

# Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 136, 255)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(168, 136, 255) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(168, 136, 255)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A888FF
RGB	168, 136, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 53%, 100%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4667, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.47, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	256°, 100%, 77%
HSV	256°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	43.0026, 33.1531, 98.7405
YIQ	159.1340, -19.1270, 43.7930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

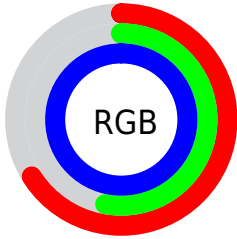
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 136, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11045119</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.28, 37.79, -55.16</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">64, 66.867, 304.413</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.1531, 0.2459, 0.1896</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289235199 (0xFFA888FF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">159.1340, 47.2619, 7.7755</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.5788, 32.5496, -61.3699</a>

# Details

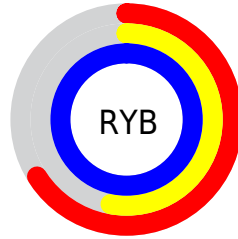
The RYB color **168, 136, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **136, 255, 168**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 190, 255**, and **112, 85, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 111, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 162, 255**.

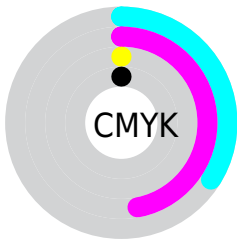
# Distribution



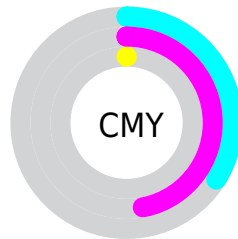
- Red (66%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 136, 255 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, 136, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 136, 255


255, 255, 255

 226, 190, 255

 255, 218, 255

 255, 246, 255

 168, 136, 255

 140, 110, 226

 112, 85, 198

 83, 62, 170

 54, 39, 143

 18, 16, 117

 0, 0, 91

 0, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 22

 168, 136, 255

 168, 136, 255

 149, 111, 255

 187, 162, 255

 131, 85, 255

 205, 187, 255

 112, 60, 255

 224, 213, 255

 93, 34, 255

 243, 238, 255

 75, 9, 255

255, 255, 255

 69, 0, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 98, 255



168, 136, 255



234, 109, 209

# Triad

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



168, 136, 255



226, 222, 42



0, 98, 184

# Complementary

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



168, 136, 255



136, 255, 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, 115, 180



168, 136, 255



32, 177, 8

# Square

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



168, 136, 255



255, 111, 92



46, 171, 102



0, 100, 222

# Rectangle

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



168, 136, 255



255, 98, 170



46, 171, 102



0, 103, 183



# Sweetspot

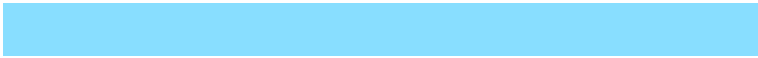
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



168, 136, 255



229, 219, 255



136, 186, 255



112, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



168, 136, 255



151, 112, 255



227, 136, 255



118, 115, 128



51, 0, 191



17, 0, 64



# Inverse Universe

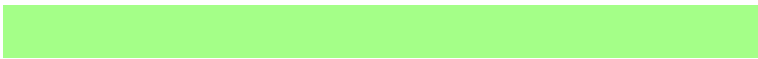
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 136, 223



255, 112, 217



136, 255, 227



128, 115, 124



191, 0, 140

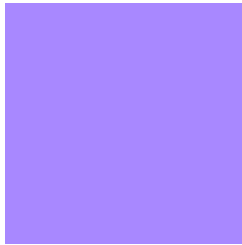


64, 0, 47



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 136, 255 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

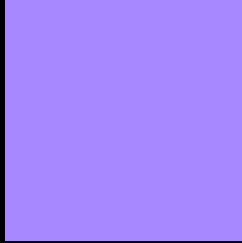
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 136, 255 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

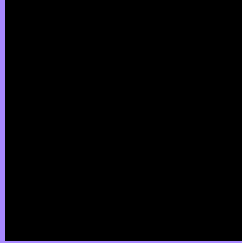
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 168, 136, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 136, 255.

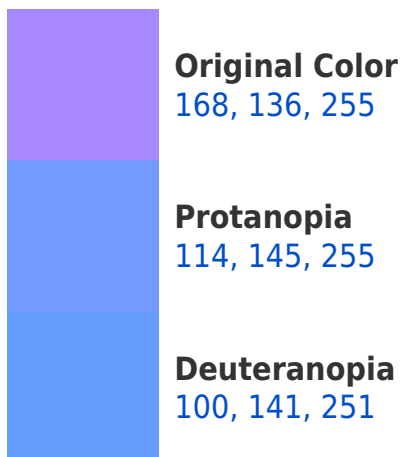


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 136, 255.

# 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](#).

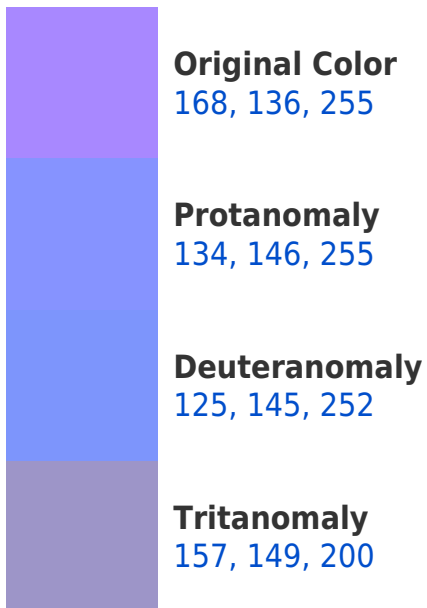
## Dichromacy



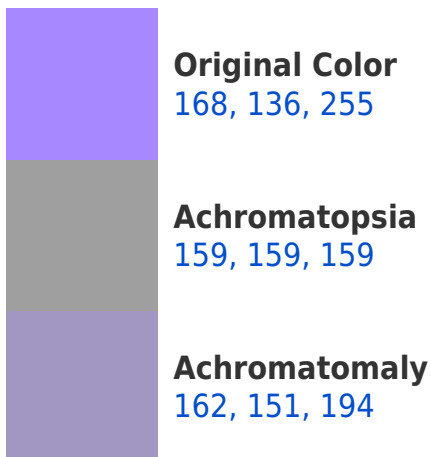


**Tritanopia**  
150, 155, 168

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 136, 255 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, 136, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 136, 255)  
}
```

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, 136, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 136, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 136, 255 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, 136, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 136, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 136, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 136, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 136, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 136, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
136, 255) }
```

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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