

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 190, 209)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 190, 209) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 190, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D1CB
RGB	168, 209, 203
RGB Percent	66%, 82%, 80%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1804, 0.2023
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.03, 0.18
HSL	172°, 31%, 74%
HSV	172°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	49.7772, 58.2571, 65.3771
YIQ	196.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

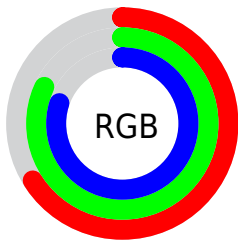
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 190, 209
Decimal	11063755
CIE Lab	80.88, -14.57, -1.69
CIE LCh	81, 14.663, 186.619
Yxy	58.2571, 0.2870, 0.3359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289253835 (0xFFA8D1CB)
YUV	196.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060
Hunter-Lab	76.3263, -17.1599, 2.6438

Details

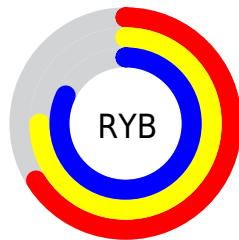
The RYB color **168, 190, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 168, 174**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 240, 255**, and **115, 137, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 180, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 200, 209**.

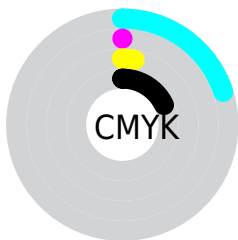
Distribution



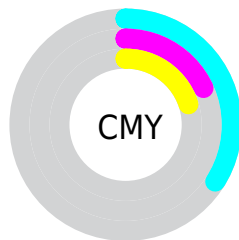
- Red (66%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 190, 209 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, 190, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 190, 209

255, 255, 255


 224, 240, 255

253, 254, 255

 168, 190, 209

 141, 162, 181

 115, 137, 155

 90, 110, 128

 65, 85, 103

 42, 62, 79

 18, 38, 56


 0, 18, 34

 0, 3, 7

 0, 0, 0

 168, 190, 209

 168, 190, 209

 147, 180, 209


 189, 200, 209

 126, 170, 209


 210, 209, 209

 105, 161, 209


 231, 209, 212

 84, 151, 209


 252, 209, 215

 63, 141, 209


 255, 209, 218

 43, 132, 209


 255, 209, 221

 22, 122, 209

 255, 209, 223

 1, 113, 209

 255, 209, 226

 0, 112, 209

 255, 209, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 199, 208



168, 190, 209



166, 189, 217

Triad

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



168, 190, 209



207, 196, 223



222, 211, 176

Complementary

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



168, 190, 209



209, 168, 174

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.



229, 195, 185



168, 190, 209



222, 193, 212

Square

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



168, 190, 209



190, 199, 228



229, 191, 198



184, 209, 174

Rectangle

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



168, 190, 209



171, 192, 223



229, 191, 198



225, 205, 178

Sweetspot

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



168, 190, 209



240, 248, 255



168, 209, 203



119, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



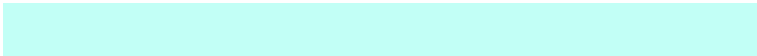
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 190, 209



194, 227, 255



168, 184, 209



94, 100, 105



0, 90, 168



0, 22, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 168, 174



255, 194, 202



209, 189, 168



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 23



41, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 190, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

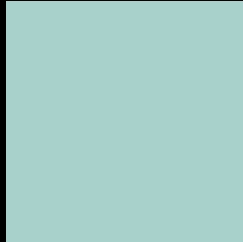
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

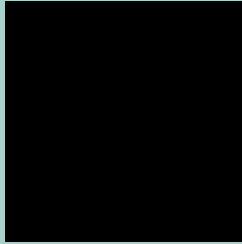
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 190, 209.



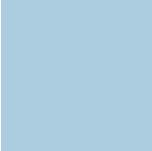
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 190, 209.

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](#).

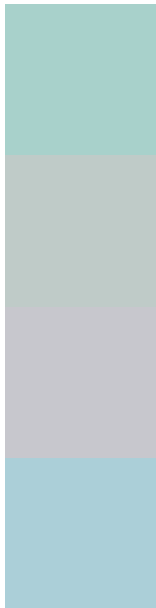
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
172, 192, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 209

Protanomaly

191, 198, 203

Deuteranomaly

199, 199, 205

Tritanomaly

171, 191, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 209

Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly

186, 194, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 190, 209 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, 209, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 209, 203)  
}
```

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, 209, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 209, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 190, 209 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, 209, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 209, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 209, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 209, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 209, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 209,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 190, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 209, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
209, 203) }
```

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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