

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 168, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 168, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 168, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A8A8
RGB	167, 168, 168
RGB Percent	65%, 66%, 66%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3412, 0.3412
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	180°, 1%, 66%
HSV	180°, 1%, 66%
XYZ	37.0069, 39.0479, 42.6323
YIQ	167.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

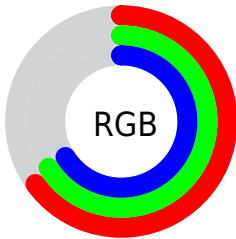
Format	Color
RYB	167, 168, 168
Decimal	10987688
CIELab	68.79, -0.35, -0.13
CIELCh	69, 0.376, 200.663
Yxy	39.0479, 0.3118, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177768 (0xFFA7A8A8)
YUV	167.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	62.4883, -3.6432, 3.2915

Details

The RGB color **167, 168, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 167, 167**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 223, 223**, and **115, 116, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 168, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 168, 168**.

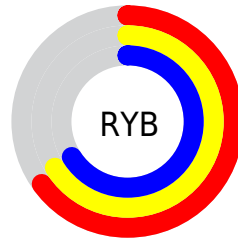
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (66%)

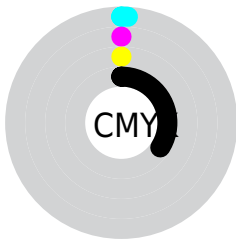
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

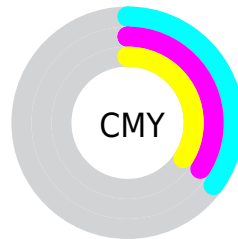


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 168, 168 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 RGB color 167, 168, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 168, 168

255, 255, 255


 222, 223, 223

 251, 252, 252

 167, 168, 168


 141, 142, 142

 115, 116, 116


 91, 91, 92

 67, 68, 68


 45, 46, 46


 24, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0


 167, 168, 168


 150, 168, 168

 167, 168, 168


 184, 168, 168

 133, 168, 168


 201, 168, 168


 117, 168, 168


 217, 168, 168

 100, 168, 168


 234, 168, 168


 83, 168, 168


 251, 168, 168

 66, 168, 168

 255, 168, 168

 49, 168, 168

 33, 168, 168

 16, 168, 168

Harmonies

Triad

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



167, 168, 168



168, 168, 168



168, 168, 167

Complementary

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



167, 168, 168



168, 167, 167

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.



168, 168, 167



167, 168, 168



168, 168, 168

Square

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



167, 168, 168



168, 168, 168



169, 168, 168



168, 168, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 168, 168



167, 168, 168



169, 168, 168



168, 168, 167

Sweetspot

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



167, 168, 168



219, 219, 219



167, 168, 167



110, 110, 110



237, 237, 237

Same Dimension

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



167, 168, 168



217, 219, 219



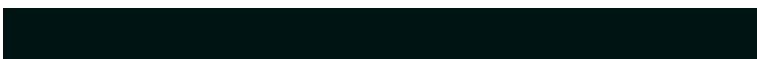
167, 167, 168



83, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 167, 168



219, 217, 219



168, 167, 167



84, 83, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 168, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

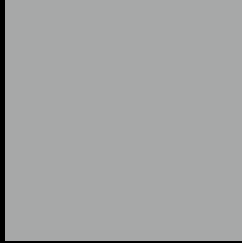
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 168, 168 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

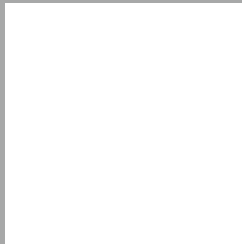
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 168, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 168, 168.

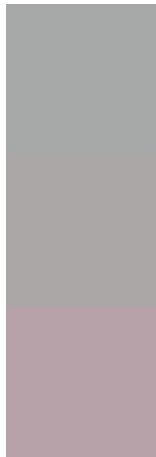


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 168, 168.

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
167, 168, 168

Protanopia
171, 167, 167

Deuteranopia
183, 162, 169



Tritanopia
169, 166, 179

Trichromacy



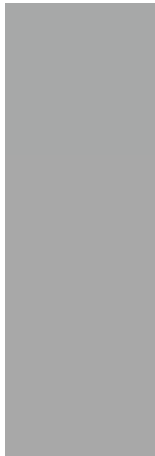
Original Color
167, 168, 168

Protanomaly
170, 167, 167

Deuteranomaly
177, 164, 169

Tritanomaly
168, 167, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 168, 168

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
168, 168, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 168, 168 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(167, 168, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 168, 168)  
}
```

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(167, 168, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 168, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 168, 168 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(167, 168, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 168, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 168, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 168, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 168, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 168,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 168, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 168, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
168, 168) }
```

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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