

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 86, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 86, 150) contains.

RGB(168, 86, 150)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(168, 86, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A85696
RGB	168, 86, 150
RGB Percent	66%, 34%, 59%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6627, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	313°, 32%, 50%
HSV	313°, 49%, 66%
XYZ	24.9813, 17.1824, 30.8540
YIQ	117.8140, 28.3280, 37.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

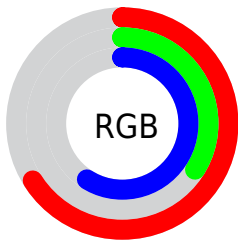
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 86, 150
Decimal	11032214
CIE _{Lab}	48.49, 42.31, -20.18
CIE _{LCh}	48, 46.874, 334.503
Yxy	17.1824, 0.3421, 0.2353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289222294 (0xFFA85696)
YUV	117.8140, 15.8677, 44.0131
Hunter-Lab	41.4517, 35.0343, -15.1156

Details

The RGB color **168, 86, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 168, 104**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 138, 204**, and **114, 35, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 69, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 103, 154**.

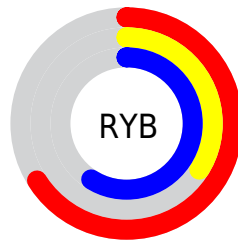
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (34%)

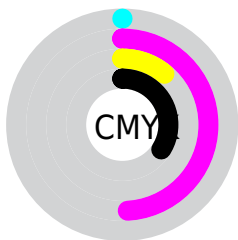
Blue (59%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (59%)

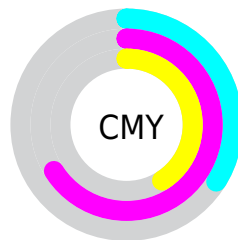


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)


Magenta (66%)


Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 86, 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, 86, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 86, 150

 168, 86, 150

255, 255, 255

 141, 61, 124

 225, 138, 204

 114, 35, 99

 254, 166, 233

 88, 3, 75

 255, 193, 255

 62, 0, 52


 255, 222, 255

 41, 0, 31

 255, 251, 255


 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 168, 86, 150

 168, 86, 150

 168, 69, 146

 168, 103, 154

168, 52, 143

168, 120, 157

168, 36, 139

168, 136, 161

168, 19, 135

168, 153, 165

168, 2, 132

168, 170, 168

168, 0, 131

168, 187, 172

168, 204, 176

168, 220, 180

168, 237, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 102, 181



168, 86, 150



187, 78, 111

Triad

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



168, 86, 150



131, 115, 29



0, 133, 159

Complementary

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



168, 86, 150



86, 168, 104

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, 134, 120



168, 86, 150



90, 126, 45

Square

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



168, 86, 150



163, 101, 42



20, 132, 79



0, 128, 186

Rectangle

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



168, 86, 150



187, 82, 85



20, 132, 79



0, 134, 147

Sweetspot

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



168, 86, 150



219, 186, 212



104, 86, 168



110, 90, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 86, 150



219, 90, 191



168, 86, 109



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



168, 86, 150



219, 90, 191



86, 168, 145



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 86, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

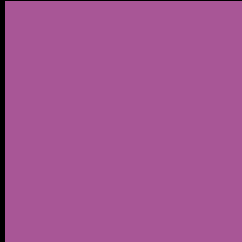
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 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, 86, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 86, 150.

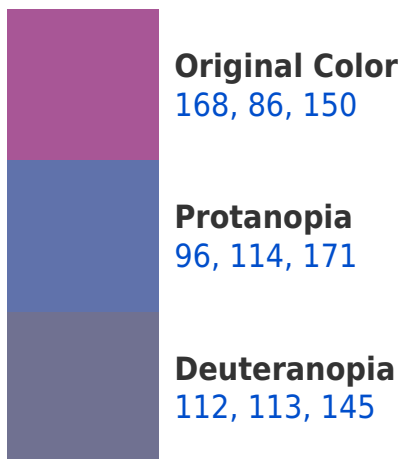



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 86, 150.

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
163, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 86, 150

Protanomaly
122, 104, 163

Deuteranomaly
132, 103, 147

Tritanomaly
165, 92, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 86, 150

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
136, 106, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 86, 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, 86, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 86, 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, 86, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 86, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 86, 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, 86, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 86, 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, 86, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 86, 150); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 86, 150); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 86, 150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 86, 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, 86, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 86,  
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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