

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 172, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 172, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 172, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8ACA5
RGB	168, 172, 165
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3255, 0.3529
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.33
HSL	94°, 4%, 66%
HSV	94°, 4%, 67%
XYZ	37.6925, 40.5465, 41.4370
YIQ	170.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

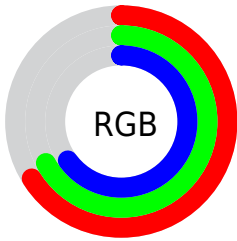
Format	Color
RYB	165, 172, 169
Decimal	11054245
CIELab	69.86, -2.73, 3.09
CIELCh	70, 4.125, 131.389
Yxy	40.5465, 0.3150, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289244325 (0xFFA8ACA5)
YUV	170.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593
Hunter-Lab	63.6761, -5.7718, 5.9906

Details

The RGB color **168, 172, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 165, 172**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 227, 220**, and **116, 120, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 172, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 172, 182**.

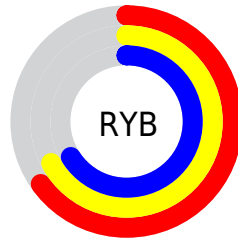
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (67%)

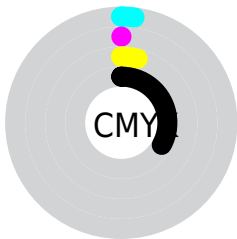
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (66%)

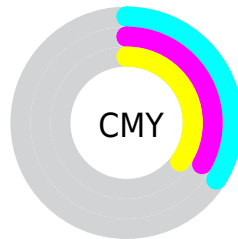


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 172, 165 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, 172, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 172, 165

255, 255, 255


 223, 227, 220


 252, 255, 248

 168, 172, 165

 142, 145, 139

 116, 120, 113

 91, 95, 89

 68, 71, 65


 46, 49, 43

 25, 28, 23

 0, 0, 0

 168, 172, 165


 158, 172, 148

 168, 172, 165

 178, 172, 182

 148, 172, 131

 188, 172, 199

 139, 172, 113

 197, 172, 217

 129, 172, 96

 207, 172, 234

 119, 172, 79

 217, 172, 251

 109, 172, 62


 227, 172, 255

 99, 172, 45

 237, 172, 255

 89, 172, 27

 247, 172, 255

 80, 172, 10

 255, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 171, 163



168, 172, 165



164, 173, 168

Triad

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



168, 172, 165



165, 172, 178



179, 168, 169

Complementary

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



168, 172, 165



169, 165, 172

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.



177, 168, 173



168, 172, 165



169, 170, 178

Square

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



168, 172, 165



162, 173, 175



173, 169, 176



179, 169, 166

Rectangle

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



168, 172, 165



162, 173, 171



173, 169, 176



179, 168, 171

Sweetspot

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



168, 172, 165



223, 224, 222



172, 169, 165



112, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



168, 172, 165



218, 224, 213



165, 172, 165



84, 87, 81



64, 150, 0



10, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 165, 172



220, 213, 224



172, 165, 172



84, 81, 87



86, 0, 150



13, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 172, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

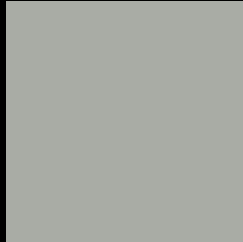
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

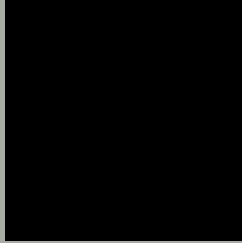
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

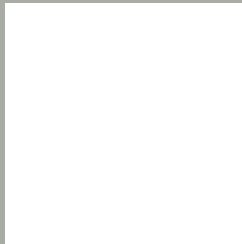
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 172, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 172, 165.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 172, 165.

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
171, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 172, 165

Protanomaly

172, 171, 164

Deuteranomaly

181, 168, 166

Tritanomaly

170, 170, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 172, 165

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

169, 171, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 172, 165 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, 172, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 172, 165)  
}
```

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, 172, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 172, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 172, 165 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, 172, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 172, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 172, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 172, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 172, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 172,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 172, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 172, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
172, 165) }
```

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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