

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 223, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 223, 234) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 223, 234)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8DFEA
RGB	168, 223, 234
RGB Percent	66%, 87%, 92%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1255, 0.0824
CMYK	0.28, 0.05, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	190°, 61%, 79%
HSV	190°, 28%, 92%
XYZ	57.3874, 67.0407, 87.7574
YIQ	207.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

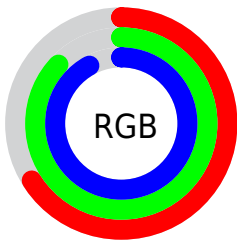
Format	Color
R _{YB}	168, 198, 234
Decimal	11067370
CIE Lab	85.52, -15.01, -11.08
CIE LCh	86, 18.655, 216.448
Yxy	67.0407, 0.2705, 0.3160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289257450 (0xFFA8DFEA)
YUV	207.8090, 12.9122, -34.9125
Hunter-Lab	81.8784, -18.1790, -6.2323

Details

The RGB color **168, 223, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **234, 179, 168**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 255**, and **114, 168, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 219, 234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 227, 234**.

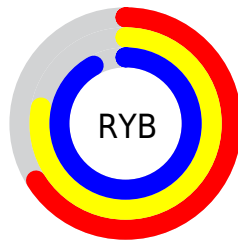
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (87%)

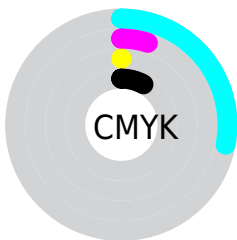
Blue (92%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (92%)

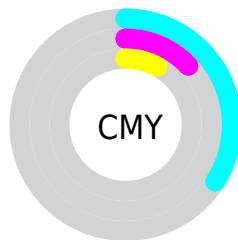


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 223, 234 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, 223, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 223, 234


255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 168, 223, 234

 141, 195, 206

 114, 168, 178

 88, 141, 152

 61, 116, 126

 35, 91, 101

 0, 67, 77

 0, 45, 54

 0, 25, 33

 0, 0, 8

■ 168, 223, 234

■ 168, 223, 234

■ 145, 219, 234

■ 191, 227, 234

■ 121, 215, 234

■ 215, 231, 234

■ 98, 211, 234

■ 238, 235, 234

■ 74, 207, 234

■ 255, 239, 234

■ 51, 203, 234

■ 255, 243, 234

■ 28, 200, 234

■ 255, 246, 234

■ 4, 196, 234

■ 255, 250, 234

■ 0, 195, 234

■ 255, 254, 234

■ 255, 255, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 224, 217



168, 223, 234



179, 219, 246

Triad

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



168, 223, 234



240, 203, 228



224, 214, 179

Complementary

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



168, 223, 234



234, 179, 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.



240, 208, 182



168, 223, 234



250, 202, 210

Square

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



168, 223, 234



222, 208, 242



250, 203, 194



204, 219, 185

Rectangle

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



168, 223, 234



192, 216, 249



250, 203, 194



230, 212, 179

Sweetspot

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



168, 223, 234



235, 252, 255



168, 234, 179



115, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



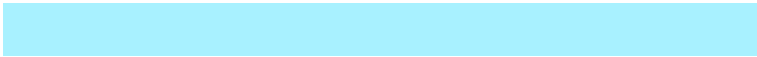
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 223, 234



168, 241, 255



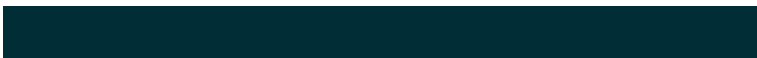
168, 190, 234



106, 115, 117



0, 151, 181



0, 45, 54

Inverse Universe

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



234, 168, 223



255, 168, 241



234, 212, 168



117, 106, 115



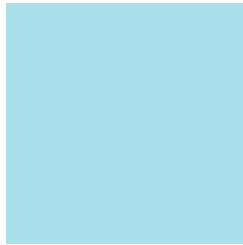
181, 0, 151



54, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 223, 234 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

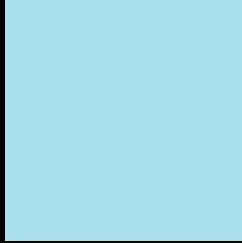
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 234 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, 223, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 223, 234.

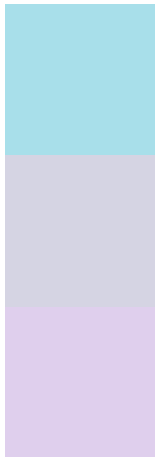


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 223, 234.

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, 223, 234

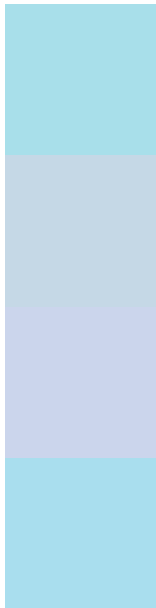
Protanopia
213, 212, 227

Deuteranopia
223, 207, 237



Tritanopia
169, 222, 240

Trichromacy



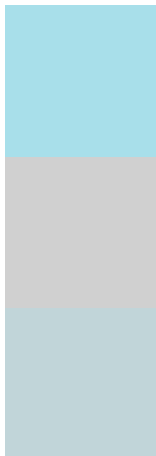
Original Color
168, 223, 234

Protanomaly
197, 216, 230

Deuteranomaly
203, 213, 236

Tritanomaly
169, 222, 238

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 223, 234

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
193, 213, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 223, 234 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, 223, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 223, 234)  
}
```

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, 223, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 223, 234) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 223, 234 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, 223, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 223, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 223, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 223, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 223, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 223,  
234) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 223, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 223, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
223, 234) }
```

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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