

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 165, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 165, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 165, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A5A7
RGB	168, 165, 167
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3529, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.34
HSL	320°, 2%, 65%
HSV	320°, 2%, 66%
XYZ	36.5786, 38.0251, 41.9709
YIQ	166.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

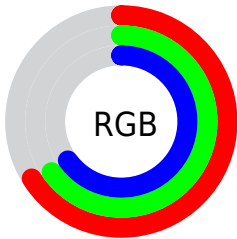
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 165, 167
Decimal	11052455
CIE _{Lab}	68.04, 1.45, -0.66
CIE _{LCh}	68, 1.596, 335.596
Yxy	38.0251, 0.3138, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242535 (0xFFA8A5A7)
YUV	166.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444
Hunter-Lab	61.6645, -2.0289, 2.8104

Details

The RGB color **168, 165, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 168, 166**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 220, 222**, and **116, 113, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 148, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 182, 173**.

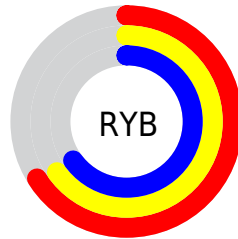
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

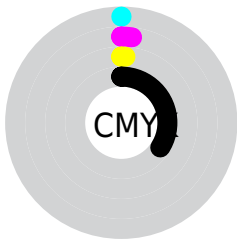
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

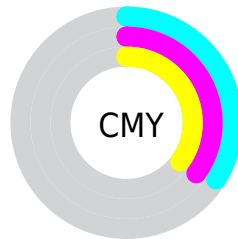


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 165, 167 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, 165, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 165, 167

255, 255, 255


 223, 220, 222

 252, 248, 251

 168, 165, 167

 142, 139, 141

 116, 113, 115

 91, 89, 91

 68, 65, 67

 46, 43, 45

 25, 23, 24

 0, 0, 0

 168, 165, 167

 168, 148, 161

 168, 165, 167

 168, 182, 173

168, 131, 156

168, 199, 178

168, 115, 150

168, 215, 184

168, 98, 145

168, 232, 189

168, 81, 139

168, 249, 195

168, 64, 133

168, 255, 201

168, 47, 128

168, 255, 206

168, 31, 122

168, 255, 212

168, 14, 117

168, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 165, 168



168, 165, 167



169, 165, 166

Triad

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



168, 165, 167



167, 166, 163



162, 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, 165, 167



165, 168, 166

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.



163, 167, 166



168, 165, 167



165, 166, 163

Square

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



168, 165, 167



168, 165, 163



164, 167, 165



163, 166, 168

Rectangle

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



168, 165, 167



169, 165, 165



164, 167, 165



162, 167, 167

Sweetspot

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



168, 165, 167



219, 217, 219



166, 165, 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, 165, 167



219, 215, 218



168, 165, 165



84, 82, 84



148, 0, 99



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



168, 165, 167



219, 215, 218



165, 168, 167



84, 82, 84



148, 0, 99



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 165, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

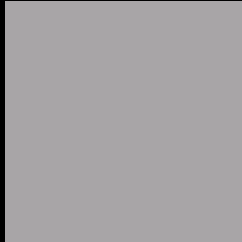
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

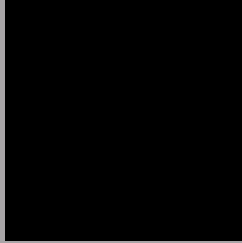
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

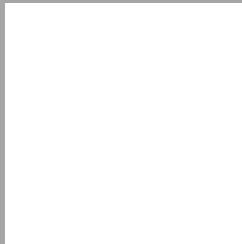
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 165, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 165, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 165, 167.

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, 165, 167

Protanopia
168, 165, 167

Deuteranopia
181, 161, 168



Tritanopia
169, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 165, 167

Protanomaly

168, 165, 167

Deuteranomaly

176, 162, 168

Tritanomaly

169, 164, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 165, 167

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

167, 166, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 165, 167 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, 165, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 165, 167)  
}
```

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, 165, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 165, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 165, 167 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, 165, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 165, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 165, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 165, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 165, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 165, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
165, 167) }
```

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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