

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 181, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 181, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 181, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8B59E
RGB	168, 181, 158
RGB Percent	66%, 71%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2902, 0.3804
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.13, 0.29
HSL	94°, 13%, 66%
HSV	94°, 13%, 71%
XYZ	38.8439, 43.8412, 38.7627
YIQ	174.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

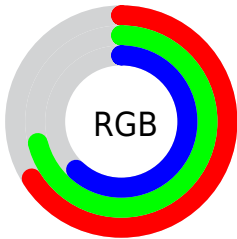
Format	Color
RYB	158, 181, 171
Decimal	11056542
CIELab	72.12, -8.79, 10.19
CIELCh	72, 13.454, 130.782
Yxy	43.8412, 0.3198, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289246622 (0xFFFA8B59E)
YUV	174.4910, -8.1301, -5.6926
Hunter-Lab	66.2127, -11.1546, 11.6389

Details

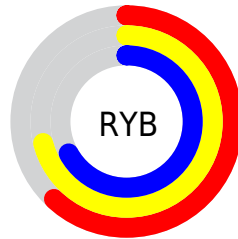
The RGB color **168, 181, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 158, 181**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 237, 213**, and **116, 128, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 181, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 181, 176**.

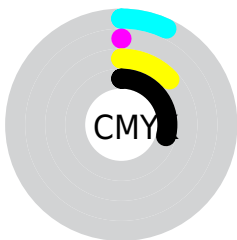
Distribution



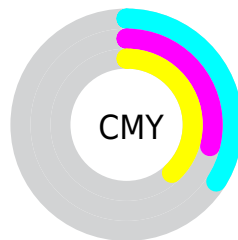
- Red (66%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 181, 158 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, 181, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 181, 158

255, 255, 255


 223, 237, 213


 252, 255, 241

 168, 181, 158

 142, 154, 132

 116, 128, 107

 91, 103, 82

 68, 79, 59

 45, 56, 38

 24, 35, 17

 0, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0


 168, 181, 158


 168, 181, 158

 158, 181, 140

 178, 181, 176

 148, 181, 122

 188, 181, 194

 137, 181, 104

 199, 181, 212


 127, 181, 86

 209, 181, 230


 117, 181, 68

 219, 181, 249


 107, 181, 49


 229, 181, 255


 96, 181, 31

 240, 181, 255

 86, 181, 13

 250, 181, 255

 79, 181, 0

 255, 181, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 177, 153



168, 181, 158



155, 183, 168

Triad

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



168, 181, 158



155, 180, 200



203, 168, 173

Complementary

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



168, 181, 158



171, 158, 181

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.



197, 169, 185



168, 181, 158



169, 176, 201

Square

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



168, 181, 158



146, 183, 192



185, 172, 195



202, 170, 161

Rectangle

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



168, 181, 158



149, 184, 177



185, 172, 195



202, 168, 177

Sweetspot

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



168, 181, 158



229, 235, 225



181, 171, 158



114, 117, 111



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



168, 181, 158



215, 235, 199



158, 181, 159



84, 89, 80



67, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 158, 181



219, 199, 235



181, 158, 180



85, 80, 89



86, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 181, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

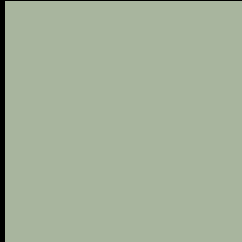
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

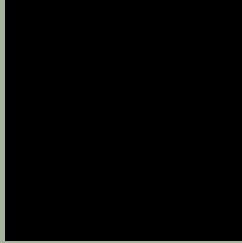
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 181, 158.



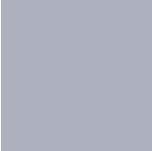
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 181, 158.

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
173, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 181, 158

Protanomaly

179, 178, 156

Deuteranomaly

188, 174, 159

Tritanomaly

171, 178, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 181, 158

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

172, 177, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 181, 158 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, 181, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 181, 158)  
}
```

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, 181, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 181, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 181, 158 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, 181, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 181, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 181, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 181, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 181, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 181,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 181, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 181, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
181, 158) }
```

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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