

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 188, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 188, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 188, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BCB6
RGB	168, 188, 182
RGB Percent	66%, 74%, 71%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2627, 0.2863
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.03, 0.26
HSL	162°, 13%, 70%
HSV	162°, 11%, 74%
XYZ	42.5752, 47.6687, 51.2130
YIQ	181.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

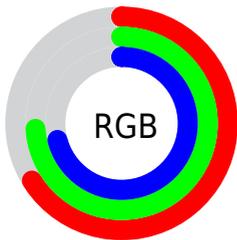
Format	Color
RYB	168, 180, 188
Decimal	11058358
CIELab	74.62, -8.02, 0.70
CIELCh	75, 8.045, 175.041
Yxy	47.6687, 0.3010, 0.3370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248438 (0xFFA8BCB6)
YUV	181.3360, 0.3274, -11.6957
Hunter-Lab	69.0425, -10.7521, 4.3508

Details

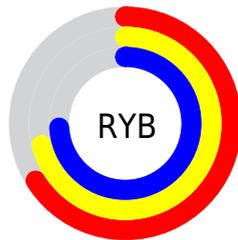
The RGB color **168, 188, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 168, 174**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 244, 238**, and **116, 135, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 188, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 188, 188**.

Distribution



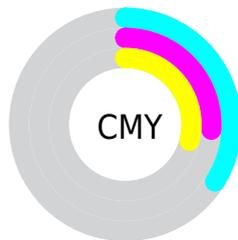
- Red (66%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 188, 182 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, 188, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 188, 182

255, 255, 255

 223, 244, 238

 252, 255, 255

 168, 188, 182

 142, 161, 155

 116, 135, 129

 91, 109, 104

 68, 85, 80

 45, 62, 57

 24, 40, 36

 0, 20, 14

 0, 0, 0

 168, 188, 182

 168, 188, 182

 149, 188, 176

 187, 188, 188

 130, 188, 171

 206, 188, 193

 112, 188, 165

 224, 188, 199

 93, 188, 159

 243, 188, 205

 74, 188, 154

 255, 188, 210

 55, 188, 148

 255, 188, 216

 36, 188, 143

 255, 188, 221

 18, 188, 137

 255, 188, 227

 0, 188, 132

 255, 188, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 187, 175



168, 188, 182



165, 188, 189

Triad

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



168, 188, 182



184, 182, 197



197, 180, 172

Complementary

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



168, 188, 182



188, 168, 174

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.



200, 179, 178



168, 188, 182



192, 180, 192

Square

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



168, 188, 182



175, 185, 198



198, 179, 185



191, 183, 169

Rectangle

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



168, 188, 182



167, 187, 194



198, 179, 185



199, 180, 173

Sweetspot

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



168, 188, 182



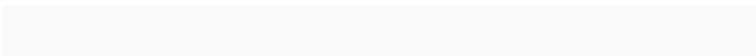
237, 245, 243



174, 188, 168



118, 122, 121



250, 250, 250



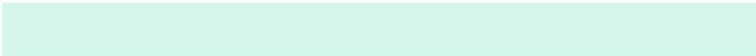
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



168, 188, 182



213, 245, 235



168, 184, 188



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 111



0, 31, 21

Inverse Universe

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



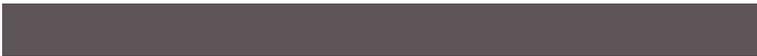
188, 168, 174



245, 213, 223



188, 172, 168



94, 85, 88



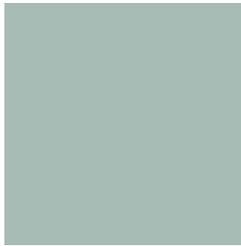
158, 0, 47



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 188, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

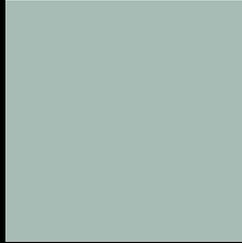
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

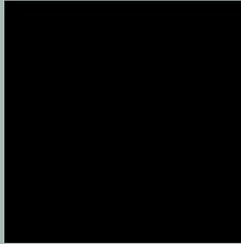
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

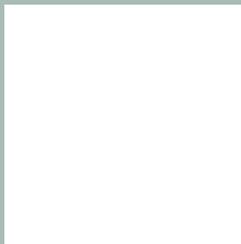
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 188, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 188, 182.



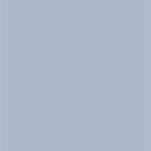
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 188, 182.

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, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 188, 182

Protanomaly

181, 184, 180

Deuteranomaly

188, 181, 183

Tritanomaly

170, 186, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 188, 182

Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly

176, 184, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 188, 182 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, 188, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 188, 182)  
}
```

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, 188, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 188, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 188, 182 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, 188, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 188, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 188, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 188, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 188, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 188,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 188, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 188, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
188, 182) }
```

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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