

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 87, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 87, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 87, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A85778
RGB	168, 87, 120
RGB Percent	66%, 34%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6588, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.29, 0.34
HSL	336°, 32%, 50%
HSV	336°, 48%, 66%
XYZ	22.9468, 16.4973, 19.7442
YIQ	114.9810, 37.6830, 27.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

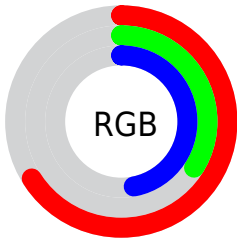
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 87, 120
Decimal	11032440
CIE _{Lab}	47.62, 37.11, -3.51
CIE _{LCh}	48, 37.278, 354.593
Yxy	16.4973, 0.3877, 0.2787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289222520 (0xFFA85778)
YUV	114.9810, 2.4744, 46.4977
Hunter-Lab	40.6169, 29.7655, -0.3895

Details

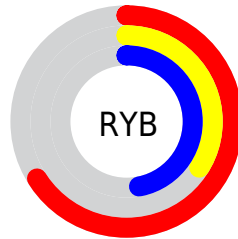
The RGB color **168, 87, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **87, 168, 135**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 139, 172**, and **113, 37, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 70, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 104, 130**.

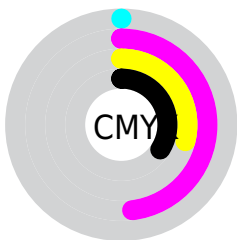
Distribution



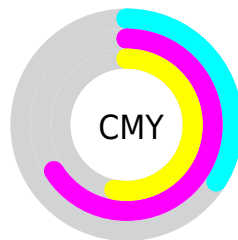
- Red (66%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 87, 120 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, 87, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



168, 87, 120



168, 87, 120

255, 255, 255



140, 62, 95



225, 139, 172



113, 37, 72



255, 166, 200



87, 8, 49



255, 194, 228



61, 0, 28



255, 222, 255



40, 0, 1



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



168, 87, 120



168, 87, 120



168, 70, 110



168, 104, 130



168, 53, 100



168, 121, 140

168, 37, 90

168, 137, 150

168, 20, 80

168, 154, 160

168, 3, 70

168, 171, 170

168, 0, 68

168, 188, 180

168, 205, 190

168, 221, 200

168, 238, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 95, 150



168, 87, 120



172, 88, 89

Triad

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



168, 87, 120



106, 119, 54



0, 125, 163

Complementary

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



168, 87, 120



87, 168, 135

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, 129, 138



168, 87, 120



68, 125, 75

Square

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



168, 87, 120



137, 109, 49



0, 129, 106



39, 118, 175

Rectangle

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



168, 87, 120



165, 94, 70



0, 129, 106



0, 127, 156

Sweetspot

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



168, 87, 120



219, 189, 201



134, 87, 168



110, 91, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 87, 120



219, 92, 144



168, 94, 87



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 60



20, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



168, 87, 120



219, 92, 144



87, 161, 168



84, 76, 79



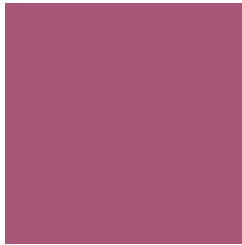
148, 0, 60



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 87, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

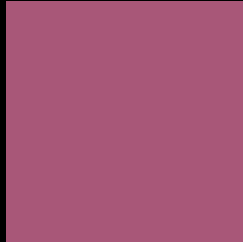
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 120 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, 87, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 87, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 87, 120.

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, 87, 120

Protanopia
108, 112, 136

Deuteranopia
123, 110, 116



Tritanopia
166, 91, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 87, 120

Protanomaly
130, 103, 130

Deuteranomaly
139, 102, 117

Tritanomaly
167, 90, 106

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 87, 120

Achromatopsia
115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly
134, 105, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 87, 120 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, 87, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 87, 120)  
}
```

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, 87, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 87, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 87, 120 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, 87, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 87, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 87, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 87, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 87, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 87,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 87, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 87, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 87,  
120) }
```

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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