

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 106, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 106, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 106, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A86AA8
RGB	168, 106, 168
RGB Percent	66%, 42%, 66%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5843, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	300°, 26%, 54%
HSV	300°, 37%, 66%
XYZ	28.3704, 21.4601, 39.6927
YIQ	131.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

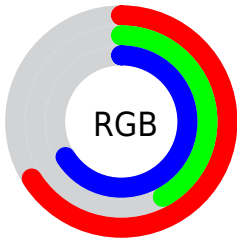
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 106, 168
Decimal	11037352
CIE Lab	53.45, 34.80, -23.13
CIE LCh	53, 41.789, 326.390
Yxy	21.4601, 0.3169, 0.2397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289227432 (0xFFA86AA8)
YUV	131.6060, 17.9422, 31.9175
Hunter-Lab	46.3250, 28.2483, -18.3740

Details

The RYB color **168, 106, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 168, 168**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 159, 223**, and **115, 56, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 89, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 123, 168**.

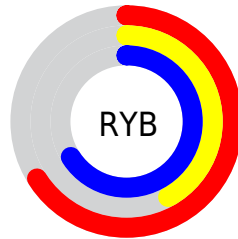
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (42%)

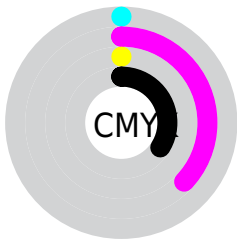
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (66%)

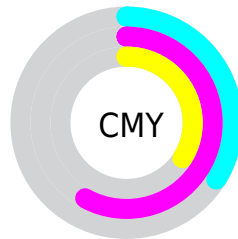


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 106, 168 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 RYB color 168, 106, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 106, 168


255, 255, 255


 224, 159, 223

 253, 186, 252

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 168, 106, 168

 141, 81, 141

 115, 56, 116

 89, 32, 91

 64, 6, 67

 42, 0, 45


 4, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 168, 106, 168


 168, 89, 168

 168, 106, 168


 168, 123, 168

 168, 72, 168

 168, 140, 168

 168, 56, 168

 168, 156, 168

 168, 39, 168

 168, 173, 173

 168, 22, 168

 168, 190, 190

 168, 5, 168

 168, 207, 207

 168, 0, 168

 168, 224, 224

 168, 240, 240

 168, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 120, 192



168, 106, 168



191, 97, 134

Triad

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



168, 106, 168



95, 153, 54



0, 76, 159

Complementary

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



168, 106, 168



106, 168, 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.



0, 80, 146



168, 106, 168



60, 135, 78

Square

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



168, 106, 168



180, 138, 68



72, 130, 142



0, 80, 187

Rectangle

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



168, 106, 168



195, 98, 109



72, 130, 142



0, 73, 147

Sweetspot

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



168, 106, 168



219, 195, 219



106, 106, 168



110, 95, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 106, 168



219, 123, 219



168, 106, 137



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 106, 168



219, 123, 219



106, 147, 168



84, 76, 84



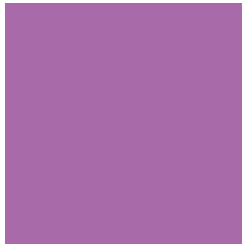
148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 106, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

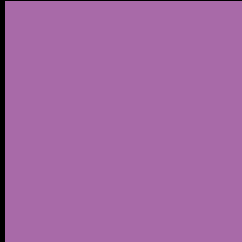
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 106, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

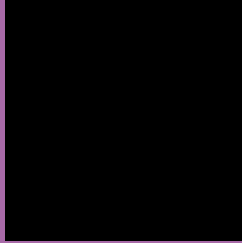
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 168, 106, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 106, 168.

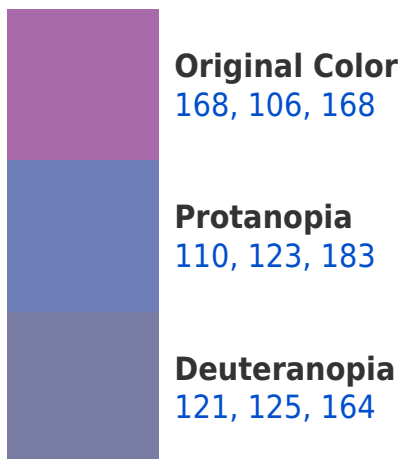



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 106, 168.

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
162, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 106, 168

Protanomaly
131, 119, 178

Deuteranomaly
138, 119, 165

Tritanomaly
164, 112, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 106, 168

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
145, 123, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 106, 168 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, 106, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 106, 168)  
}
```

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, 106, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 106, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 106, 168 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

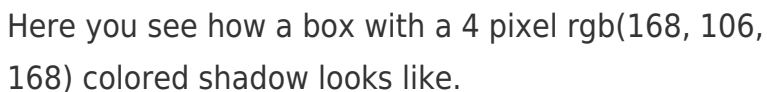
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 106, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 106, 168) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 106, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 106, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 106, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 106, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
106, 168) }
```

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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