111, 212**, and **112, 0, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 38, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 72, 159**.

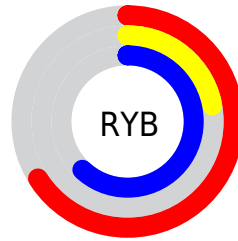
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (22%)

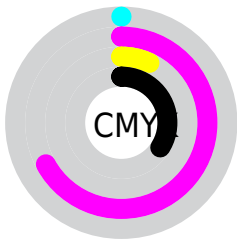
Blue (62%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (62%)

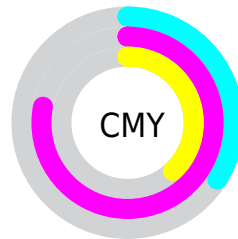


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 55, 157 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, 55, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



168, 55, 157



168, 55, 157

255, 255, 255



140, 22, 131



226, 111, 212



112, 0, 105



255, 138, 240



85, 0, 81



255, 166, 255



60, 0, 57



255, 195, 255



34, 0, 35



255, 223, 255



0, 0, 9



255, 253, 255



0, 0, 0



168, 55, 157



168, 55, 157



168, 38, 155



168, 72, 159

168, 21, 154

168, 89, 160

168, 5, 152

168, 105, 162

168, 0, 152

168, 122, 164

168, 139, 165

168, 156, 167

168, 173, 168

168, 189, 170

168, 206, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 87, 198



168, 55, 157



195, 28, 104

Triad

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



168, 55, 157



123, 101, 0



0, 126, 158

Complementary

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



168, 55, 157



55, 168, 66

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, 126, 103



168, 55, 157



68, 115, 0

Square

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



168, 55, 157



165, 78, 0



0, 123, 45



0, 122, 199

Rectangle

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



168, 55, 157



196, 37, 67



0, 123, 45



0, 126, 141

Sweetspot

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



168, 55, 157



219, 175, 215



64, 55, 168



110, 83, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 55, 157



219, 42, 202



168, 55, 102



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 134



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



168, 55, 157



219, 42, 202



55, 168, 121



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 134



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 55, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

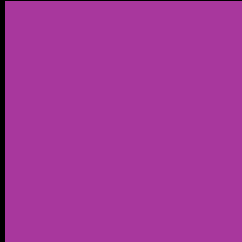
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 55, 157 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, 55, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 55, 157.

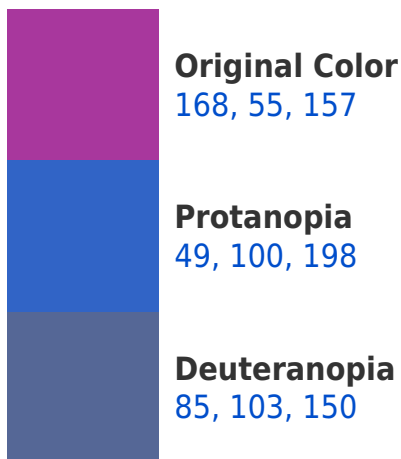


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 55, 157.

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

160, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 55, 157



Protanomaly

92, 84, 183



Deuteranomaly

115, 86, 153



Tritanomaly

163, 70, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 55, 157



Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100



Achromatomaly

125, 84, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 55, 157 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, 55, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 55, 157)  
}
```

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, 55, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 55, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 55, 157 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, 55, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 55, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 55, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 55, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 55, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 55,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 55, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 55, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 55,  
157) }
```

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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