

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 227, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 227, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 227, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E3E6
RGB	168, 227, 230
RGB Percent	66%, 89%, 90%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1098, 0.0980
CMYK	0.27, 0.01, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	183°, 55%, 78%
HSV	183°, 27%, 90%
XYZ	57.9005, 68.9762, 85.1250
YIQ	209.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

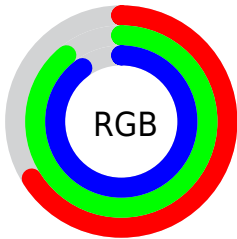
Format	Color
RYB	168, 198, 230
Decimal	11068390
CIELab	86.49, -17.92, -7.53
CIELCh	86, 19.441, 202.802
Yxy	68.9762, 0.2731, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289258470 (0xFFA8E3E6)
YUV	209.7010, 10.0074, -36.5718
Hunter-Lab	83.0519, -20.8977, -2.6336

Details

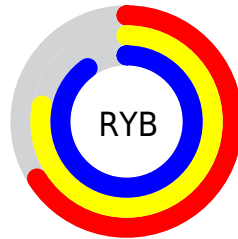
The RGB color **168, 227, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 171, 168**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 255**, and **114, 172, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 226, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 228, 230**.

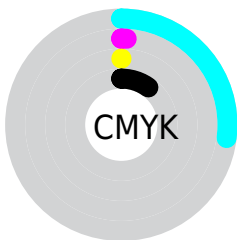
Distribution



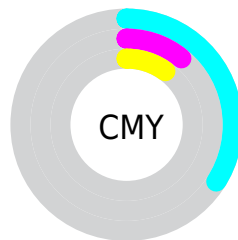
- Red (66%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 227, 230 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, 227, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 227, 230

255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 168, 227, 230

 141, 199, 202

 114, 172, 175

 88, 145, 148

 61, 119, 122

 35, 94, 97

 0, 70, 74

 0, 48, 51


 0, 28, 30

 0, 0, 4

 168, 227, 230

 168, 227, 230

 145, 226, 230

 191, 228, 230

 122, 225, 230

 214, 229, 230

 99, 224, 230

 237, 230, 230

 76, 223, 230

 255, 231, 230

 53, 221, 230

 255, 233, 230

 30, 220, 230

 255, 234, 230

 7, 219, 230

 255, 235, 230

 0, 219, 230

 255, 236, 230

 255, 237, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 227, 211



168, 227, 230



173, 224, 245

Triad

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



168, 227, 230



236, 207, 239



236, 214, 180

Complementary

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



168, 227, 230



230, 171, 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.



250, 208, 188



168, 227, 230



251, 204, 222

Square

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



168, 227, 230



214, 213, 250



255, 204, 203



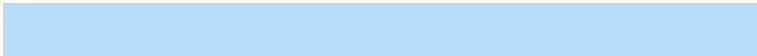
216, 220, 182

Rectangle

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



168, 227, 230



184, 221, 251



255, 204, 203



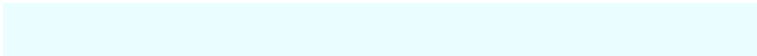
241, 212, 182

Sweetspot

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



168, 227, 230



235, 254, 255



168, 230, 170



115, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 227, 230



173, 251, 255



168, 197, 230



103, 114, 115



0, 170, 179



0, 49, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 168, 227



255, 173, 251



230, 201, 168



115, 103, 114



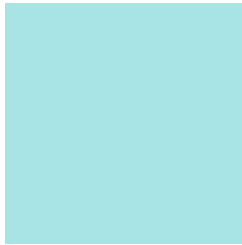
179, 0, 170



51, 0, 49

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 227, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

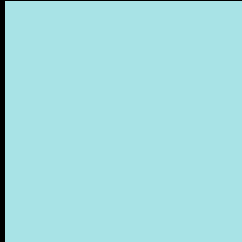
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

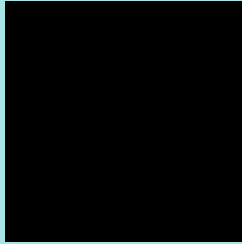
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 227, 230.

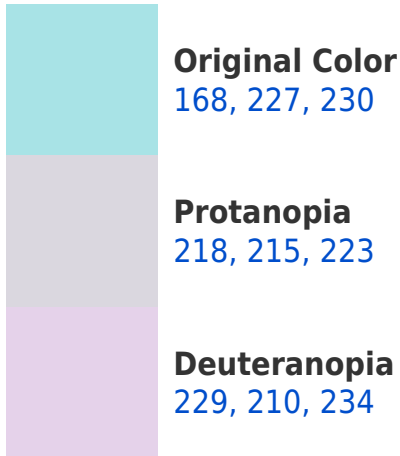


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 227, 230.

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



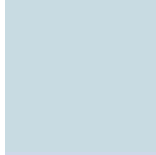


Tritanopia
171, 225, 243

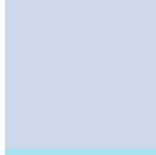
Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 227, 230



Protanomaly
200, 219, 226



Deuteranomaly
207, 216, 233

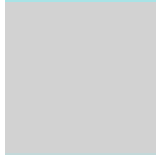


Tritanomaly
170, 226, 238

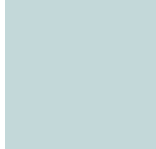
Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 227, 230



Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly
195, 216, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 227, 230 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, 227, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 227, 230)  
}
```

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, 227, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 227, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 227, 230 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, 227, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 227, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 227, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 227, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 227, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 227, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
227, 230) }
```

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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