

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 159, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 159, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 159, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89FBC
RGB	168, 159, 188
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 74%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3765, 0.2627
CMYK	0.11, 0.15, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	259°, 18%, 68%
HSV	259°, 15%, 74%
XYZ	37.6237, 36.7519, 52.6878
YIQ	164.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

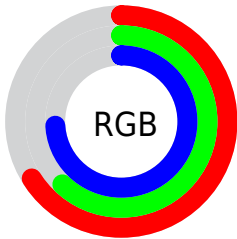
Format	Color
RYB	168, 159, 188
Decimal	11050940
CIELab	67.09, 8.97, -13.76
CIElCh	67, 16.425, 303.116
Yxy	36.7519, 0.2961, 0.2892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289241020 (0xFFA89FBC)
YUV	164.9970, 11.3405, 2.6336
Hunter-Lab	60.6234, 4.6886, -9.0926

Details

The RGB color **168, 159, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 188, 159**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 214, 244**, and **116, 108, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 140, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 178, 188**.

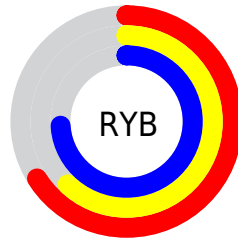
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

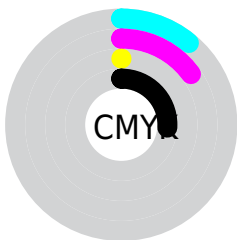
Blue (74%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (74%)

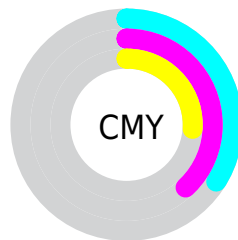


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 159, 188 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, 159, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 159, 188


255, 255, 255

 223, 214, 244

 252, 242, 255

 168, 159, 188

 141, 133, 161

 116, 108, 135

 91, 83, 109

 67, 60, 85

 45, 39, 62

 24, 18, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 168, 159, 188

 168, 159, 188

■ 155, 140, 188

■ 181, 178, 188

■ 142, 121, 188

■ 194, 197, 188

■ 129, 103, 188

■ 207, 215, 188

■ 116, 84, 188

■ 220, 234, 188

■ 103, 65, 188

■ 233, 253, 188

■ 90, 46, 188

■ 246, 255, 188

■ 77, 27, 188

■ 255, 255, 188

■ 64, 9, 188

■ 58, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 164, 192



168, 159, 188



184, 155, 177

Triad

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



168, 159, 188



187, 158, 137



128, 172, 164

Complementary

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



168, 159, 188



179, 188, 159

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.



140, 171, 149



168, 159, 188



173, 163, 134

Square

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



168, 159, 188



194, 154, 148



157, 167, 138



124, 171, 179

Rectangle

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



168, 159, 188



191, 153, 167



157, 167, 138



131, 172, 159

Sweetspot

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



168, 159, 188



236, 233, 245



159, 179, 188



117, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



168, 159, 188



213, 198, 245



182, 159, 188



88, 85, 94



49, 0, 158



9, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 159, 179



245, 198, 230



165, 188, 159



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 109



31, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 159, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 159, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

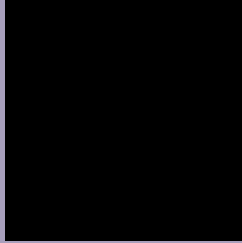
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 168, 159, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 188.

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, 159, 188

Protanopia

158, 162, 190

Deuteranopia

167, 159, 188



Tritanopia
166, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 188

Protanomaly

162, 161, 189

Deuteranomaly

167, 159, 188

Tritanomaly

167, 160, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 188

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

166, 163, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 159, 188 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, 159, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 159, 188)  
}
```

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, 159, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 159, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 159, 188 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, 159, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 159, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 159, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 159, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 159, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 159, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
159, 188) }
```

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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