

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 160, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 160, 222) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(168, 160, 222)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A0DE
RGB	168, 160, 222
RGB Percent	66%, 63%, 87%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3725, 0.1294
CMYK	0.24, 0.28, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	248°, 48%, 75%
HSV	248°, 28%, 87%
XYZ	41.9041, 38.7404, 74.3763
YIQ	169.4600, -15.1340, 20.9780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

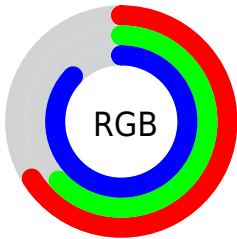
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 160, 222</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11051230</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.56, 16.05, -30.34</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">69, 34.326, 297.883</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">38.7404, 0.2703, 0.2499</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289241310 (0xFFA8A0DE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">169.4600, 25.9022, -1.2804</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">62.2418, 11.2515, -27.2798</a>

# Details

The RGB color **168, 160, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 222, 160**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 215, 255**, and **115, 109, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 138, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 182, 222**.

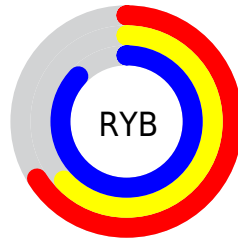
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (63%)

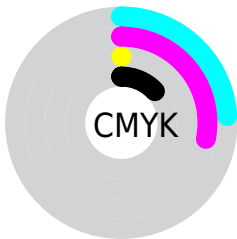
Blue (87%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (87%)

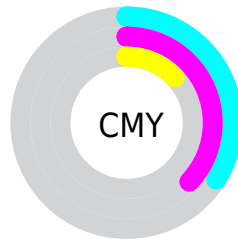


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 160, 222 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, 160, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 160, 222

 168, 160, 222

255, 255, 255

 141, 134, 194

 224, 215, 255


 115, 109, 167

 253, 243, 255

 89, 84, 140

 64, 61, 114

 39, 39, 90

 13, 19, 66


 0, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 168, 160, 222

 168, 160, 222

 149, 138, 222

 187, 182, 222

 129, 116, 222

 207, 204, 222

 110, 93, 222

 226, 227, 222


 91, 71, 222

 245, 249, 222

 71, 49, 222

 255, 255, 222

 52, 27, 222

 33, 5, 222

 29, 0, 222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120, 171, 229



168, 160, 222



204, 149, 201

# Triad

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



168, 160, 222



215, 154, 116



83, 184, 164

# Complementary

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



168, 160, 222



214, 222, 160

# 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.



122, 181, 133



168, 160, 222



190, 165, 105

# Square

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



168, 160, 222



228, 146, 140



158, 174, 111



53, 183, 195

# Rectangle

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



168, 160, 222



220, 145, 181



158, 174, 111



96, 183, 153



# Sweetspot

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



168, 160, 222



237, 235, 255



160, 215, 222



116, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



168, 160, 222



179, 168, 255



198, 160, 222



102, 101, 112



23, 0, 176



6, 0, 48



# Inverse Universe

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



222, 160, 214



255, 168, 244



184, 222, 160



112, 101, 111



176, 0, 153

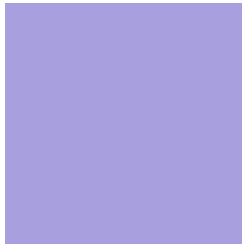


48, 0, 42



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 160, 222 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

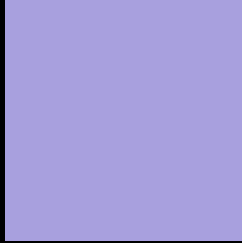
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 222 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

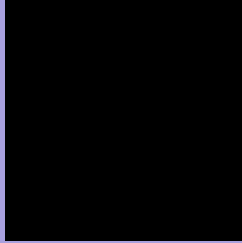
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 168, 160, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 160, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 160, 222.

# 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](#).

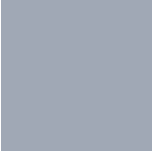
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 160, 222

**Protanopia**  
150, 165, 226

**Deuteranopia**  
154, 165, 221



# Tritanopia

160, 168, 181

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 160, 222

**Protanomaly**  
157, 163, 225

**Deuteranomaly**  
159, 163, 221

**Tritanomaly**  
163, 165, 196

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 160, 222

**Achromatopsia**  
169, 169, 169

**Achromatomaly**  
169, 166, 188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 160, 222 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, 160, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 160, 222)  
}
```

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, 160, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 160, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 160, 222 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, 160, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 160, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 160, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 160, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 160, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 160,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 160, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 160, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
160, 222) }
```

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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