

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 164, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 164, 169) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(168, 164, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A4A9
RGB	168, 164, 169
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3569, 0.3373
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	288°, 3%, 65%
HSV	288°, 3%, 66%
XYZ	36.5853, 37.7403, 42.8925
YIQ	165.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

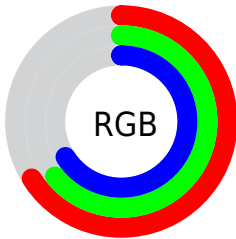
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 164, 169
Decimal	11052201
CIELab	67.83, 2.38, -2.08
CIELCh	68, 3.163, 318.881
Yxy	37.7403, 0.3121, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242281 (0xFFA8A4A9)
YUV	165.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592
Hunter-Lab	61.4332, -1.2058, 1.6071

# Details

The RGB color **168, 164, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 169, 164**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 219, 224**, and **116, 112, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 147, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 181, 169**.

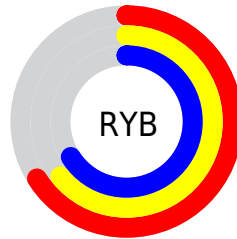
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

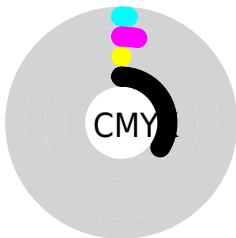
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (66%)

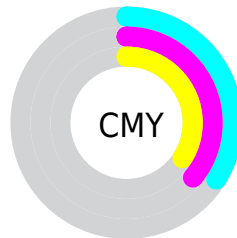


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 164, 169 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, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 168, 164, 169

255, 255, 255


 223, 219, 224

 252, 247, 253

 168, 164, 169

 142, 138, 143

 116, 112, 117

 91, 88, 92

 68, 65, 69


 46, 43, 47


 25, 22, 26


 0, 0, 0

 168, 164, 169

 165, 147, 169

 168, 164, 169

 171, 181, 169

 161, 130, 169


 175, 198, 169

 158, 113, 169


 178, 215, 169

 154, 96, 169


 182, 232, 169

 151, 80, 169


 185, 248, 169

 148, 63, 169


 188, 255, 169

 144, 46, 169

 192, 255, 169

 141, 29, 169

 195, 255, 169

 138, 12, 169

 198, 255, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165, 165, 171



168, 164, 169



171, 163, 166

# Triad

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



168, 164, 169



169, 165, 160



159, 167, 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, 169



165, 169, 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.



160, 167, 164



168, 164, 169



166, 166, 160

# Square

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



168, 164, 169



171, 164, 161



162, 166, 161



159, 167, 169

# Rectangle

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



168, 164, 169



172, 163, 164



162, 166, 161



159, 167, 166



# Sweetspot

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



168, 164, 169



219, 217, 219



164, 165, 169



109, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



168, 164, 169



218, 211, 219



169, 164, 167



83, 80, 84



118, 0, 148



16, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 164, 165



219, 211, 212



164, 169, 165



84, 80, 81



148, 0, 30



20, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 164, 169 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, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

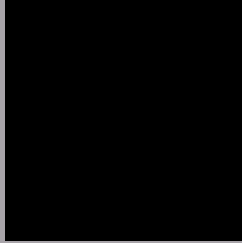
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

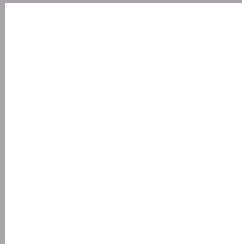
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 168, 164, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 164, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 164, 169.

# 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, 169

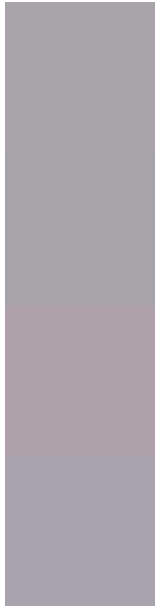
**Protanopia**  
167, 164, 169

**Deuteranopia**  
179, 160, 170



**Tritanopia**  
169, 163, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168, 164, 169

**Protanomaly**

167, 164, 169

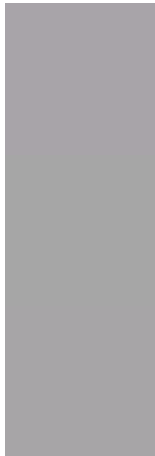
**Deuteranomaly**

175, 161, 170

**Tritanomaly**

169, 163, 173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

168, 164, 169

**Achromatopsia**

166, 166, 166

**Achromatomaly**

167, 165, 167

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 164, 169 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, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 164, 169)  
}
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 164, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 164, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 164, 169) }
```

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, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 164, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 164, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 164,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 164, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
164, 169) }
```

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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