

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 168, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 168, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 168, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A8C3
RGB	168, 168, 195
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3412, 0.2353
CMYK	0.14, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	240°, 18%, 71%
HSV	240°, 14%, 76%
XYZ	40.0014, 40.2702, 57.2944
YIQ	171.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

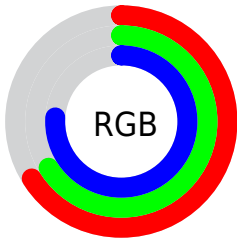
Format	Color
RYB	168, 168, 195
Decimal	11053251
CIELab	69.66, 5.47, -13.77
CIELCh	70, 14.819, 291.652
Yxy	40.2702, 0.2908, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243331 (0xFFA8A8C3)
YUV	171.0780, 11.7935, -2.6994
Hunter-Lab	63.4588, 1.4649, -9.1093

Details

The RGB color **168, 168, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 195, 168**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 223, 252**, and **116, 116, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 149, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 187, 195**.

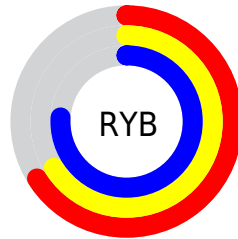
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

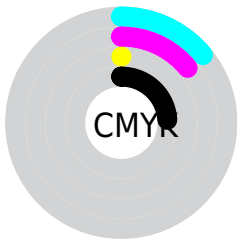
Blue (76%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (76%)

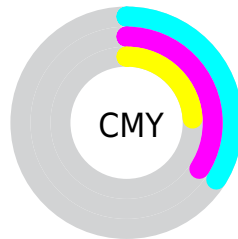


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 168, 195 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, 168, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 168, 195

255, 255, 255


 223, 223, 252

 252, 252, 255

 168, 168, 195

 141, 142, 168

 116, 116, 141

 91, 92, 116

 67, 68, 91


 45, 46, 68

 23, 25, 45

 0, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 168, 168, 195


 168, 168, 195

 149, 149, 195

 187, 187, 195

 129, 129, 195

 207, 207, 195

 110, 110, 195

 227, 227, 195

 90, 90, 195

 246, 246, 195


 71, 71, 195

 255, 255, 195

 51, 51, 195

 32, 32, 195

 12, 12, 195

 0, 0, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 172, 196



168, 168, 195



184, 164, 187

Triad

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



168, 168, 195



195, 164, 150



142, 178, 166

Complementary

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



168, 168, 195



195, 195, 168

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.



155, 176, 153



168, 168, 195



185, 168, 144

Square

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



168, 168, 195



199, 161, 161



170, 172, 145



135, 178, 180

Rectangle

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



168, 168, 195



192, 162, 179



170, 172, 145



146, 177, 161

Sweetspot

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



168, 168, 195



242, 242, 252



168, 195, 195



121, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 168, 195



210, 210, 252



182, 168, 195



87, 87, 97



0, 0, 161



0, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 168, 195



252, 210, 252



182, 195, 168



97, 87, 97



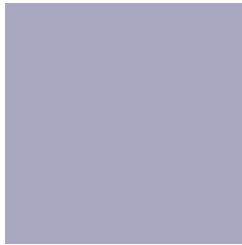
161, 0, 161



33, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 168, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

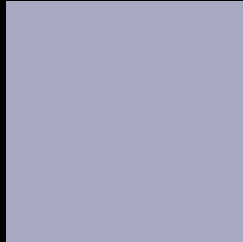
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

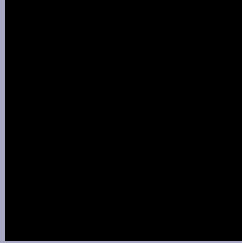
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

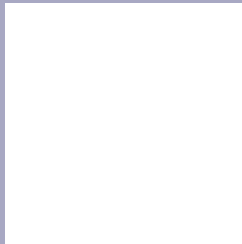
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 168, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 195.

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

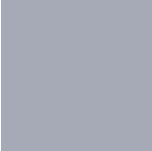
168, 168, 195

Protanopia

165, 169, 195

Deuteranopia

175, 166, 195



Tritanopia
166, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 168, 195

Protanomaly
166, 169, 195

Deuteranomaly
172, 167, 195

Tritanomaly
167, 169, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 168, 195

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 170, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 168, 195 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, 168, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 168, 195)  
}
```

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, 168, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 168, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 168, 195 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, 168, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 168, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 168, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 168, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 168, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 168, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
168, 195) }
```

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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