

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 116, 155)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 116, 155) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 116, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8749B
RGB	168, 116, 155
RGB Percent	66%, 45%, 61%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5451, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	315°, 23%, 56%
HSV	315°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	28.3102, 23.1822, 33.9928
YIQ	135.9940, 18.4730, 23.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

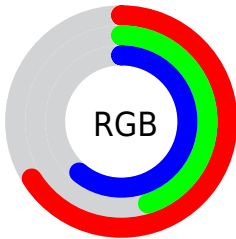
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 116, 155
Decimal	11039899
CIE _{Lab}	55.26, 26.76, -12.82
CIE _{LCh}	55, 29.674, 334.413
Yxy	23.1822, 0.3312, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289229979 (0xFFA8749B)
YUV	135.9940, 9.3700, 28.0693
Hunter-Lab	48.1479, 20.6966, -8.1558

Details

The RYB color **168, 116, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 158, 168**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 169, 209**, and **115, 67, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 99, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 133, 159**.

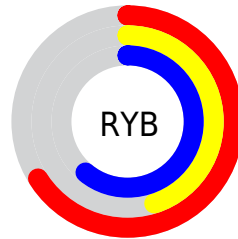
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (45%)

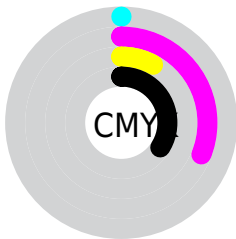
Blue (61%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (61%)

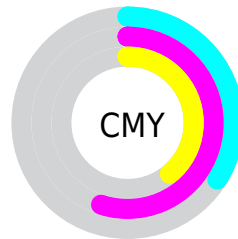


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 116, 155 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, 116, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 116, 155

255, 255, 255


 224, 169, 209

 253, 196, 238

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 168, 116, 155


 141, 91, 129

 115, 67, 104

 90, 43, 80

 65, 21, 57

 43, 0, 35

 11, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 168, 116, 155

 168, 99, 151

 168, 116, 155

 168, 133, 159

168, 82, 147

168, 150, 163

168, 66, 142

168, 166, 168

168, 49, 138

168, 180, 183

168, 32, 134

168, 194, 200

168, 15, 130

168, 207, 217

168, 0, 126

168, 221, 234

168, 233, 250

168, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 124, 175



168, 116, 155



182, 112, 129

Triad

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



168, 116, 155



99, 146, 81



33, 93, 160

Complementary

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



168, 116, 155



116, 158, 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.



55, 103, 146



168, 116, 155



89, 139, 110

Square

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



168, 116, 155



168, 152, 87



87, 128, 144



60, 108, 178

Rectangle

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



168, 116, 155



183, 114, 112



87, 128, 144



36, 93, 153

Sweetspot

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



168, 116, 155



219, 200, 214



129, 116, 168



110, 98, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 116, 155



219, 138, 199



168, 116, 129



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 111



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



168, 116, 155



219, 138, 199



116, 146, 168



84, 76, 82



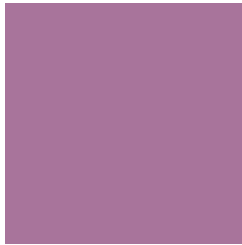
148, 0, 111



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 116, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

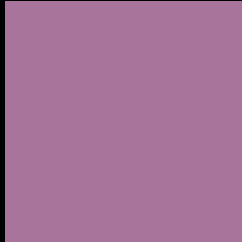
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

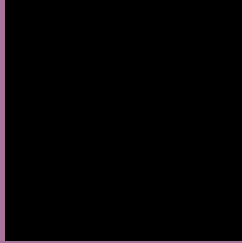
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 168, 116, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 168, 116, 155.

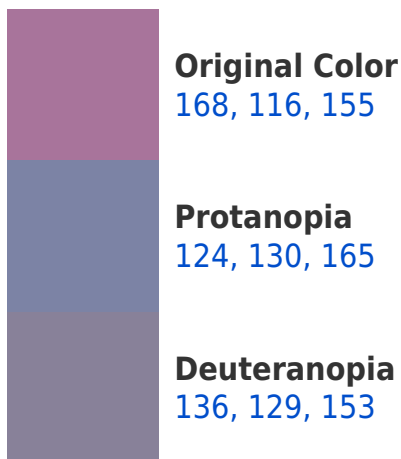



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 168, 116, 155.

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
165, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 116, 155

Protanomaly
140, 126, 161

Deuteranomaly
148, 124, 154

Tritanomaly
166, 119, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 116, 155

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
148, 129, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 116, 155 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, 116, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 116, 155)  
}
```

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, 116, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 116, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 116, 155 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, 116, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 116, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 116, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 116, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 116, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 116,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 116, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 116, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
116, 155) }
```

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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