

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 158, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 158, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 158, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89E9D
RGB	168, 158, 157
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3804, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	5°, 6%, 64%
HSV	5°, 7%, 66%
XYZ	34.4611, 35.2129, 36.8788
YIQ	160.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

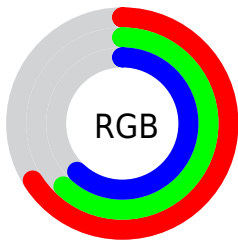
Format	Color
RYB	168, 158, 157
Decimal	11050653
CIELab	65.91, 3.46, 1.82
CIElCh	66, 3.905, 27.756
Yxy	35.2129, 0.3234, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289240733 (0xFFA89E9D)
YUV	160.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477
Hunter-Lab	59.3404, -0.1844, 4.6909

Details

The RGB color **168, 158, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 167, 168**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 213, 212**, and **116, 107, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 143, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 173, 174**.

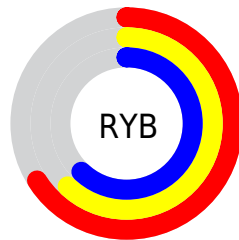
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

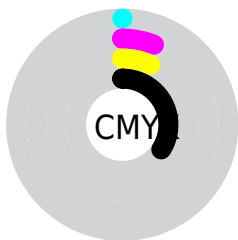
Blue (62%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

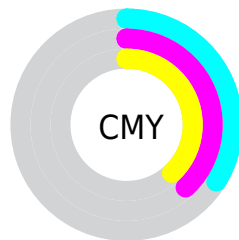


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 158, 157 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, 158, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 158, 157

255, 255, 255


 223, 213, 212

 252, 241, 240

 168, 158, 157

 142, 132, 131

 116, 107, 106

 91, 83, 82


 68, 60, 59


 46, 38, 37


 25, 17, 16

 0, 0, 0

 168, 158, 157

 168, 143, 140

 168, 158, 157

 168, 173, 174

■ 168, 127, 123

■ 168, 189, 191

■ 168, 112, 107

■ 168, 204, 207

■ 168, 97, 90

■ 168, 219, 224

■ 168, 82, 73

■ 168, 234, 241

■ 168, 66, 56

■ 168, 250, 255

■ 168, 51, 39

■ 168, 255, 255

■ 168, 36, 23

■ 168, 21, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 158, 161



168, 158, 157



167, 159, 154

Triad

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



168, 158, 157



156, 162, 156



156, 160, 167

Complementary

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



168, 158, 157



157, 167, 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.



153, 162, 166



168, 158, 157



153, 162, 160

Square

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



168, 158, 157



160, 161, 154



152, 162, 163



161, 159, 166

Rectangle

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



168, 158, 157



165, 159, 153



152, 162, 163



155, 161, 167

Sweetspot

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



168, 158, 157



219, 215, 215



168, 157, 167



110, 108, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 158, 157



219, 203, 202



168, 163, 157



84, 77, 76



148, 13, 0



20, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 167, 168



202, 218, 219



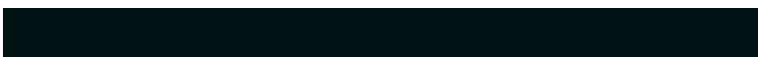
157, 162, 168



76, 83, 84



0, 134, 148



0, 19, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 158, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

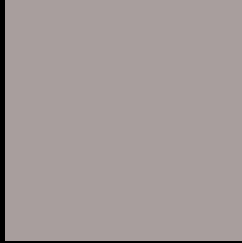
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

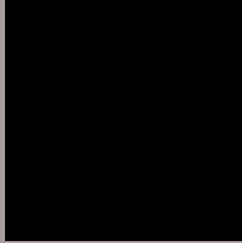
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

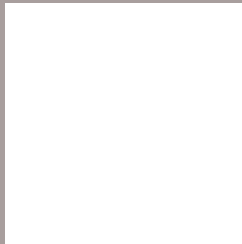
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 158, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 158, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 158, 157.

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, 158, 157

Protanopia

163, 159, 158

Deuteranopia

176, 155, 158



Tritanopia
170, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 158, 157

Protanomaly

165, 159, 158

Deuteranomaly

173, 156, 158

Tritanomaly

169, 157, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 158, 157

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

164, 160, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 158, 157 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, 158, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 158, 157)  
}
```

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, 158, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 158, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 158, 157 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, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 158, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 158, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 158, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 158, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 158,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 158, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
158, 157) }
```

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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