

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 168, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 168, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 168, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A8DA
RGB	168, 168, 218
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 85%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3412, 0.1451
CMYK	0.23, 0.23, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	240°, 40%, 76%
HSV	240°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	42.8060, 41.3921, 72.0630
YIQ	173.7000, -16.0500, 15.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

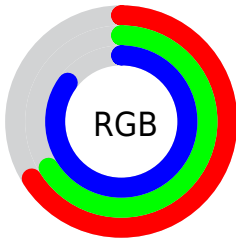
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 168, 218
Decimal	11053274
CIE Lab	70.45, 10.63, -25.24
CIE LCh	70, 27.389, 292.838
Yxy	41.3921, 0.2739, 0.2649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243354 (0xFFA8A8DA)
YUV	173.7000, 21.8399, -4.9989
Hunter-Lab	64.3367, 6.1747, -21.3746

Details

The RGB color **168, 168, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 218, 168**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 223, 255**, and **115, 116, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 146, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 190, 218**.

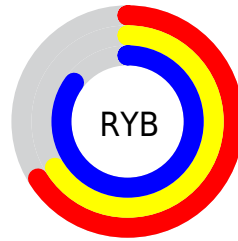
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

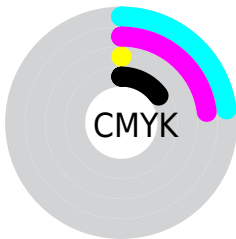
Blue (85%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (85%)

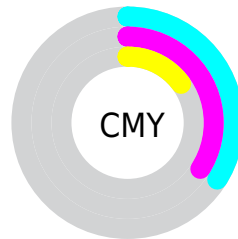


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 168, 218 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, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 168, 218

255, 255, 255

 224, 223, 255

 253, 252, 255


 168, 168, 218

 141, 142, 190

 115, 116, 163

 90, 92, 137

 65, 68, 111

 41, 46, 86

 16, 25, 63


 0, 0, 41


 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 168, 168, 218

 168, 168, 218

 146, 146, 218


 190, 190, 218

 124, 124, 218

 212, 212, 218

 103, 103, 218

 233, 233, 218

 81, 81, 218

 255, 255, 218

 59, 59, 218

 37, 37, 218

 15, 15, 218

 0, 0, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 176, 221



168, 168, 218



198, 160, 203

Triad

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



168, 168, 218



215, 160, 134



115, 186, 165

Complementary

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



168, 168, 218



218, 218, 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.



142, 183, 142



168, 168, 218



196, 169, 123

Square

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



168, 168, 218



223, 155, 154



170, 177, 126



97, 186, 191

Rectangle

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



168, 168, 218



213, 156, 188



170, 177, 126



123, 185, 157

Sweetspot

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



168, 168, 218



237, 237, 255



168, 218, 218



117, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 168, 218



184, 184, 255



193, 168, 218



99, 99, 110



0, 0, 173



0, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 168, 218



255, 184, 255



193, 218, 168



110, 99, 110



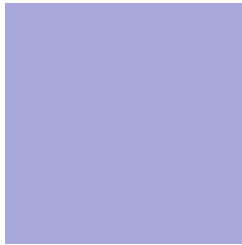
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 168, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

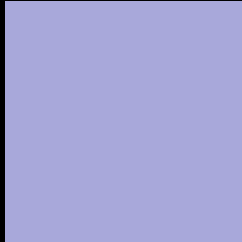
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

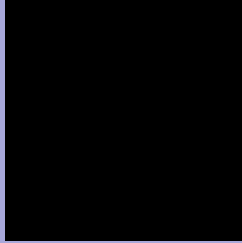
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 218.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 218.

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, 218

Protanopia
160, 170, 220

Deuteranopia
165, 169, 218



Tritanopia
162, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 168, 218

Protanomaly
163, 169, 219

Deuteranomaly
166, 169, 218

Tritanomaly
164, 172, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 168, 218

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
172, 172, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 168, 218 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, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 168, 218)  
}
```

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, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 168, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 168, 218 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, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 168, 218) }
```

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, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 168, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 168, 218 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, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
168, 218) }
```

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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