

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 153, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 153, 150) contains.

<b>RGB(168, 153, 150)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(168, 153, 150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A89996
RGB	168, 153, 150
RGB Percent	66%, 60%, 59%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4000, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	10°, 9%, 62%
HSV	10°, 11%, 66%
XYZ	33.0447, 33.3093, 33.5419
YIQ	157.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

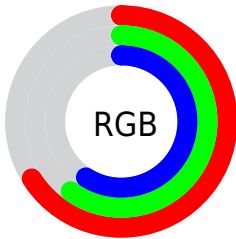
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 154, 150</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11049366</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.41, 4.98, 3.56</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">64, 6.127, 35.580</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.3093, 0.3308, 0.3334</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289239446</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA89996</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">157.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.7142, 1.2016, 5.9423</a>

# Details

The RGB color **168, 153, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 165, 168**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 207, 204**, and **116, 102, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 139, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 167, 167**.

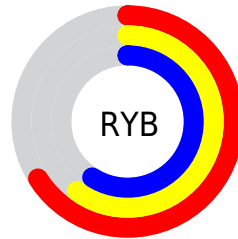
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (60%)

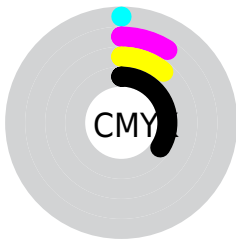
Blue (59%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (59%)

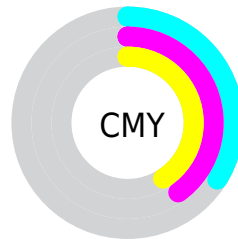


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 153, 150 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, 153, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 153, 150

255, 255, 255


 223, 207, 204


 252, 236, 232

 168, 153, 150

 142, 127, 124

 116, 102, 99

 91, 78, 75


 68, 55, 53

 45, 34, 32

 26, 12, 8

 0, 0, 0

 168, 153, 150

 168, 139, 133

 168, 153, 150

 168, 167, 167

 168, 125, 116

 168, 181, 184

 168, 111, 100

 168, 195, 200

 168, 97, 83

 168, 209, 217

 168, 83, 66

 168, 223, 234

 168, 69, 49

 168, 237, 251

 168, 55, 32

 168, 251, 255

 168, 41, 16

 168, 255, 255

 168, 28, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 153, 155



168, 153, 150



165, 154, 146

# Triad

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



168, 153, 150



148, 159, 151



152, 156, 167

# Complementary

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



168, 153, 150



150, 165, 168

# 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.



146, 158, 166



168, 153, 150



144, 160, 157

# Square

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



168, 153, 150



153, 158, 147



143, 159, 162



159, 154, 165

# Rectangle

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



168, 153, 150



162, 155, 145



143, 159, 162



150, 157, 167



# Sweetspot

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



168, 153, 150



219, 214, 213



168, 150, 165



110, 106, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



168, 153, 150



219, 196, 191



168, 162, 150



84, 77, 76



148, 25, 0



20, 3, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



150, 165, 168



191, 215, 219



150, 156, 168



76, 83, 84



0, 123, 148



0, 17, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 153, 150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

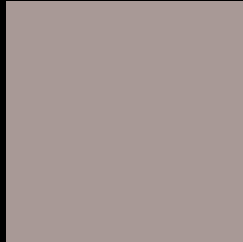
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

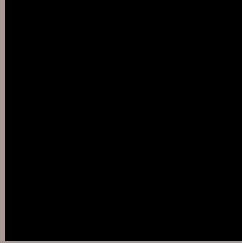
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

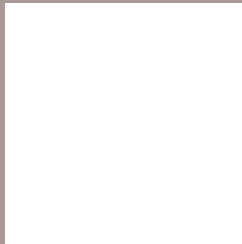
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 168, 153, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 153, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 153, 150.

# 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, 153, 150

### Protanopia

160, 156, 151

### Deuteranopia

173, 151, 150



**Tritanopia**  
170, 151, 163

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168, 153, 150

## Protanomaly

163, 155, 151

## Deuteranomaly

171, 152, 150

## Tritanomaly

169, 152, 158

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168, 153, 150

## Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

## Achromatomaly

161, 156, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 153, 150 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, 153, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 153, 150)  
}
```

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, 153, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 153, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 153, 150 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, 153, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 153, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 153, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 153, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 153, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 153,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 153, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 153, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
153, 150) }
```

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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