

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 118, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(168, 118, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 118, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A876D4
RGB	168, 118, 212
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 83%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5373, 0.1686
CMYK	0.21, 0.44, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	272°, 52%, 65%
HSV	272°, 44%, 83%
XYZ	34.5105, 26.0352, 65.4937
YIQ	143.6660, -0.3740, 39.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

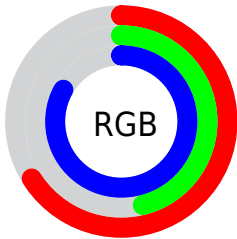
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 118, 212
Decimal	11040468
CIE _{Lab}	58.07, 37.43, -41.12
CIE _{LCh}	58, 55.608, 312.314
Yxy	26.0352, 0.2738, 0.2066
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230548 (0xFFA876D4)
YUV	143.6660, 33.6887, 21.3409
Hunter-Lab	51.0247, 31.4354, -40.3856

Details

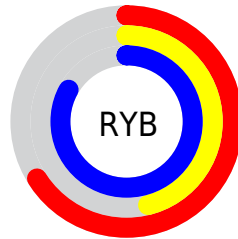
The RYB color **168, 118, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **118, 212, 168**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 171, 255**, and **114, 68, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 97, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 139, 212**.

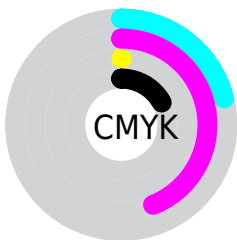
Distribution



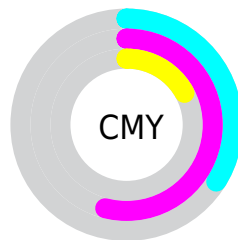
- Red (66%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 118, 212 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, 118, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 118, 212


255, 255, 255

 225, 171, 255

 254, 199, 255

 255, 227, 255

 168, 118, 212

 141, 93, 184

 114, 68, 157

 88, 44, 130

 62, 20, 105

 36, 0, 80

 13, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 168, 118, 212


 168, 118, 212

 158, 97, 212

 178, 139, 212

 148, 76, 212


 188, 160, 212

 138, 54, 212


 198, 182, 212

 128, 33, 212

 208, 203, 212

 118, 12, 212

 212, 224, 218

 113, 0, 212

 212, 245, 229

 212, 255, 230

 212, 255, 220

 212, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 123, 235



168, 118, 212



213, 99, 170

Triad

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



168, 118, 212



149, 189, 42



0, 83, 163

Complementary

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



168, 118, 212



118, 212, 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, 96, 161



168, 118, 212



37, 146, 34

Square

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



168, 118, 212



218, 116, 76



63, 155, 126



0, 90, 204

Rectangle

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



168, 118, 212



226, 94, 138



63, 155, 126



0, 87, 163

Sweetspot

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



168, 118, 212



239, 222, 255



118, 148, 212



118, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 118, 212



192, 120, 255



212, 118, 210



102, 96, 107



91, 0, 171



23, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 118, 162



255, 120, 183



118, 210, 212



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 80



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 118, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

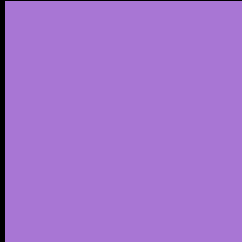
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

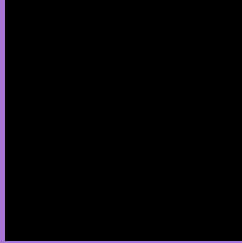
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 118, 212.

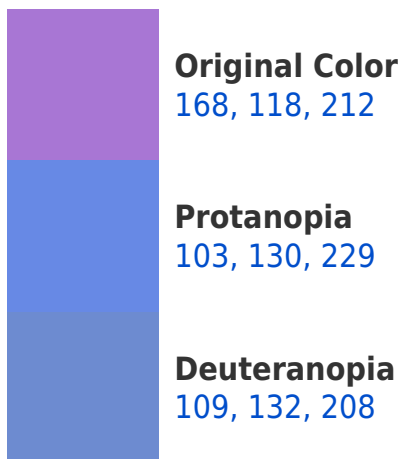


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 118, 212.

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
157, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 118, 212

Protanomaly
127, 130, 223

Deuteranomaly
130, 131, 209

Tritanomaly
161, 128, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 118, 212

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
153, 135, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 118, 212 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, 118, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 118, 212)  
}
```

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, 118, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 118, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 118, 212 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, 118, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 118, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 118, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 118, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 118, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 118,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 118, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 118, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
118, 212) }
```

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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