

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 159, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 159, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 159, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89FFA
RGB	168, 159, 250
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 98%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3765, 0.0196
CMYK	0.33, 0.36, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	246°, 90%, 80%
HSV	246°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	45.8019, 40.0232, 95.7537
YIQ	172.0650, -23.8470, 30.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

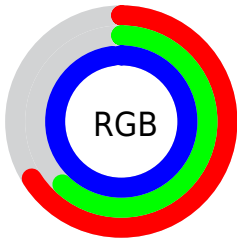
Format	Color
RYB	168, 159, 250
Decimal	11051002
CIELab	69.49, 23.52, -44.22
CIELCh	69, 50.092, 298.010
Yxy	40.0232, 0.2522, 0.2204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289241082 (0xFFA89FFA)
YUV	172.0650, 38.4220, -3.5650
Hunter-Lab	63.2639, 18.5188, -45.4542

Details

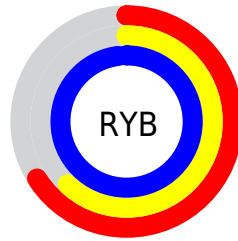
The RGB color **168, 159, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 250, 159**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 214, 255**, and **113, 108, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 134, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 184, 250**.

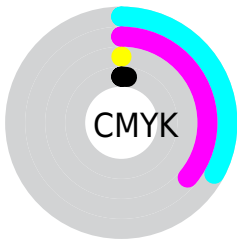
Distribution



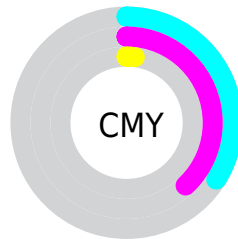
- Red (66%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 159, 250 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, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 159, 250

 168, 159, 250


255, 255, 255

 140, 133, 221

 225, 214, 255


 113, 108, 193

 255, 242, 255

 86, 83, 166

 58, 60, 139

 29, 38, 113

 0, 19, 88

 0, 0, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 168, 159, 250

■ 168, 159, 250

■ 145, 134, 250

■ 191, 184, 250

■ 123, 109, 250

■ 213, 209, 250

■ 100, 84, 250

■ 236, 234, 250

■ 78, 59, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 55, 34, 250

■ 33, 9, 250

■ 25, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79, 175, 255



168, 159, 250



223, 142, 218

Triad

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



168, 159, 250



234, 150, 93



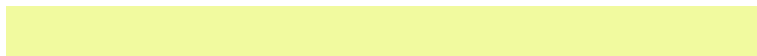
0, 193, 165

Complementary

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



168, 159, 250



241, 250, 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.



97, 188, 120



168, 159, 250



199, 166, 76

Square

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



168, 159, 250



254, 135, 130



154, 180, 86



0, 192, 211

Rectangle

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



168, 159, 250



245, 134, 190



154, 180, 86



31, 192, 149

Sweetspot

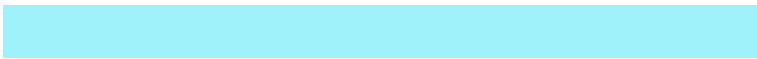
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



168, 159, 250



230, 227, 255



159, 242, 250



113, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 159, 250



154, 143, 255



212, 159, 250



114, 112, 125



19, 0, 189



6, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

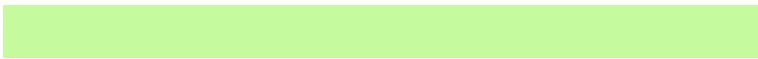
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 159, 241



255, 143, 244



197, 250, 159



125, 112, 124



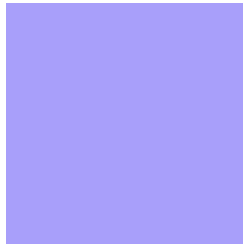
189, 0, 170



61, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 159, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

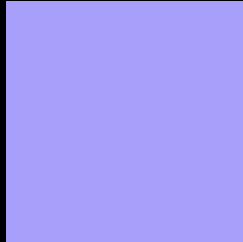
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250 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, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 250.

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, 250

Protanopia
139, 167, 255

Deuteranopia
137, 168, 248



Tritanopia
154, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 159, 250

Protanomaly
150, 164, 253

Deuteranomaly
148, 165, 249

Tritanomaly
159, 167, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 159, 250

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
171, 167, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 159, 250 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, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 159, 250)  
}
```

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, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 159, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 159, 250 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

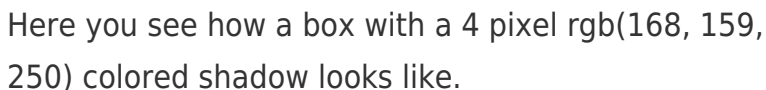
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 159, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 159, 250) }
```

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, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 159, 250 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
159, 250) }
```

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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