

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 186, 219)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(168, 186, 219) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 186, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C4DB
RGB	168, 196, 219
RGB Percent	66%, 77%, 86%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2321, 0.1412
CMYK	0.23, 0.11, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	207°, 41%, 76%
HSV	207°, 23%, 86%
XYZ	48.6336, 52.8372, 74.6532
YIQ	190.2500, -24.0710, 1.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

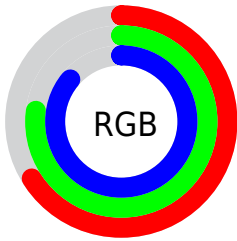
Format	Color
RYB	168, 186, 219
Decimal	11060443
CIELab	77.78, -4.30, -14.67
CIElCh	78, 15.287, 253.654
Yxy	52.8372, 0.2761, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289250523 (0xFFA8C4DB)
YUV	190.2500, 14.1738, -19.5132
Hunter-Lab	72.6892, -7.7785, -10.0095

Details

The RYB color **168, 186, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 210, 168**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 239, 255**, and **115, 132, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 172, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 200, 219**.

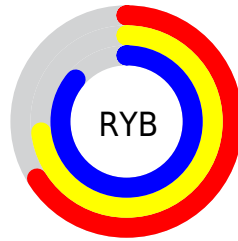
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (77%)

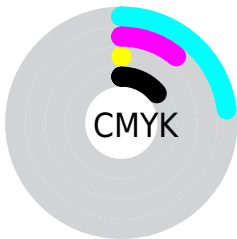
Blue (86%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (86%)

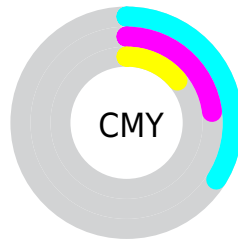


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 186, 219 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, 186, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 186, 219

255, 255, 255


 224, 239, 255

253, 254, 255


 168, 186, 219

 141, 159, 191

 115, 132, 164

 90, 107, 138

 65, 82, 112

 41, 59, 88

 16, 34, 64

 0, 16, 42

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 186, 219

■ 168, 186, 219

■ 146, 172, 219

■ 190, 200, 219

■ 124, 158, 219

■ 212, 215, 219

■ 102, 143, 219

■ 234, 232, 219

■ 80, 129, 219

■ 255, 251, 219

■ 59, 115, 219

■ 231, 255, 219

■ 37, 101, 219

■ 219, 255, 219

■ 15, 87, 219

■ 0, 77, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 181, 211



168, 186, 219



185, 190, 220

Triad

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



168, 186, 219



222, 183, 186



171, 197, 188

Complementary

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



168, 186, 219



219, 210, 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.



170, 197, 165



168, 186, 219



220, 189, 173

Square

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



168, 186, 219



216, 183, 201



207, 211, 165



166, 188, 200

Rectangle

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



168, 186, 219



197, 188, 216



207, 211, 165



168, 196, 178

Sweetspot

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



168, 186, 219



237, 243, 255



168, 203, 219



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



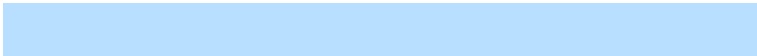
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 186, 219



184, 209, 255



168, 171, 219



99, 103, 110



0, 61, 173



0, 16, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 168, 196



255, 184, 223



171, 219, 168



110, 99, 105



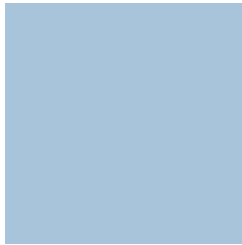
173, 0, 95



46, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 186, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

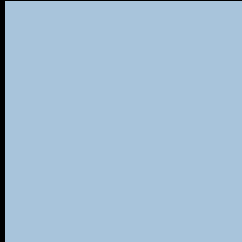
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

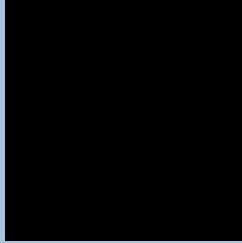
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

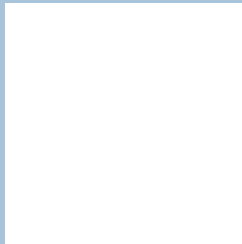
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R/YB 168, 186, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/YB color 168, 186, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/YB color 168, 186, 219.

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



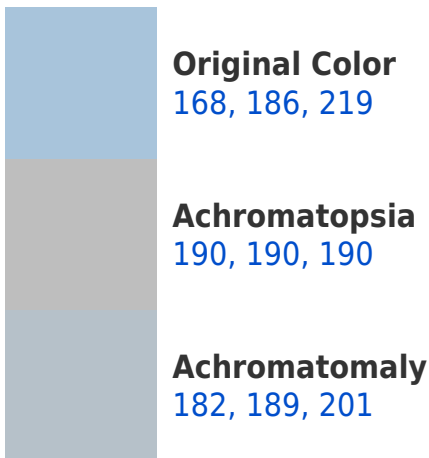


Tritanopia
167, 185, 213

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 186, 219 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, 196, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 196, 219)  
}
```

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, 196, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 196, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 186, 219 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

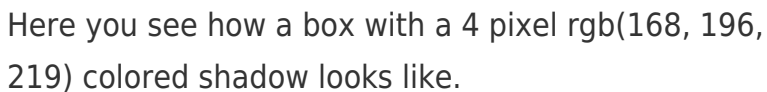
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 196, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 196, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 196, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 196, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 196, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 196, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 186, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 196, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
196, 219) }
```

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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