

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 222, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 222, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 222, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8DECE
RGB	168, 222, 206
RGB Percent	66%, 87%, 81%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1294, 0.1922
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.07, 0.13
HSL	162°, 45%, 76%
HSV	162°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	53.4103, 65.0236, 68.1283
YIQ	204.0300, -27.0480, -16.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

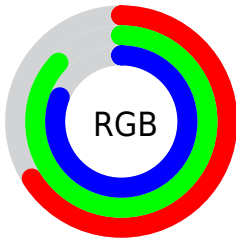
Format	Color
RYB	168, 200, 222
Decimal	11067086
CIELab	84.50, -20.57, 2.21
CIELCh	84, 20.687, 173.875
Yxy	65.0236, 0.2863, 0.3485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289257166 (0xFFA8DECE)
YUV	204.0300, 0.9712, -31.5983
Hunter-Lab	80.6372, -22.8851, 6.3535

Details

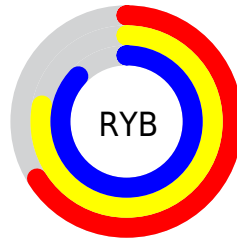
The RGB color **168, 222, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 168, 184**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 255**, and **115, 167, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 222, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 222, 213**.

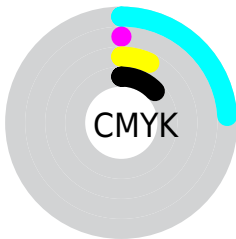
Distribution



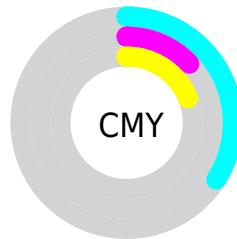
- Red (66%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 222, 206 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, 222, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 222, 206

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 168, 222, 206

 141, 194, 179

 115, 167, 152

 89, 140, 126

 64, 115, 101

 39, 90, 77

 12, 66, 54

 0, 44, 33

 0, 25, 10

 0, 0, 0

 168, 222, 206

 168, 222, 206

 146, 222, 199

 190, 222, 213

 124, 222, 193

 212, 222, 219

 101, 222, 186

 235, 222, 226

 79, 222, 180

 255, 222, 232

 57, 222, 173

 255, 222, 239

 35, 222, 167

 255, 222, 245

 13, 222, 160

 255, 222, 252

 0, 222, 156

 255, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 219, 187



168, 222, 206



159, 222, 226

Triad

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



168, 222, 206



209, 207, 246



245, 202, 180

Complementary

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



168, 222, 206



222, 168, 184

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.



252, 198, 196



168, 222, 206



233, 201, 234

Square

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



168, 222, 206



184, 214, 249



248, 198, 216



230, 208, 172

Rectangle

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



168, 222, 206



161, 220, 237



248, 198, 216



249, 200, 185

Sweetspot

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



168, 222, 206



237, 255, 250



184, 222, 168



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



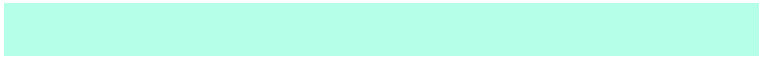
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 222, 206



181, 255, 233



168, 211, 222



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 124



0, 48, 34

Inverse Universe

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



222, 168, 184



255, 181, 203



222, 179, 168



112, 101, 104



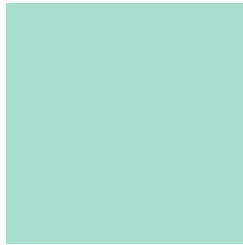
176, 0, 52



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 222, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

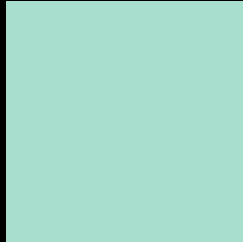
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

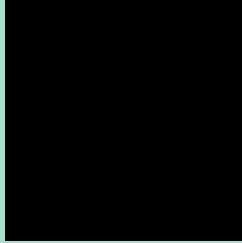
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

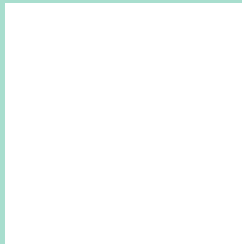
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 222, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 222, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 222, 206.

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
174, 218, 235

Trichromacy



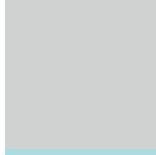
Original Color

168, 222, 206



Protanomaly

199, 214, 202



Deuteranomaly

207, 210, 209



Tritanomaly

172, 219, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 222, 206



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

191, 211, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 222, 206 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, 222, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 222, 206)  
}
```

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, 222, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 222, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 222, 206 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

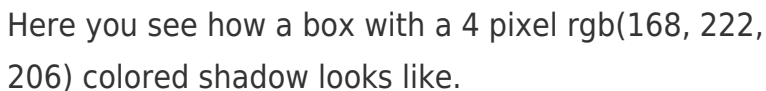
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 222, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 222, 206) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 222, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 222, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 222, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 222,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 222, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 222, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
222, 206) }
```

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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