

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 164, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 164, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 164, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A4A5
RGB	168, 164, 165
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3569, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	345°, 2%, 65%
HSV	345°, 2%, 66%
XYZ	36.2154, 37.5924, 40.9446
YIQ	165.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

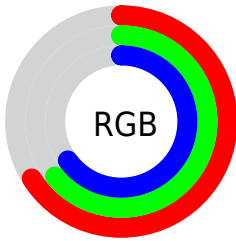
Format	Color
RYB	168, 164, 165
Decimal	11052197
CIELab	67.72, 1.63, -0.02
CIELCh	68, 1.626, 359.465
Yxy	37.5924, 0.3156, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242277 (0xFFA8A4A5)
YUV	165.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591
Hunter-Lab	61.3126, -1.8627, 3.3249

Details

The RGB color **168, 164, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 168, 167**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 219, 220**, and **116, 112, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 147, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 181, 178**.

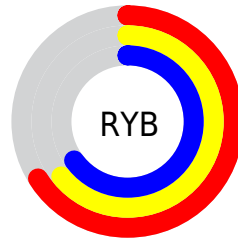
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

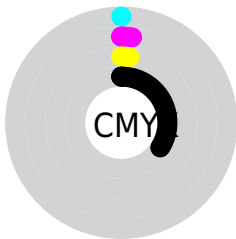
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

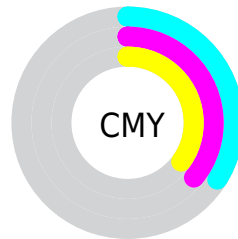


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 164, 165 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, 164, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 164, 165

255, 255, 255


 223, 219, 220

 252, 247, 248

 168, 164, 165

 142, 138, 139

 116, 112, 113

 91, 88, 89

 68, 65, 65


 46, 43, 43

 25, 22, 23

 0, 0, 0

 168, 164, 165


 168, 147, 152

 168, 164, 165


 168, 181, 178

 168, 130, 140

 168, 198, 190

 168, 114, 127

 168, 214, 203

 168, 97, 115

 168, 231, 215

 168, 80, 102

 168, 248, 228

 168, 63, 89

 168, 255, 241

 168, 46, 77

 168, 255, 253

 168, 30, 64

 168, 255, 255

 168, 13, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 164, 166



168, 164, 165



168, 164, 164

Triad

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



168, 164, 165



165, 165, 162



162, 166, 167

Complementary

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



168, 164, 165



164, 168, 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.



162, 166, 166



168, 164, 165



163, 166, 163

Square

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



168, 164, 165



166, 165, 162



162, 166, 165



164, 165, 168

Rectangle

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



168, 164, 165



168, 164, 163



162, 166, 165



162, 166, 167

Sweetspot

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



168, 164, 165



219, 217, 218



167, 164, 168



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 164, 165



219, 213, 214



168, 165, 164



84, 81, 82



148, 0, 37



20, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



168, 164, 165



219, 213, 214



164, 167, 168



84, 81, 82



148, 0, 37



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 164, 165 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, 164, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

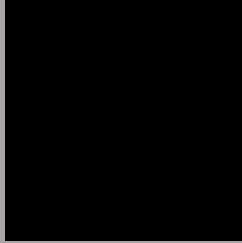
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

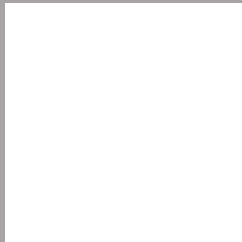
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 164, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 164, 165.

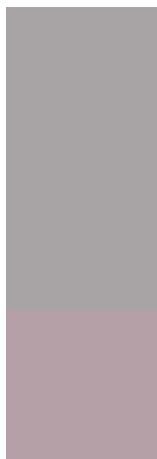


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 164, 165.

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, 164, 165

Protanopia

168, 164, 165

Deuteranopia

180, 160, 166



Tritanopia
170, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 164, 165

Protanomaly

168, 164, 165

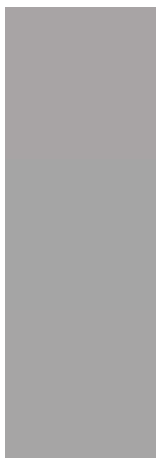
Deuteranomaly

176, 161, 166

Tritanomaly

169, 163, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 164, 165

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

166, 165, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 164, 165 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, 164, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 164, 165)  
}
```

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, 164, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 164, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 164, 165 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, 164, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 164, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 164, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 164, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 164, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 164,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 164, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 164, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
164, 165) }
```

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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