

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 165, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 165, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 165, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A5AA
RGB	168, 165, 170
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3529, 0.3333
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	276°, 3%, 66%
HSV	276°, 3%, 67%
XYZ	36.8593, 38.1374, 43.4488
YIQ	166.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

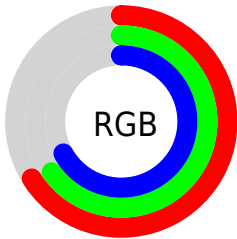
Format	Color
RYB	168, 165, 170
Decimal	11052458
CIELab	68.12, 2.03, -2.21
CIELCh	68, 2.995, 312.558
Yxy	38.1374, 0.3112, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242538 (0xFFA8A5AA)
YUV	166.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444
Hunter-Lab	61.7555, -1.5328, 1.5147

Details

The RGB color **168, 165, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 170, 165**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 220, 225**, and **116, 113, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 148, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 182, 170**.

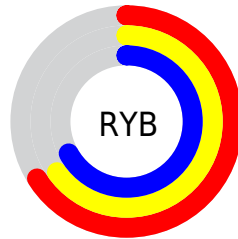
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

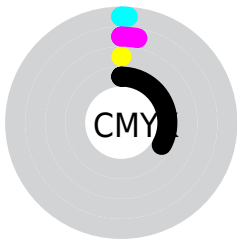
Blue (67%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

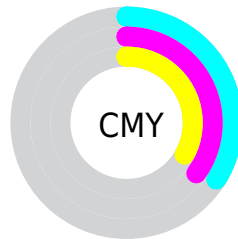


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 165, 170 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, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 165, 170

255, 255, 255


 223, 220, 225

 252, 248, 254

 168, 165, 170

 142, 139, 144

 116, 113, 118

 91, 89, 93


 68, 65, 70

 46, 43, 47

 25, 23, 27

 0, 0, 0

 168, 165, 170

 161, 148, 170

 168, 165, 170

 175, 182, 170

154, 131, 170

182, 199, 170

148, 114, 170

188, 216, 170

141, 97, 170

195, 233, 170

134, 80, 170

202, 250, 170

127, 63, 170

209, 255, 170

120, 46, 170

216, 255, 170

114, 29, 170

222, 255, 170

107, 12, 170

229, 255, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 166, 171



168, 165, 170



171, 164, 168

Triad

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



168, 165, 170



170, 165, 161



160, 168, 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, 170



167, 170, 165

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.



161, 168, 164



168, 165, 170



167, 166, 161

Square

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



168, 165, 170



172, 165, 162



164, 167, 162



160, 167, 170

Rectangle

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



168, 165, 170



172, 164, 166



164, 167, 162



160, 168, 166

Sweetspot

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



168, 165, 170



221, 220, 222



165, 167, 170



112, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



168, 165, 170



218, 213, 222



170, 165, 169



82, 80, 84



89, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 165, 167



222, 213, 217



165, 170, 165



84, 80, 82



148, 0, 59



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 165, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

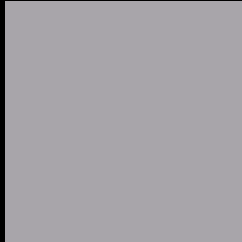
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

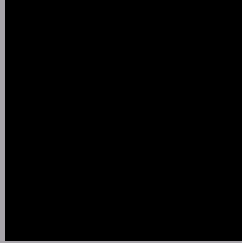
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

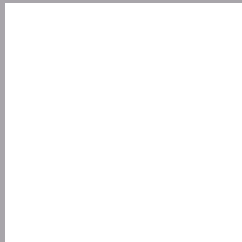
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 165, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 165, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 165, 170.

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, 170

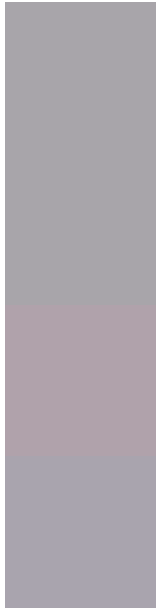
Protanopia
168, 165, 170

Deuteranopia
180, 161, 171



Tritanopia
169, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 165, 170

Protanomaly

168, 165, 170

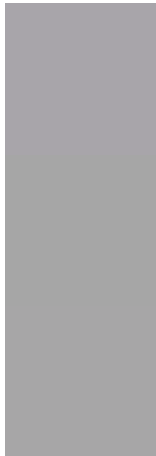
Deuteranomaly

176, 162, 171

Tritanomaly

169, 164, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 165, 170

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

167, 166, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 165, 170 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, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 165, 170)  
}
```

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, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 165, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 165, 170 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, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 165, 170) }
```

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, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 165, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 165,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 165, 170 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, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
165, 170) }
```

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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