

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 192, 215)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(168, 192, 215) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 192, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D7D5
RGB	168, 215, 213
RGB Percent	66%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1569, 0.1645
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.01, 0.16
HSL	177°, 37%, 75%
HSV	177°, 22%, 84%
XYZ	52.4644, 61.7319, 72.1288
YIQ	200.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

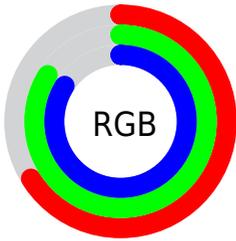
Format	Color
RYB	168, 192, 215
Decimal	11065301
CIELab	82.77, -15.58, -4.05
CIELCh	83, 16.101, 194.576
Yxy	61.7319, 0.2816, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289255381 (0xFFA8D7D5)
YUV	200.7190, 6.0545, -28.6946
Hunter-Lab	78.5697, -18.3046, 0.5691

Details

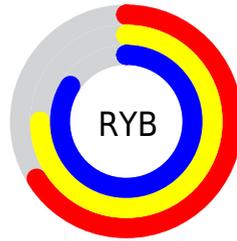
The RYB color **168, 192, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 168, 170**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 240, 255**, and **115, 138, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 182, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 203, 215**.

Distribution



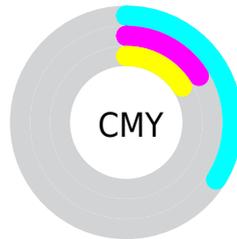
- Red (66%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 192, 215 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, 192, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 192, 215

255, 255, 255

 224, 240, 255

253, 254, 255

 168, 192, 215

 141, 165, 187

 115, 138, 160

 89, 112, 134

 64, 87, 109

 40, 62, 84

 13, 37, 61

 0, 20, 39

 0, 9, 18

 0, 0, 0

 168, 192, 215

 168, 192, 215

 147, 182, 215

 190, 203, 215

 125, 171, 215

 211, 213, 215

 103, 160, 215

 233, 215, 216

 82, 150, 215

 254, 215, 217

 61, 140, 215

 255, 215, 218

 39, 129, 215

 255, 215, 219

 17, 118, 215

 255, 215, 220

 0, 110, 215

 255, 215, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 201, 214



168, 192, 215



169, 194, 227

Triad

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



168, 192, 215



218, 200, 228



224, 226, 177

Complementary

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



168, 192, 215



215, 168, 170

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.



236, 202, 185



168, 192, 215



232, 196, 214

Square

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



168, 192, 215



199, 204, 235



238, 196, 199



180, 210, 177

Rectangle

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



168, 192, 215



176, 198, 233



238, 196, 199



230, 218, 179

Sweetspot

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



168, 192, 215



237, 246, 255



168, 215, 213



117, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



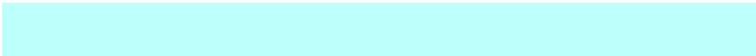
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 192, 215



189, 223, 255



168, 185, 215



96, 102, 107



0, 87, 171



0, 22, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 168, 170



255, 189, 191



215, 206, 168



107, 96, 97



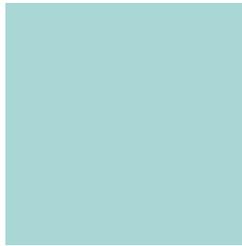
171, 0, 7



43, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 192, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

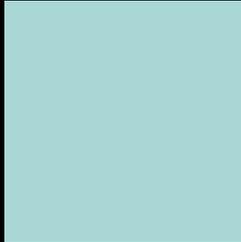
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 215 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

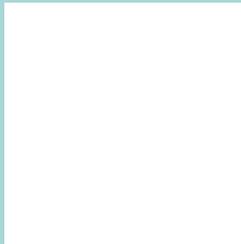
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYP 168, 192, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 168, 192, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 168, 192, 215.

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](#).

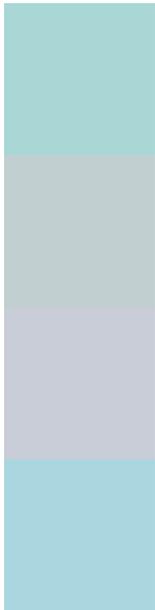
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
171, 195, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 192, 215

Protanomaly
194, 201, 209

Deuteranomaly
201, 204, 215

Tritanomaly
170, 194, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 192, 215

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
189, 198, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 192, 215 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, 215, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 215, 213)  
}
```

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, 215, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 215, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 192, 215 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

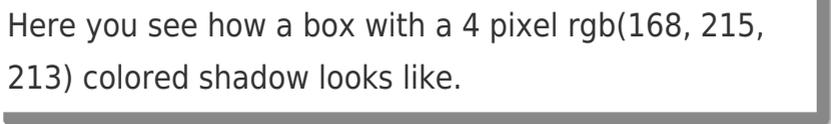
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 215, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 215, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 215, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 215, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 215, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 215, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 192, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 215, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
215, 213) }
```

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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