

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 131, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 131, 165) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 131, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A883A5
RGB	168, 131, 165
RGB Percent	66%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4863, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	305°, 18%, 59%
HSV	305°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	31.0563, 27.2740, 39.2249
YIQ	145.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

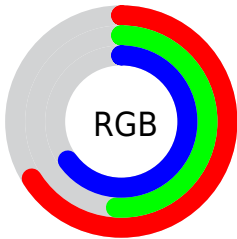
Format	Color
RYB	168, 131, 165
Decimal	11043749
CIELab	59.23, 20.13, -12.61
CIElCh	59, 23.749, 327.939
Yxy	27.2740, 0.3183, 0.2796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289233829 (0xFFA883A5)
YUV	145.9390, 9.3971, 19.3475
Hunter-Lab	52.2246, 14.7553, -7.9744

Details

The RYB color **168, 131, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **131, 165, 168**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 184, 220**, and **116, 81, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 114, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 148, 166**.

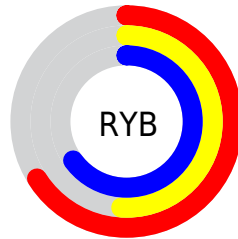
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (51%)

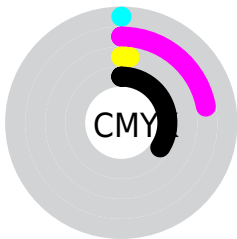
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (65%)

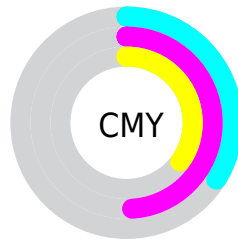


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 131, 165 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, 131, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 131, 165


255, 255, 255

 224, 184, 220


 252, 212, 249

 255, 240, 255

 168, 131, 165

 141, 106, 139

 116, 81, 113

 91, 58, 89

 67, 36, 65

 44, 14, 43


 24, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 168, 131, 165


 168, 114, 164


 168, 131, 165


 168, 148, 166

 168, 97, 162

 168, 165, 168

 168, 81, 161


 168, 180, 181

 168, 64, 160


 168, 196, 198

 168, 47, 158

 168, 211, 215

 168, 30, 157

 168, 227, 232

 168, 13, 155

 168, 243, 249

 168, 0, 154

 168, 248, 255

 168, 247, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 138, 179



168, 131, 165



182, 127, 145

Triad

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



168, 131, 165



127, 159, 101



79, 118, 161

Complementary

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



168, 131, 165



131, 165, 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.



91, 126, 154



168, 131, 165



105, 147, 115

Square

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



168, 131, 165



176, 150, 108



113, 146, 152



88, 125, 177

Rectangle

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



168, 131, 165



185, 128, 131



113, 146, 152



81, 118, 155

Sweetspot

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



168, 131, 165



219, 204, 218



133, 131, 168



110, 101, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 131, 165



219, 162, 215



168, 131, 147



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 136



20, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 131, 165



219, 162, 215



131, 155, 168



84, 76, 83



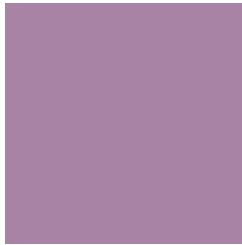
148, 0, 136



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 131, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

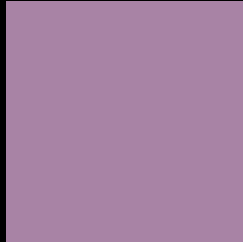
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

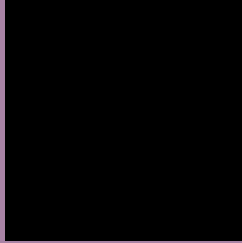
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 131, 165.

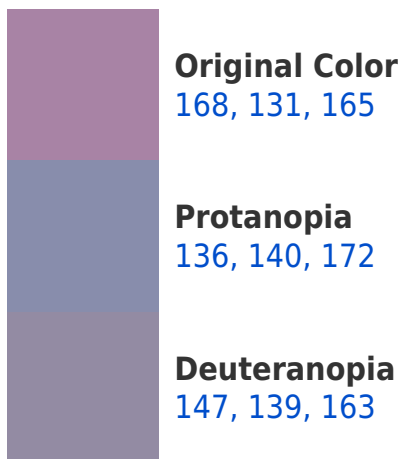


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 131, 165.

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, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 131, 165

Protanomaly
148, 137, 169

Deuteranomaly
155, 136, 164

Tritanomaly
166, 134, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 131, 165

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
154, 141, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 131, 165 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, 131, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 131, 165)  
}
```

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, 131, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 131, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 131, 165 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, 131, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 131, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 131, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 131, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 131, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 131,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 131, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 131, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
131, 165) }
```

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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