

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 184, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 184, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 184, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8B8D9
RGB	168, 184, 217
RGB Percent	66%, 72%, 85%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2784, 0.1490
CMYK	0.23, 0.15, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	220°, 39%, 75%
HSV	220°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	45.8133, 47.6156, 72.4217
YIQ	182.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

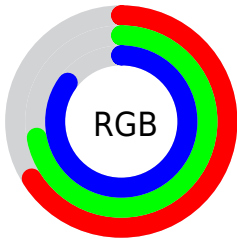
Format	Color
RYB	168, 180, 217
Decimal	11057369
CIELab	74.58, 1.59, -18.41
CIELCh	75, 18.475, 274.946
Yxy	47.6156, 0.2762, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289247449 (0xFFA8B8D9)
YUV	182.9780, 16.7728, -13.1357
Hunter-Lab	69.0040, -2.2469, -13.9238

Details

The RGB color **168, 184, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **217, 201, 168**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 240, 255**, and **115, 131, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 169, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 199, 217**.

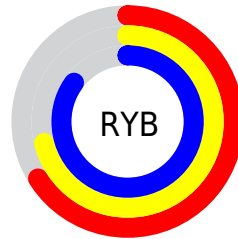
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (72%)

Blue (85%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (85%)

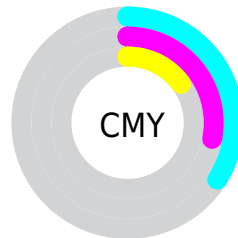


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 184, 217 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, 184, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 184, 217


255, 255, 255


 224, 240, 255

253, 255, 255

 168, 184, 217

 141, 157, 189


 115, 131, 162


 90, 106, 136

 65, 82, 110

 42, 59, 86

 18, 37, 63

 0, 16, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 184, 217

■ 168, 184, 217

■ 146, 169, 217

■ 190, 199, 217

■ 125, 155, 217

■ 211, 213, 217

■ 103, 140, 217

■ 233, 228, 217

■ 81, 126, 217

■ 255, 242, 217

■ 59, 111, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

■ 38, 96, 217

■ 16, 82, 217

■ 0, 71, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 189, 214



168, 184, 217



190, 178, 211

Triad

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



168, 184, 217



218, 173, 165



156, 192, 169

Complementary

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



168, 184, 217



217, 201, 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.



175, 188, 155



168, 184, 217



209, 178, 153

Square

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



168, 184, 217



218, 172, 181



194, 183, 150



142, 193, 186

Rectangle

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



168, 184, 217



203, 175, 203



194, 183, 150



162, 191, 164

Sweetspot

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



168, 184, 217



237, 243, 255



168, 217, 201



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 184, 217



186, 209, 255



176, 168, 217



99, 102, 110



0, 57, 173



0, 15, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 168, 184



255, 186, 209



209, 217, 168



110, 99, 102



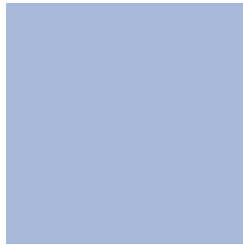
173, 0, 57



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 184, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

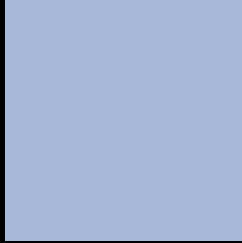
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

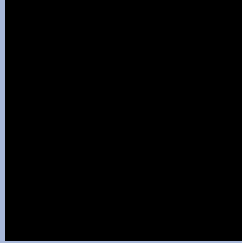
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 184, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 184, 217.

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](#).

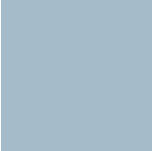
Dichromacy



Original Color
168, 184, 217

Protanopia
177, 182, 215

Deuteranopia
184, 179, 218



Tritanopia
165, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 184, 217

Protanomaly
174, 183, 216

Deuteranomaly
178, 181, 218

Tritanomaly
166, 186, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 184, 217

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
178, 183, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 184, 217 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, 184, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 184, 217)  
}
```

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, 184, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 184, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 184, 217 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, 184, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 184, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 184, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 184, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 184, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 184,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 184, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 184, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
184, 217) }
```

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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