

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 188, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 188, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 188, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BCDC
RGB	168, 188, 220
RGB Percent	66%, 74%, 86%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2627, 0.1373
CMYK	0.24, 0.15, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	217°, 43%, 76%
HSV	217°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	47.0499, 49.4586, 74.7768
YIQ	185.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

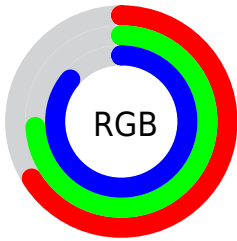
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 182, 220
Decimal	11058396
CIE Lab	75.74, 0.12, -18.29
CIE LCh	76, 18.290, 270.360
Yxy	49.4586, 0.2747, 0.2887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248476 (0xFFA8BCDC)
YUV	185.6680, 16.9257, -15.4948
Hunter-Lab	70.3268, -3.6521, -13.8129

Details

The RGB color **168, 188, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **220, 200, 168**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 244, 255**, and **115, 135, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 174, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 202, 220**.

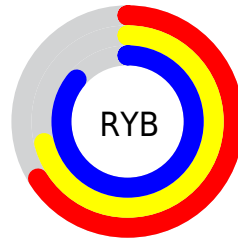
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (74%)

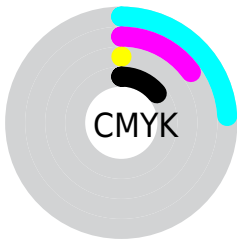
Blue (86%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (86%)

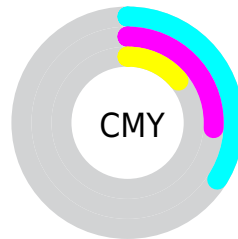


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 188, 220 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, 188, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168, 188, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 224, 244, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 168, 188, 220

■ 141, 161, 192

■ 115, 135, 165

■ 90, 110, 139

■ 65, 85, 113

■ 41, 62, 88

■ 16, 41, 65

■ 0, 20, 43

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 188, 220

■ 168, 188, 220

■ 146, 174, 220

■ 190, 202, 220

■ 124, 161, 220

■ 212, 215, 220

■ 102, 147, 220

■ 234, 229, 220

■ 80, 134, 220

■ 255, 242, 220

■ 58, 120, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 36, 107, 220

■ 14, 93, 220

■ 0, 85, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 193, 215



168, 188, 220



190, 182, 216

Triad

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



168, 188, 220



222, 176, 170



162, 195, 169

Complementary

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



168, 188, 220



220, 200, 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.



181, 191, 157



168, 188, 220



214, 180, 158

Square

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



168, 188, 220



220, 175, 187



200, 186, 153



147, 196, 186

Rectangle

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



168, 188, 220



203, 179, 208



200, 186, 153



168, 194, 165

Sweetspot

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



168, 188, 220



237, 244, 255



168, 220, 199



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 188, 220



184, 211, 255



173, 168, 220



99, 103, 110



0, 67, 173



0, 18, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 168, 188



255, 184, 211



215, 220, 168



110, 99, 103



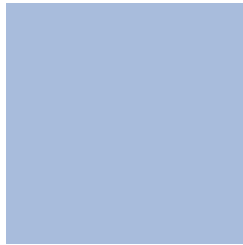
173, 0, 67



46, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 188, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

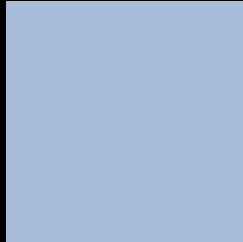
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

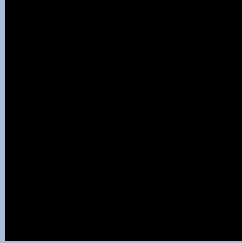
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

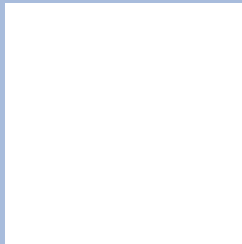
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 188, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 188, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 188, 220.

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](#).

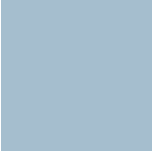
Dichromacy



Original Color
168, 188, 220

Protanopia
180, 185, 218

Deuteranopia
187, 182, 221



Tritanopia
165, 190, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 188, 220

Protanomaly
176, 186, 219

Deuteranomaly
180, 184, 221

Tritanomaly
166, 189, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 188, 220

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
179, 187, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 188, 220 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, 188, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 188, 220)  
}
```

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, 188, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 188, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 188, 220 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, 188, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 188, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 188, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 188, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 188, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 188,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 188, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 188, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
188, 220) }
```

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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