

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 166, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 166, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 166, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A6AC
RGB	168, 166, 172
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3490, 0.3255
CMYK	0.02, 0.03, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	260°, 3%, 66%
HSV	260°, 3%, 67%
XYZ	37.2311, 38.5758, 44.5133
YIQ	167.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

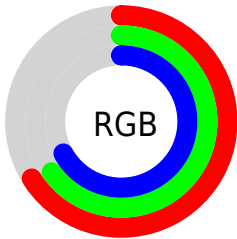
Format	Color
RYB	168, 166, 172
Decimal	11052716
CIELab	68.44, 1.86, -2.85
CIELCh	68, 3.401, 303.218
Yxy	38.5758, 0.3094, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242796 (0xFFA8A6AC)
YUV	167.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297
Hunter-Lab	62.1094, -1.6910, 0.9840

Details

The RGB color **168, 166, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 172, 166**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 221, 227**, and **116, 114, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 149, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 183, 172**.

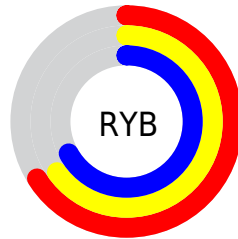
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

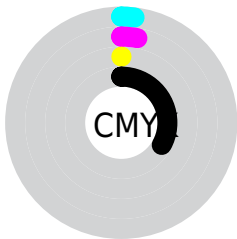
Blue (67%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

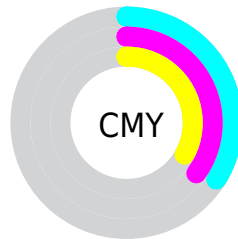


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 166, 172 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, 166, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168, 166, 172

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 221, 227

■ 252, 250, 255

■ 168, 166, 172

■ 142, 140, 145

■ 116, 114, 120

■ 91, 90, 95

■ 68, 66, 71

■ 46, 44, 49


■ 25, 24, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 168, 166, 172


■ 168, 166, 172

 157, 149, 172

 179, 183, 172

 145, 132, 172


 191, 200, 172

 134, 114, 172

 202, 218, 172

 122, 97, 172

 214, 235, 172

 111, 80, 172

 225, 252, 172

 99, 63, 172

 237, 255, 172

 88, 46, 172

 248, 255, 172

 76, 28, 172

 255, 255, 172

 65, 11, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 167, 173



168, 166, 172



171, 165, 170

Triad

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



168, 166, 172



172, 166, 161



160, 169, 167

Complementary

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



168, 166, 172



170, 172, 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.



162, 168, 164



168, 166, 172



169, 167, 161

Square

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



168, 166, 172



174, 165, 164



166, 168, 162



160, 169, 170

Rectangle

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



168, 166, 172



173, 165, 168



166, 168, 162



161, 169, 166

Sweetspot

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



168, 166, 172



223, 222, 224



166, 170, 172



111, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



168, 166, 172



218, 215, 224



171, 166, 172



84, 82, 87



50, 0, 150



8, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 166, 170



224, 215, 221



167, 172, 166



87, 82, 85



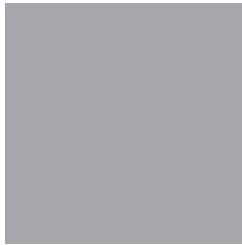
150, 0, 100



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 166, 172 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, 166, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

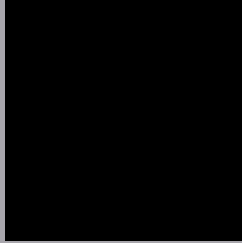
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

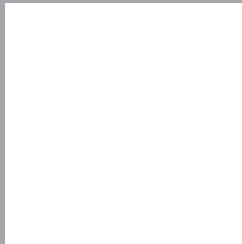
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 166, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 166, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 166, 172.

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, 166, 172

Protanopia

168, 166, 172

Deuteranopia

180, 162, 173



Tritanopia
169, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 166, 172

Protanomaly

168, 166, 172

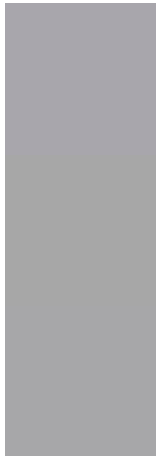
Deuteranomaly

176, 163, 173

Tritanomaly

169, 165, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 166, 172

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

167, 167, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 166, 172 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, 166, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 166, 172)  
}
```

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, 166, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 166, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 166, 172 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, 166, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 166, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 166, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 166, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 166, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 166, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
166, 172) }
```

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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