

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 142, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 142, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 142, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88EA2
RGB	168, 142, 162
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4431, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.04, 0.34
HSL	314°, 13%, 61%
HSV	314°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	32.3430, 30.2795, 38.3223
YIQ	152.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

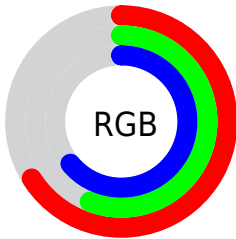
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 142, 162
Decimal	11046562
CIE _{Lab}	61.89, 13.32, -6.91
CIE _{LCh}	62, 15.006, 332.593
Yxy	30.2795, 0.3204, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236642 (0xFFA88EA2)
YUV	152.0540, 4.9034, 13.9846
Hunter-Lab	55.0268, 8.6199, -2.7726

Details

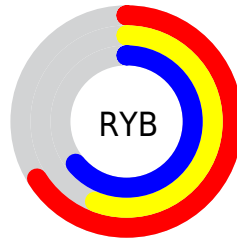
The RGB color **168, 142, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 168, 148**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 196, 217**, and **116, 92, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 125, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 159, 166**.

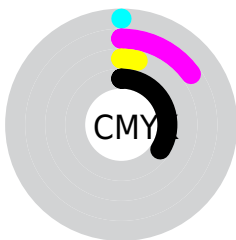
Distribution



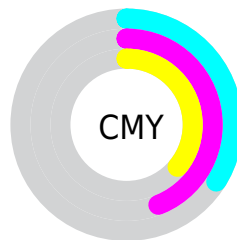
- Red (66%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 142, 162 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 168, 142, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 142, 162


255, 255, 255

 223, 196, 217


 252, 224, 245

 255, 252, 255

 168, 142, 162

 141, 116, 136

 116, 92, 110

 91, 68, 86

 67, 46, 63

 45, 25, 41


 26, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 168, 142, 162

 168, 125, 158

 168, 142, 162

 168, 159, 166

168, 108, 154

168, 176, 170

168, 92, 150

168, 192, 174

168, 75, 146

168, 209, 178

168, 58, 143

168, 226, 181

168, 41, 139

168, 243, 185

168, 24, 135

168, 255, 189

168, 8, 131

168, 255, 193

168, 0, 129

168, 255, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 146, 172



168, 142, 162



176, 140, 149

Triad

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



168, 142, 162



159, 149, 123



115, 157, 163

Complementary

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



168, 142, 162



142, 168, 148

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.



118, 157, 150



168, 142, 162



144, 153, 127

Square

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



168, 142, 162



171, 145, 126



129, 156, 137



121, 154, 173

Rectangle

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



168, 142, 162



178, 141, 140



129, 156, 137



115, 157, 159

Sweetspot

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



168, 142, 162



219, 208, 217



148, 142, 168



110, 103, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 142, 162



219, 178, 210



168, 142, 149



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 114



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



168, 142, 162



219, 178, 210



142, 168, 161



84, 76, 82



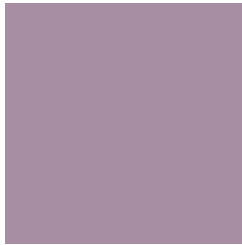
148, 0, 114



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 142, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

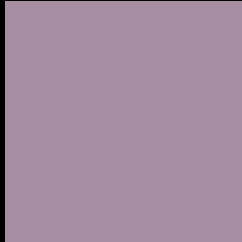
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168, 142, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

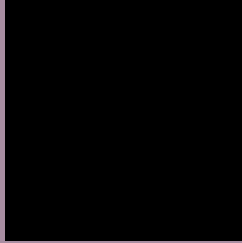
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168, 142, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 142, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 142, 162.

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
168, 142, 162

Protanopia
147, 149, 166

Deuteranopia
159, 145, 161



Tritanopia
167, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 142, 162

Protanomaly

155, 146, 165

Deuteranomaly

162, 144, 161

Tritanomaly

167, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 142, 162

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

158, 148, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 142, 162 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, 142, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 142, 162)  
}
```

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, 142, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 142, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 142, 162 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, 142, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 142, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 142, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 142, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 142, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 142,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 142, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 142, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
142, 162) }
```

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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