Converting Colors

RGB(168, 89, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(168, 89, 143) contains.

Color

RGB(168, 89, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8598F
RGB	168, 89, 143
RGB Percent	66%, 35%, 56%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6510, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	319°, 31%, 50%
HSV	319°, 47%, 66%
XYZ	24.6788, 17.4528, 28.0546
YIQ	118.7770, 29.7500, 33.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

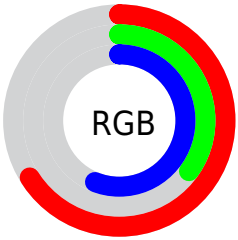
Format	Color
RYB	168, 89, 143
Decimal	11032975
CIELab	48.83, 39.56, -15.50
CIELCh	49, 42.488, 338.608
Yxy	17.4528, 0.3516, 0.2487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289223055 (0xFFA8598F)
YUV	118.7770, 11.9419, 43.1686
Hunter-Lab	41.7765, 32.3370, -10.5721

Details

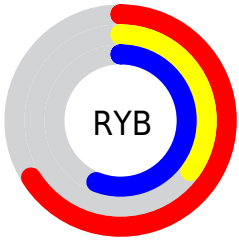
The RGB color 168, 89, 143 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 996699. A complement of this color would be 89, 168, 114, and the grayscale version is 119, 119, 119.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 225, 141, 197, and 114, 38, 93 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 168, 72, 138, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 168, 106, 148.

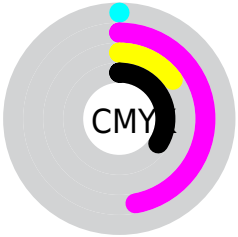
Distribution



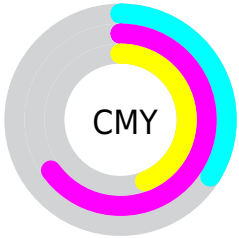
- Red (66%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 89, 143 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, 89, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

168, 89, 143	168, 89, 143
255, 255, 255	141, 64, 117
225, 141, 197	114, 38, 93
254, 168, 225	88, 10, 69
255, 196, 254	63, 0, 46
255, 225, 255	41, 0, 26
255, 254, 255	0, 0, 0

168, 89, 143	168, 89, 143
168, 72, 138	168, 106, 148
168, 55, 132	168, 123, 154

168, 39, 127

168, 22, 122

168, 5, 116

168, 0, 115

168, 139, 159

168, 156, 164

168, 173, 170

168, 190, 175

168, 207, 180

168, 223, 186

168, 240, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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

132, 102, 172

168, 89, 143

182, 84, 107

Triad

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

168, 89, 143

126, 117, 41

0, 132, 160

Complementary

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

168, 89, 143

89, 168, 114

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, 126

168, 89, 143

88, 127, 57

Square

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

168, 89, 143

157, 105, 48

27, 132, 88

0, 127, 183

Rectangle

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

168, 89, 143

181, 88, 84

27, 132, 88

0, 133, 149

Sweetspot

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

168, 89, 143

219, 189, 210

113, 89, 168

110, 91, 104

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

168, 89, 143

219, 96, 180

168, 89, 105

84, 76, 81

148, 0, 101

20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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

168, 89, 143

219, 96, 180

89, 168, 152

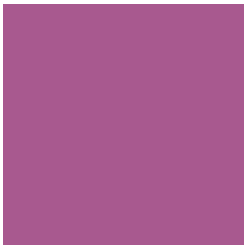
84, 76, 81

148, 0, 101

20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background

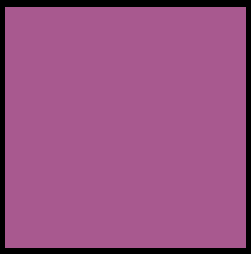


This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 89, 143 looks on a white background.

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



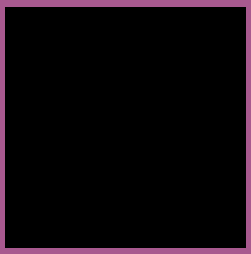
This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 89, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

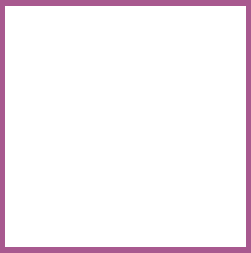
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 168, 89, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 89, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 89, 143.

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

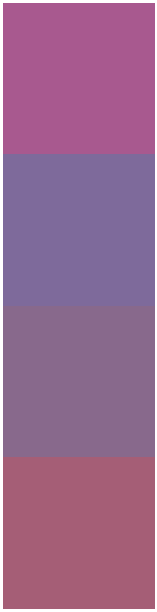
Original Color
168, 89, 143

Protanopia
102, 115, 162

Deuteranopia
117, 114, 139

Tritanopia
164, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 89, 143

Protanomaly
126, 106, 155

Deuteranomaly
136, 105, 140

Tritanomaly
165, 94, 118

Monochromacy

Original Color
168, 89, 143

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
137, 108, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 89, 143 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, 89, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(168, 89, 143)
}
```

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, 89, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 89, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 89, 143 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, 89, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 89, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 89, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 89, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 89, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 89, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 89, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(168, 89, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(168, 89,
143) }
```

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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