

# Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 207, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(168, 207, 221) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(168, 207, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8DDBB
RGB	168, 221, 187
RGB Percent	66%, 87%, 73%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1333, 0.2666
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.15, 0.13
HSL	142°, 44%, 76%
HSV	142°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	50.9773, 63.6267, 56.6225
YIQ	201.2770, -20.6740, -21.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

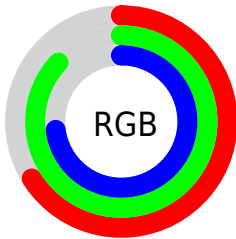
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 207, 221
Decimal	11066811
CIELab	83.77, -23.81, 11.19
CIElCh	84, 26.305, 154.832
Yxy	63.6267, 0.2977, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289256891 (0xFFA8DDBB)
YUV	201.2770, -7.0386, -29.1839
Hunter-Lab	79.7663, -25.5148, 13.7492

# Details

The RYB color **168, 207, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 168, 202**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 243, 255**, and **115, 152, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 201, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 213, 221**.

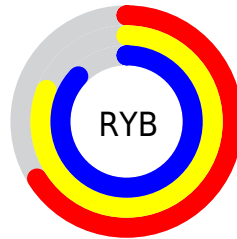
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (87%)

Blue (73%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (87%)

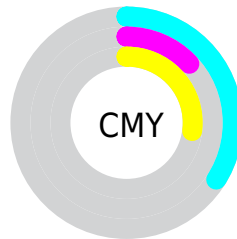


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 207, 221 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, 207, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 207, 221

255, 255, 255


 224, 243, 255


253, 254, 255


 168, 207, 221

 141, 179, 193

 115, 152, 166

 89, 125, 139

 65, 100, 114

 40, 74, 89

 14, 48, 65

 0, 30, 43

 0, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

 168, 207, 221


 168, 207, 221

 146, 201, 221


 190, 213, 221

 124, 195, 221


 212, 219, 221

 102, 189, 221


 234, 221, 230


 80, 184, 221


 255, 221, 244

 57, 178, 221

 255, 221, 255

 35, 172, 221

 13, 166, 221

 0, 163, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 216, 188



168, 207, 221



146, 187, 223

# Triad

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



168, 207, 221



185, 203, 255



255, 196, 182

# Complementary

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



168, 207, 221



221, 168, 202

# 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.



255, 191, 206



168, 207, 221



218, 201, 249

# Square

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



168, 207, 221



154, 193, 253



244, 194, 230



246, 227, 165

# Rectangle

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



168, 207, 221



139, 182, 229



244, 194, 230



255, 192, 189



# Sweetspot

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



168, 207, 221



237, 250, 255



168, 221, 187



117, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

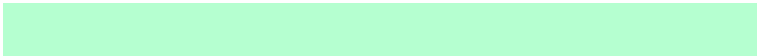


# Same Dimension

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



168, 207, 221



181, 235, 255



168, 197, 221



99, 107, 110



0, 127, 173



0, 34, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



221, 168, 202



255, 181, 228



221, 168, 176



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 111

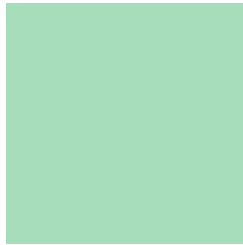


46, 0, 29



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 207, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

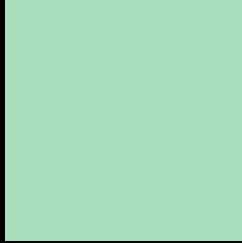
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 221 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, 207, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 207, 221.

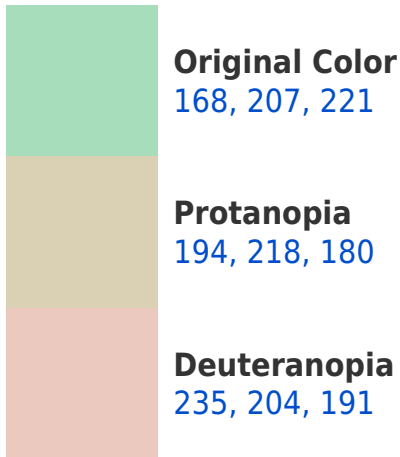


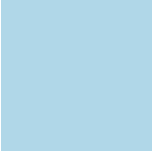
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 207, 221.

# 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**  
176, 199, 232

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168, 207, 221



**Protanomaly**

183, 213, 196



**Deuteranomaly**

194, 211, 190



**Tritanomaly**

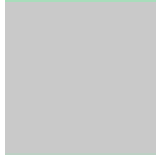
173, 195, 217

# Monochromacy



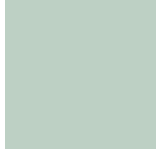
**Original Color**

168, 207, 221



**Achromatopsia**

201, 201, 201



**Achromatomaly**

189, 203, 208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 207, 221 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, 221, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 221, 187)  
}
```

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, 221, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 221, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 207, 221 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, 221, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 221, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 221, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 221, 187); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 221, 187); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 221, 187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 207, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 221, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
221, 187) }
```

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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