

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 184, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 184, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 184, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8B8B5
RGB	168, 184, 181
RGB Percent	66%, 72%, 71%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2784, 0.2902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.28
HSL	169°, 10%, 69%
HSV	169°, 9%, 72%
XYZ	41.6294, 45.9420, 50.3897
YIQ	178.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

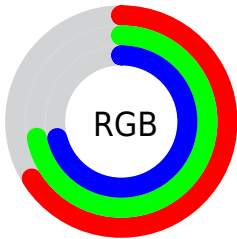
Format	Color
RYB	168, 177, 184
Decimal	11057333
CIELab	73.51, -6.10, -0.38
CIElCh	74, 6.107, 183.531
Yxy	45.9420, 0.3017, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289247413 (0xFFA8B8B5)
YUV	178.8740, 1.0481, -9.5365
Hunter-Lab	67.7805, -8.9849, 3.3688

Details

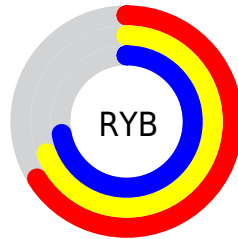
The RGB color **168, 184, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 168, 171**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 240, 237**, and **116, 131, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 184, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 184, 184**.

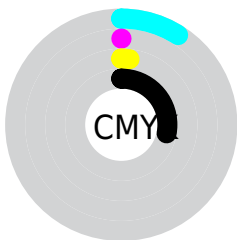
Distribution



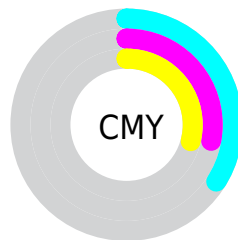
- Red (66%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 184, 181 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, 184, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 184, 181

255, 255, 255


 223, 240, 237

 252, 255, 255

 168, 184, 181

 142, 157, 154


 116, 131, 128

 91, 106, 103

 68, 82, 79


 45, 59, 56

 24, 37, 35

 0, 16, 13

 0, 0, 0

 168, 184, 181

 168, 184, 181

■ 150, 184, 178

■ 186, 184, 184

■ 131, 184, 174

■ 205, 184, 188

■ 113, 184, 171

■ 223, 184, 191

■ 94, 184, 167

■ 242, 184, 195

■ 76, 184, 164

■ 255, 184, 198

■ 58, 184, 160

■ 255, 184, 202

■ 39, 184, 157

■ 255, 184, 205

■ 21, 184, 153

■ 255, 184, 209

■ 2, 184, 150

■ 255, 184, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 183, 175



168, 184, 181



167, 184, 186

Triad

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



168, 184, 181



183, 179, 190



190, 179, 171

Complementary

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



168, 184, 181



184, 168, 171

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.



193, 177, 175



168, 184, 181



189, 177, 186

Square

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



168, 184, 181



176, 181, 192



192, 177, 180



185, 180, 169

Rectangle

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



168, 184, 181



169, 183, 189



192, 177, 180



191, 178, 172

Sweetspot

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



168, 184, 181



233, 240, 238



171, 184, 168



115, 120, 119



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



168, 184, 181



216, 240, 235



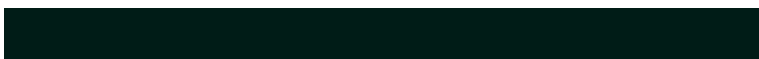
168, 179, 184



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 126



0, 28, 23

Inverse Universe

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



184, 168, 171



240, 216, 220



184, 173, 168



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 29



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 184, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

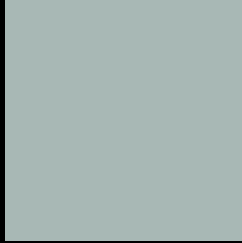
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

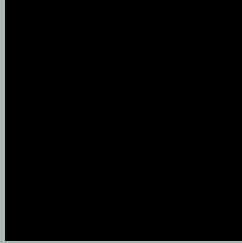
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

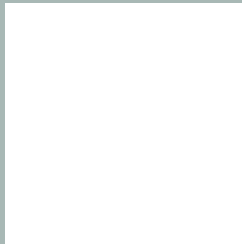
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 184, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 184, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 184, 181.

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](#).

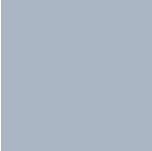
Dichromacy



Original Color
168, 184, 181

Protanopia
184, 179, 178

Deuteranopia
196, 175, 183



Tritanopia
171, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 184, 181

Protanomaly

178, 181, 179

Deuteranomaly

186, 178, 182

Tritanomaly

170, 183, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 184, 181

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

175, 181, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 184, 181 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, 184, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 184, 181)  
}
```

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, 184, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 184, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 184, 181 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, 184, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 184, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 184, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 184, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 184, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 184,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 184, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 184, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
184, 181) }
```

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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