

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 138, 208)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 138, 208) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 138, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88AD0
RGB	168, 138, 208
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4588, 0.1843
CMYK	0.19, 0.34, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	266°, 43%, 68%
HSV	266°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	36.6221, 31.0559, 63.7387
YIQ	154.9500, -4.5900, 28.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

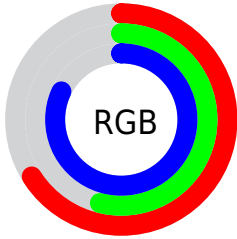
Format	Color
RYB	168, 138, 208
Decimal	11045584
CIELab	62.55, 25.24, -31.87
CIElCh	63, 40.650, 308.378
Yxy	31.0559, 0.2787, 0.2363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235664 (0xFFA88AD0)
YUV	154.9500, 26.1537, 11.4449
Hunter-Lab	55.7278, 19.7795, -28.8035

Details

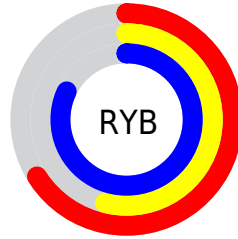
The RYB color **168, 138, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **138, 208, 168**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 192, 255**, and **115, 88, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 117, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 159, 208**.

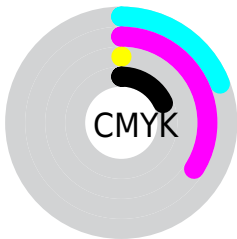
Distribution



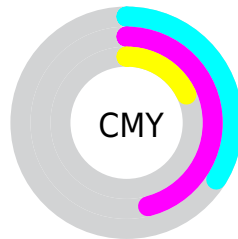
- Red (66%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (18%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 138, 208 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, 138, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 138, 208


255, 255, 255

 224, 192, 255

 253, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 168, 138, 208


 141, 112, 180

 115, 88, 153

 89, 64, 127

 64, 41, 102

 40, 20, 77

 19, 0, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 138, 208

■ 168, 138, 208

■ 156, 117, 208

■ 180, 159, 208

■ 144, 96, 208

■ 192, 180, 208

■ 132, 76, 208

■ 204, 200, 208

■ 120, 55, 208

■ 208, 221, 213

■ 109, 34, 208

■ 208, 242, 223

■ 97, 13, 208

■ 208, 255, 224

■ 89, 0, 208

■ 208, 255, 212

■ 208, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 141, 222



168, 138, 208



204, 126, 179

Triad

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



168, 138, 208



193, 195, 84



0, 87, 170

Complementary

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



168, 138, 208



138, 208, 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.



77, 137, 168



168, 138, 208



92, 164, 78

Square

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



168, 138, 208



216, 133, 108



93, 162, 130



0, 90, 195

Rectangle

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



168, 138, 208



217, 122, 155



93, 162, 130



26, 104, 170

Sweetspot

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



168, 138, 208



240, 230, 255



138, 164, 208



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 138, 208



197, 153, 255



202, 138, 208



99, 94, 105



72, 0, 168



17, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 138, 178



255, 153, 211



138, 208, 202



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 96



41, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 138, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

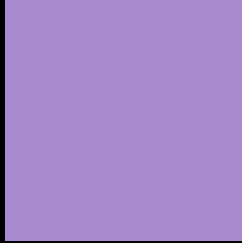
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

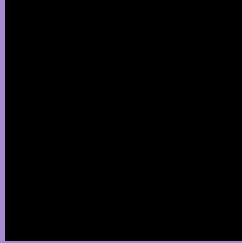
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 138, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 138, 208.

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, 138, 208

Protanopia
130, 146, 217

Deuteranopia
135, 147, 206



Tritanopia
160, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 138, 208

Protanomaly
144, 145, 214

Deuteranomaly
147, 145, 207

Tritanomaly
163, 144, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 138, 208

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
160, 149, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 138, 208 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, 138, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 138, 208)  
}
```

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, 138, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 138, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 138, 208 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

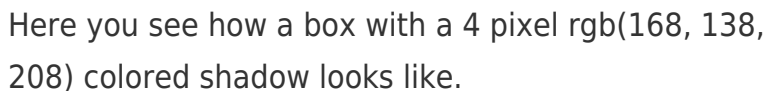
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 138, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 138, 208) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 138, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 138, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 138, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 138,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 138, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 138, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
138, 208) }
```

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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