

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 206, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 206, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 206, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8CEC1
RGB	168, 206, 193
RGB Percent	66%, 81%, 76%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1922, 0.2431
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.06, 0.19
HSL	159°, 28%, 73%
HSV	159°, 18%, 81%
XYZ	47.8454, 56.3177, 58.8008
YIQ	193.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

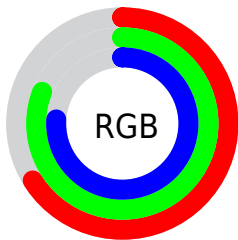
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 191, 206
Decimal	11062977
CIE Lab	79.79, -15.16, 2.29
CIE LCh	80, 15.335, 171.397
Yxy	56.3177, 0.2936, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289253057 (0xFFA8CEC1)
YUV	193.1560, -0.0769, -22.0618
Hunter-Lab	75.0451, -17.5254, 6.0756

Details

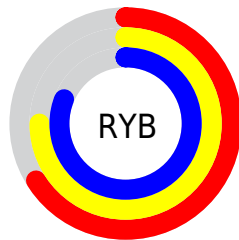
The RGB color **168, 206, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 168, 181**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 249**, and **115, 152, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 206, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 206, 200**.

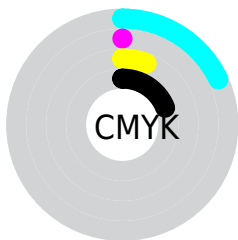
Distribution



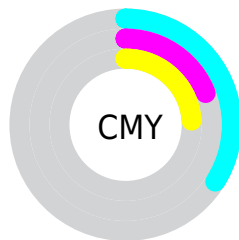
- Red (66%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 206, 193 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, 206, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 206, 193


255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 249

 252, 255, 255

 168, 206, 193

 141, 178, 166

 115, 152, 140

 90, 126, 114

 66, 101, 90

 43, 77, 66

 20, 54, 44

 0, 32, 24

 0, 0, 0

 168, 206, 193

 168, 206, 193

 147, 206, 186

 189, 206, 200

 127, 206, 179

 209, 206, 207

 106, 206, 172

 230, 206, 214

 86, 206, 165

 250, 206, 221

 65, 206, 158

 255, 206, 228

 44, 206, 151

 255, 206, 235

 24, 206, 144

 255, 206, 242

 3, 206, 137

 255, 206, 249

 0, 206, 136

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 204, 180



168, 206, 193



161, 206, 208

Triad

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



168, 206, 193



195, 196, 224



224, 191, 176

Complementary

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



168, 206, 193



206, 168, 181

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.



228, 188, 188



168, 206, 193



213, 191, 216

Square

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



168, 206, 193



177, 200, 226



224, 188, 202



214, 195, 170

Rectangle

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



168, 206, 193



162, 205, 216



224, 188, 202



227, 190, 179

Sweetspot

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



168, 206, 193



240, 255, 250



181, 206, 168



119, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



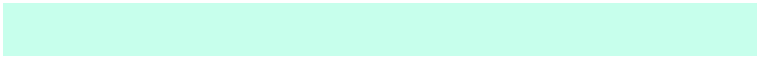
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 206, 193



199, 255, 236



168, 200, 206



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 109



0, 38, 25

Inverse Universe

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



206, 168, 181



255, 199, 218



206, 174, 168



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 57



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 206, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

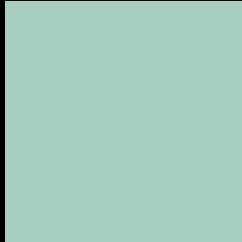
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

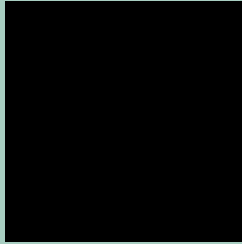
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

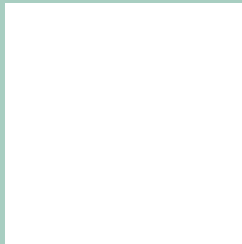
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 206, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 206, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 206, 193.

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
173, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 206, 193

Protanomaly
190, 200, 190

Deuteranomaly
199, 196, 195

Tritanomaly
171, 203, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 206, 193

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
184, 198, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 206, 193 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, 206, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 206, 193)  
}
```

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, 206, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 206, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 206, 193 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, 206, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 206, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 206, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 206, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 206, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 206,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 206, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 206, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
206, 193) }
```

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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