

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 168, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 168, 247) contains.

<b>RGB(168, 168, 247)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(168, 168, 247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A8F7
RGB	168, 168, 247
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 97%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3412, 0.0314
CMYK	0.32, 0.32, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	240°, 83%, 81%
HSV	240°, 32%, 97%
XYZ	46.9396, 43.0455, 93.8303
YIQ	177.0060, -25.3590, 24.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

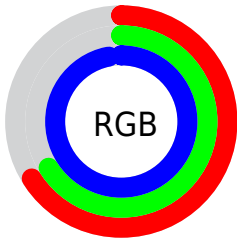
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 168, 247
Decimal	11053303
CIE Lab	71.59, 17.69, -39.31
CIE LCh	72, 43.111, 294.230
Yxy	43.0455, 0.2554, 0.2342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243383 (0xFFA8A8F7)
YUV	177.0060, 34.5070, -7.8983
Hunter-Lab	65.6091, 12.8908, -38.8668

# Details

The RGB color **168, 168, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **247, 247, 168**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 223, 255**, and **113, 116, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 143, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 193, 247**.

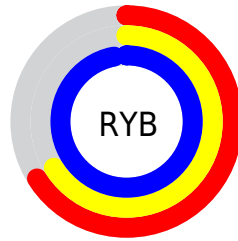
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

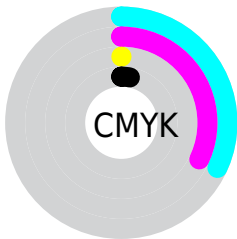
Blue (97%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (97%)

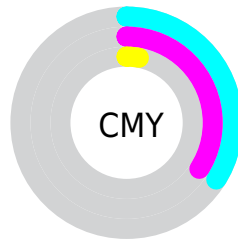


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 168, 247 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, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 168, 168, 247

255, 255, 255

 225, 223, 255

 254, 252, 255

 168, 168, 247

 140, 142, 218

 113, 116, 190

 87, 92, 163

 60, 68, 136

 32, 46, 111

 0, 26, 86


 0, 0, 62


 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 17

 168, 168, 247

 168, 168, 247

 143, 143, 247

 193, 193, 247

 119, 119, 247

 217, 217, 247

 94, 94, 247


 242, 242, 247

 69, 69, 247

 255, 255, 247

 44, 44, 247

 20, 20, 247

 0, 0, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99, 182, 253



168, 168, 247



217, 154, 222

# Triad

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



168, 168, 247



236, 157, 113



62, 196, 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, 247



247, 247, 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.



122, 191, 128



168, 168, 247



207, 170, 96

# Square

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



168, 168, 247



251, 146, 145



168, 183, 102



0, 196, 206

# Rectangle

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



168, 168, 247



238, 147, 198



168, 183, 102



85, 195, 153



# Sweetspot

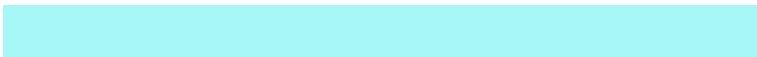
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



168, 168, 247



230, 230, 255



168, 247, 247



112, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



168, 168, 247



158, 158, 255



208, 168, 247



110, 110, 122



0, 0, 186



0, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



247, 168, 247



255, 158, 255



208, 247, 168



122, 110, 122



186, 0, 186

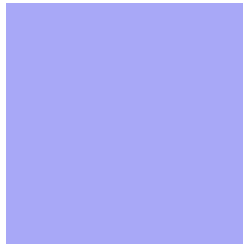


59, 0, 59



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 168, 247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

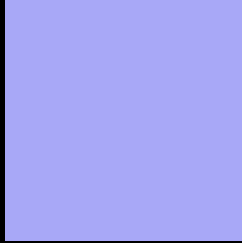
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

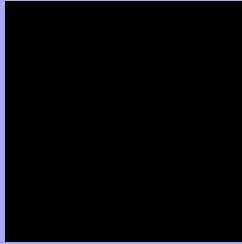
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 168, 168, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 247.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 168, 247.

# 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](#).

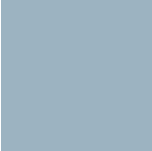
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 168, 247

**Protanopia**  
150, 173, 251

**Deuteranopia**  
150, 173, 246



**Tritanopia**  
156, 179, 193

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168, 168, 247

**Protanomaly**

157, 171, 250

**Deuteranomaly**

157, 171, 246

**Tritanomaly**

160, 175, 213

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

168, 168, 247

**Achromatopsia**

177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**

174, 174, 202

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 168, 247 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, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 168, 247)  
}
```

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, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 168, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 168, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 168, 247) }
```

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, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 168, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 168, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
168, 247) }
```

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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