

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 159, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 159, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 159, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89FA3
RGB	168, 159, 163
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3765, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.34
HSL	333°, 5%, 64%
HSV	333°, 5%, 66%
XYZ	35.1574, 35.7654, 39.7008
YIQ	162.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

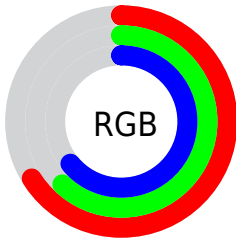
Format	Color
RYB	168, 159, 163
Decimal	11050915
CIELab	66.34, 4.00, -0.92
CIElCh	66, 4.107, 347.120
Yxy	35.7654, 0.3178, 0.3233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289240995 (0xFFA89FA3)
YUV	162.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331
Hunter-Lab	59.8042, 0.2784, 2.5036

Details

The RGB color **168, 159, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 168, 164**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 214, 218**, and **116, 108, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 142, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 176, 172**.

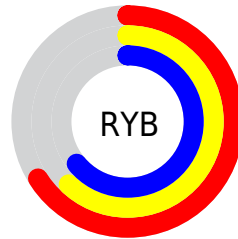
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

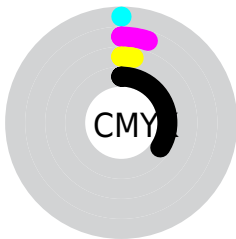
Blue (64%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

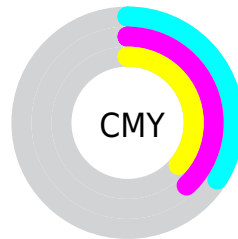


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 159, 163 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, 159, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 159, 163


255, 255, 255


 223, 214, 218

 252, 242, 246

 168, 159, 163


 142, 133, 137

 116, 108, 111

 91, 83, 87

 68, 60, 64

 46, 39, 42

 25, 18, 21

 0, 0, 0

 168, 159, 163


 168, 142, 154

 168, 159, 163

 168, 176, 172

 168, 125, 144


 168, 193, 182

 168, 109, 135


 168, 209, 191

 168, 92, 126

 168, 226, 200

 168, 75, 116

 168, 243, 210

 168, 58, 107

 168, 255, 219

 168, 41, 98

 168, 255, 228

 168, 25, 88

 168, 255, 238

 168, 8, 79

 168, 255, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 160, 166



168, 159, 163



170, 159, 159

Triad

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



168, 159, 163



162, 162, 154



153, 163, 167

Complementary

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



168, 159, 163



159, 168, 164

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, 164, 163



168, 159, 163



158, 163, 156

Square

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



168, 159, 163



166, 160, 154



154, 163, 159



156, 162, 168

Rectangle

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



168, 159, 163



169, 159, 157



154, 163, 159



153, 163, 166

Sweetspot

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



168, 159, 163



219, 215, 217



164, 159, 168



110, 107, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 159, 163



219, 206, 212



168, 159, 159



84, 78, 81



148, 0, 66



20, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



168, 159, 163



219, 206, 212



159, 168, 168



84, 78, 81



148, 0, 66



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 159, 163 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, 159, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

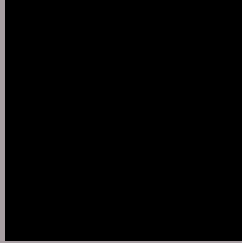
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 163.

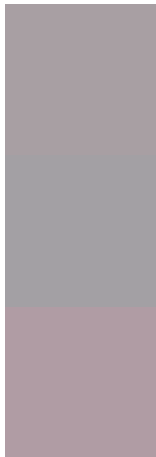


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 159, 163.

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, 159, 163

Protanopia
163, 160, 164

Deuteranopia
176, 156, 164



Tritanopia
169, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 163

Protanomaly

165, 160, 164

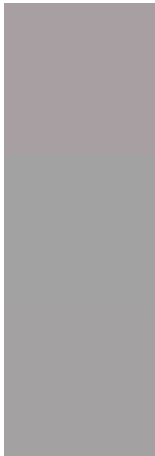
Deuteranomaly

173, 157, 164

Tritanomaly

169, 158, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 159, 163

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

164, 161, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 159, 163 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, 159, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 159, 163)  
}
```

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, 159, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 159, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 159, 163 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, 159, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 159, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 159, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 159, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 159,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 159, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 159, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
159, 163) }
```

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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