

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 156, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 156, 201) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 156, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89CC9
RGB	168, 156, 201
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 79%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3882, 0.2118
CMYK	0.16, 0.22, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	256°, 29%, 70%
HSV	256°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	38.5795, 36.3188, 60.2352
YIQ	164.7180, -7.2930, 16.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

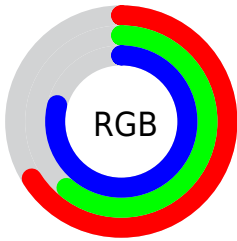
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 156, 201
Decimal	11050185
CIE _{Lab}	66.76, 13.47, -21.49
CIE _{LCh}	67, 25.360, 302.081
Yxy	36.3188, 0.2855, 0.2688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289240265 (0xFFA89CC9)
YUV	164.7180, 17.8870, 2.8783
Hunter-Lab	60.2651, 8.8053, -17.0750

Details

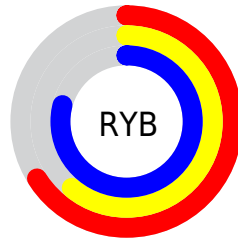
The RYB color **168, 156, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 201, 168**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 211, 255**, and **115, 105, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 136, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 176, 201**.

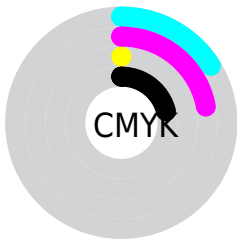
Distribution



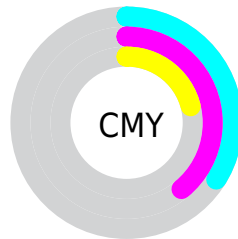
- Red (66%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 156, 201 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, 156, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 156, 201

255, 255, 255


 224, 211, 255

 252, 239, 255

 168, 156, 201


 141, 130, 174

 115, 105, 147

 90, 81, 121

 66, 58, 96

 43, 36, 72

 21, 16, 49

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

 168, 156, 201

 168, 156, 201

■ 153, 136, 201

■ 183, 176, 201

■ 139, 116, 201

■ 197, 196, 201

■ 124, 96, 201

■ 201, 216, 205

■ 109, 76, 201

■ 201, 236, 210

■ 94, 56, 201

■ 201, 255, 214

■ 80, 35, 201

■ 201, 255, 201

■ 65, 15, 201

■ 54, 0, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 156, 208



168, 156, 201



193, 149, 184

Triad

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



168, 156, 201



197, 176, 123



104, 143, 175

Complementary

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



168, 156, 201



156, 201, 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.



127, 163, 173



168, 156, 201



139, 177, 117

Square

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



168, 156, 201



208, 149, 139



123, 168, 138



94, 137, 186

Rectangle

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



168, 156, 201



204, 146, 169



123, 168, 138



110, 148, 175

Sweetspot

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



168, 156, 201



242, 237, 255



156, 175, 201



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 156, 201



205, 186, 255



191, 156, 201



92, 90, 99



44, 0, 163



10, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 156, 189



255, 186, 237



156, 201, 190



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 120



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 156, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

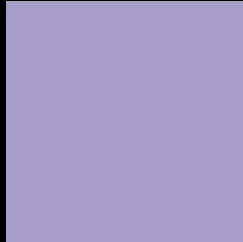
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 201 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

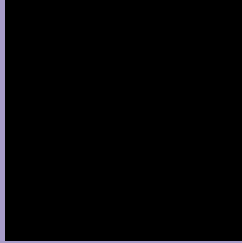
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 156, 201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 156, 201.

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, 156, 201

Protanopia
152, 160, 204

Deuteranopia
159, 159, 200



Tritanopia
163, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 156, 201

Protanomaly
158, 159, 203

Deuteranomaly
162, 158, 200

Tritanomaly
165, 159, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 156, 201

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
166, 162, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 156, 201 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, 156, 201) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 156, 201)  
}
```

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, 156, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 156, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 156, 201 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, 156, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 156, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 156, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 156, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 156, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 156, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
156, 201) }
```

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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