

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 199, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 199, 231) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 199, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C7E7
RGB	168, 199, 231
RGB Percent	66%, 78%, 91%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2196, 0.0941
CMYK	0.27, 0.14, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	210°, 57%, 78%
HSV	210°, 27%, 91%
XYZ	50.9957, 54.9412, 83.5183
YIQ	193.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

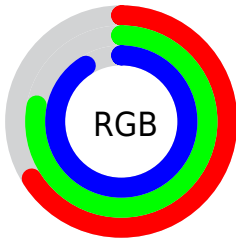
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 189, 231
Decimal	11061223
CIE Lab	79.01, -3.23, -19.27
CIE LCh	79, 19.541, 260.498
Yxy	54.9412, 0.2692, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289251303 (0xFFA8C7E7)
YUV	193.3790, 18.5472, -22.2574
Hunter-Lab	74.1223, -6.9073, -14.9201

Details

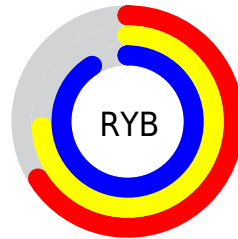
The RGB color **168, 199, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **231, 200, 168**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 255**, and **114, 145, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 187, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 211, 231**.

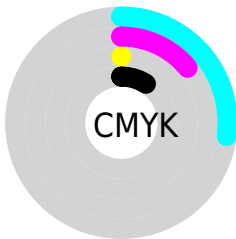
Distribution



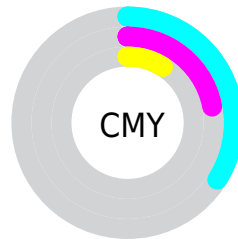
- Red (66%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 199, 231 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, 199, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 199, 231

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255

253, 255, 255


 168, 199, 231

 141, 172, 203

 114, 145, 175

 89, 120, 149

 63, 95, 123

 38, 71, 98

 9, 49, 74

 0, 28, 51

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 1

■ 168, 199, 231

■ 168, 199, 231

■ 145, 187, 231

■ 191, 211, 231

■ 122, 176, 231

■ 214, 222, 231

■ 99, 164, 231

■ 237, 234, 231

■ 76, 152, 231

■ 255, 246, 231

■ 52, 140, 231

■ 255, 255, 231

■ 29, 129, 231

■ 6, 117, 231

■ 0, 114, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 204, 223



168, 199, 231



192, 193, 229

Triad

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



168, 199, 231



234, 183, 184



176, 203, 172

Complementary

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



168, 199, 231



231, 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.



197, 198, 161



168, 199, 231



229, 187, 168

Square

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



168, 199, 231



229, 183, 202



215, 192, 160



157, 206, 189

Rectangle

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



168, 199, 231



207, 189, 223



215, 192, 160



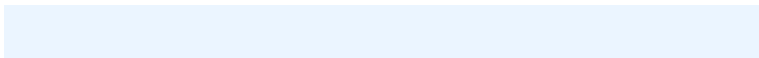
183, 202, 168

Sweetspot

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



168, 199, 231



235, 245, 255



168, 231, 200



115, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



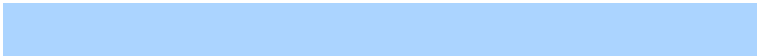
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 199, 231



171, 212, 255



168, 168, 231



103, 109, 115



0, 88, 179



0, 25, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 168, 199



255, 171, 212



231, 231, 168



115, 103, 109



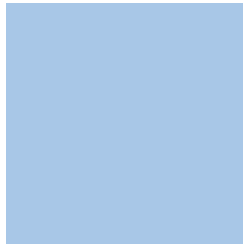
179, 0, 88



51, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 199, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

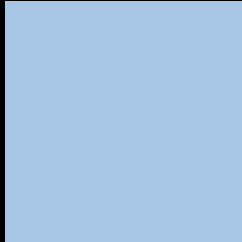
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

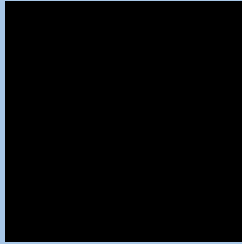
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

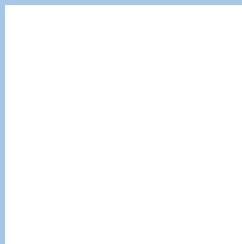
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 199, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 199, 231.

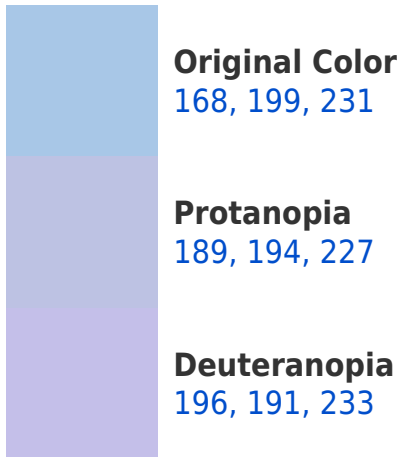


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 199, 231.

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





Tritanopia
165, 201, 217

Trichromacy



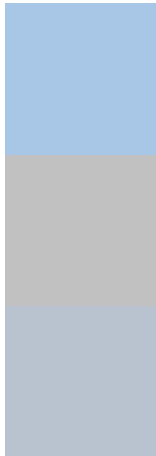
Original Color
168, 199, 231

Protanomaly
181, 196, 228

Deuteranomaly
186, 194, 232

Tritanomaly
166, 200, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 199, 231

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
184, 195, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 199, 231 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, 199, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 199, 231)  
}
```

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, 199, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 199, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 199, 231 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, 199, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 199, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 199, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 199, 231); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 199, 231); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 199, 231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 199, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 199, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
199, 231) }
```

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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