

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 170, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 170, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 170, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8AA9A
RGB	168, 170, 154
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 60%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3333, 0.3961
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.09, 0.33
HSL	67°, 9%, 64%
HSV	67°, 9%, 67%
XYZ	36.3559, 39.4074, 36.2621
YIQ	167.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

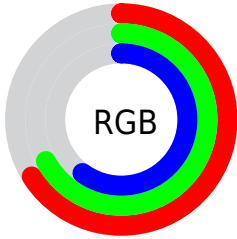
Format	Color
RYB	154, 170, 156
Decimal	11053722
CIELab	69.05, -3.62, 8.00
CIELCh	69, 8.781, 114.368
Yxy	39.4074, 0.3245, 0.3518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243802 (0xFFA8AA9A)
YUV	167.5780, -6.6940, 0.3701
Hunter-Lab	62.7753, -6.4796, 9.6939

Details

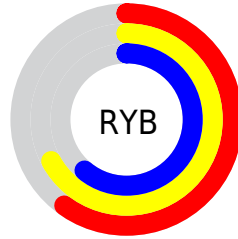
The RGB color **168, 170, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 154, 170**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 225, 208**, and **116, 118, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 170, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 170, 171**.

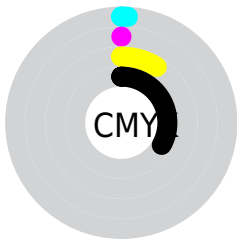
Distribution



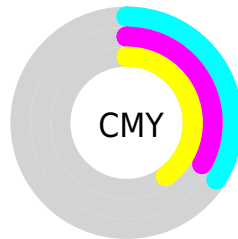
- Red (66%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 170, 154 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, 170, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 170, 154

255, 255, 255


 223, 225, 208

 252, 254, 237

 168, 170, 154

 142, 144, 128

 116, 118, 103

 91, 93, 79

 68, 70, 56

 46, 47, 35


 25, 27, 13


 0, 0, 0

 168, 170, 154

 166, 170, 137


 168, 170, 154


 170, 170, 171

 164, 170, 120

 172, 170, 188

 162, 170, 103


 174, 170, 205


 160, 170, 86


 176, 170, 222

 157, 170, 69


 179, 170, 239

 155, 170, 52

 181, 170, 255

 153, 170, 35

 183, 170, 255

 151, 170, 18

 185, 170, 255

 149, 170, 1

 187, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 167, 153



168, 170, 154



159, 172, 159

Triad

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



168, 170, 154



151, 172, 181



184, 163, 170

Complementary

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



168, 170, 154



156, 154, 170

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.



178, 165, 178



168, 170, 154



159, 170, 184

Square

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



168, 170, 154



149, 173, 175



168, 167, 183



186, 163, 162

Rectangle

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



168, 170, 154



154, 173, 164



168, 167, 183



182, 164, 173

Sweetspot

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



168, 170, 154



221, 222, 215



170, 156, 154



112, 112, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



168, 170, 154



219, 222, 197



160, 170, 154



83, 84, 76



129, 148, 0



18, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 154, 170



200, 197, 222



164, 154, 170



77, 76, 84



18, 0, 148



3, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 170, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

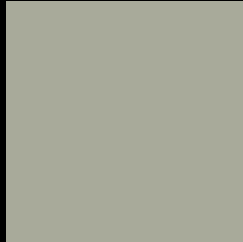
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

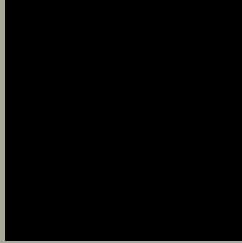
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

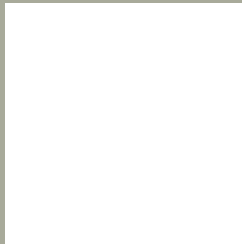
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 170, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 170, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 170, 154.

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





Tritanopia

172, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 170, 154

Protanomaly

172, 169, 153

Deuteranomaly

181, 166, 155

Tritanomaly

171, 167, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 170, 154

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

168, 169, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 170, 154 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, 170, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 170, 154)  
}
```

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, 170, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 170, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 170, 154 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, 170, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 170, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 170, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 170, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 170, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 170,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 170, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 170, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
170, 154) }
```

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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