

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 60, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 60, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 60, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A83C96
RGB	168, 60, 150
RGB Percent	66%, 24%, 59%
CMY	0.3412, 0.7647, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	310°, 47%, 45%
HSV	310°, 64%, 66%
XYZ	23.2693, 13.7586, 30.2834
YIQ	102.5520, 35.4780, 50.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

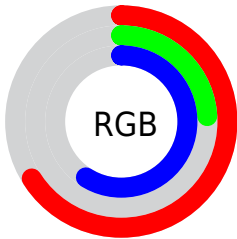
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 60, 150
Decimal	11025558
CIE _{Lab}	43.88, 54.67, -27.30
CIE _{LCh}	44, 61.104, 333.462
Yxy	13.7586, 0.3457, 0.2044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289215638 (0xFFA83C96)
YUV	102.5520, 23.3919, 57.3979
Hunter-Lab	37.0925, 47.0668, -22.4413

Details

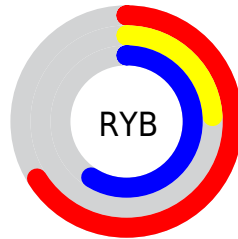
The RGB color **168, 60, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **60, 168, 78**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 115, 204**, and **113, 0, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 43, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 77, 153**.

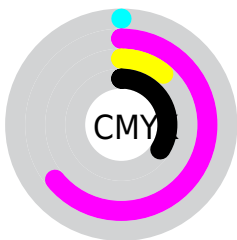
Distribution



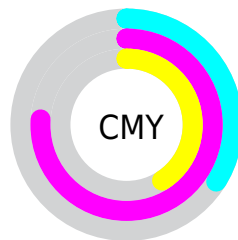
- Red (66%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 60, 150 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, 60, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 60, 150

 168, 60, 150

255, 255, 255

 140, 30, 124

 226, 115, 204

 113, 0, 99

 255, 142, 233

 86, 0, 75

 255, 170, 255

 60, 0, 52

 255, 198, 255

 35, 0, 30


 255, 227, 255

 0, 0, 0

 168, 60, 150


 168, 60, 150

 168, 43, 147

 168, 77, 153


 168, 26, 144

 168, 94, 156

 168, 10, 142


 168, 110, 158

 168, 0, 140

 168, 127, 161

 168, 144, 164

 168, 161, 167

 168, 178, 170

 168, 194, 172

 168, 211, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 87, 189



168, 60, 150



191, 43, 100

Triad

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



168, 60, 150



120, 104, 0



0, 126, 159

Complementary

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



168, 60, 150



60, 168, 78

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, 108



168, 60, 150



68, 116, 0

Square

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



168, 60, 150



160, 83, 0



0, 123, 55



0, 121, 195

Rectangle

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



168, 60, 150



191, 50, 67



0, 123, 55



0, 126, 143

Sweetspot

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



168, 60, 150



219, 178, 212



78, 60, 168



110, 84, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 60, 150



219, 50, 191



168, 60, 96



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 123



20, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



168, 60, 150



219, 50, 191



60, 168, 132



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 123



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 60, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

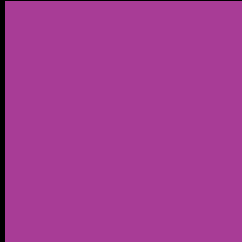
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 60, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

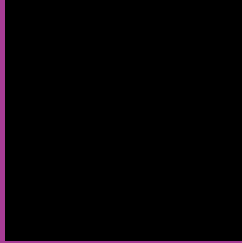
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 60, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 60, 150.

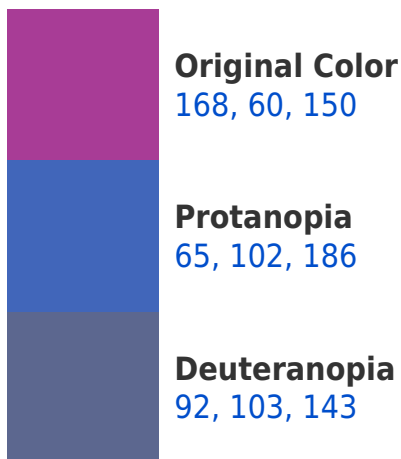


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 60, 150.

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, 79, 84

Trichromacy



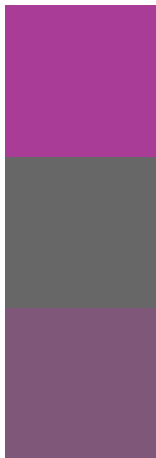
Original Color
168, 60, 150

Protanomaly
102, 87, 173

Deuteranomaly
120, 87, 146

Tritanomaly
164, 72, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 60, 150

Achromatopsia
103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly
127, 87, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 60, 150 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, 60, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 60, 150)  
}
```

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, 60, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 60, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 60, 150 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, 60, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 60, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 60, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 60, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 60, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 60, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 60,  
150) }
```

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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