

# Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 130, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(168, 130, 150) contains.

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# Color

**`RYB(168, 130, 150)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A88296
RGB	168, 130, 150
RGB Percent	66%, 51%, 59%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4902, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	328°, 18%, 58%
HSV	328°, 23%, 66%
XYZ	29.6361, 26.4921, 32.4057
YIQ	143.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

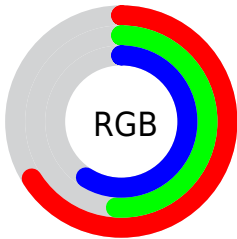
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 130, 150</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11043478</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">58.50, 17.92, -5.08</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">59, 18.631, 344.173</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">26.4921, 0.3347, 0.2992</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289233558</a> (0xFFA88296)
YUV	<a href="#">143.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">51.4705, 12.7049, -1.2995</a>

# Details

The RYB color **168, 130, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 156, 168**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 183, 204**, and **115, 80, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 113, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 147, 158**.

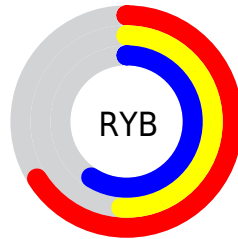
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (51%)

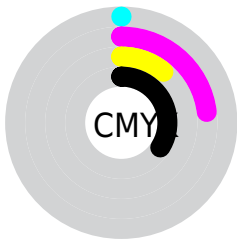
Blue (59%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (59%)

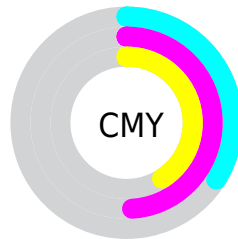


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 130, 150 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, 130, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 130, 150

255, 255, 255

 224, 183, 204

 252, 211, 232

 255, 239, 255

 168, 130, 150

 141, 105, 124

 115, 80, 99

 90, 57, 75

 67, 35, 53

 44, 14, 32

 22, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 168, 130, 150


 168, 113, 142


 168, 130, 150


 168, 147, 158

 168, 96, 134

 168, 164, 166


 168, 80, 126

 168, 176, 180

 168, 63, 118

 168, 188, 197

 168, 46, 110

 168, 199, 214

 168, 29, 102

 168, 211, 231

 168, 12, 94

 168, 222, 248

 168, 0, 88

 168, 225, 255

 168, 222, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 134, 164



168, 130, 150



174, 129, 133

# Triad

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



168, 130, 150



112, 145, 109



97, 126, 163

# Complementary

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



168, 130, 150



130, 156, 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.



97, 124, 150



168, 130, 150



117, 147, 138

# Square

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



168, 130, 150



155, 161, 110



109, 135, 149



111, 133, 172

# Rectangle

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



168, 130, 150



173, 133, 123



109, 135, 149



95, 124, 158



# Sweetspot

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



168, 130, 150



219, 204, 212



148, 130, 168



110, 101, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



168, 130, 150



219, 160, 191



168, 130, 131



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 78



20, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 130, 150



219, 160, 191



130, 149, 168



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 78

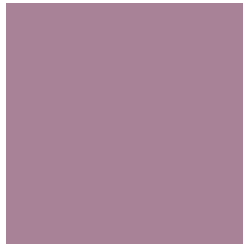


20, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 130, 150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

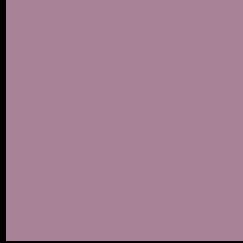
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

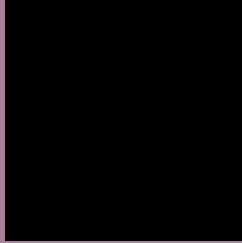
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RYB 168, 130, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 130, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 130, 150.

# 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, 130, 150

### Protanopia

139, 140, 156

### Deuteranopia

151, 137, 149



**Tritanopia**  
167, 131, 142

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 130, 150

**Protanomaly**  
150, 136, 154

**Deuteranomaly**  
157, 134, 149

**Tritanomaly**  
167, 131, 145

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 130, 150

**Achromatopsia**  
144, 144, 144

**Achromatomaly**  
153, 139, 146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 130, 150 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, 130, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 130, 150)  
}
```

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, 130, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 130, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 130, 150 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, 130, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 130, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 130, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 130, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 130, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 130,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 130, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 130, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
130, 150) }
```

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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