

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 190, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 190, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 190, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BEB8
RGB	168, 190, 184
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 72%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2549, 0.2784
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.03, 0.25
HSL	164°, 14%, 70%
HSV	164°, 12%, 75%
XYZ	43.2136, 48.6124, 52.4529
YIQ	182.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

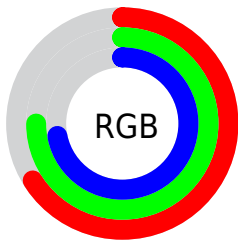
Format	Color
RYB	168, 181, 190
Decimal	11058872
CIELab	75.21, -8.67, 0.47
CIElCh	75, 8.686, 176.868
Yxy	48.6124, 0.2995, 0.3369
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248952 (0xFFA8BEB8)
YUV	182.7380, 0.6222, -12.9252
Hunter-Lab	69.7226, -11.3814, 4.2014

Details

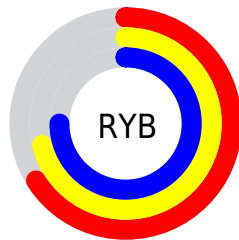
The RGB color **168, 190, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 168, 174**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 246, 240**, and **116, 137, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 190, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 190, 189**.

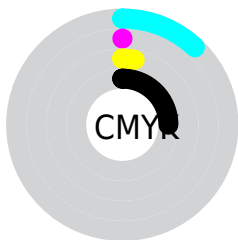
Distribution



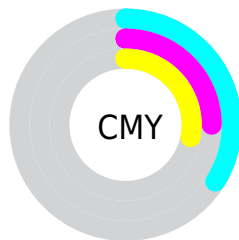
- Red (66%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 190, 184 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, 190, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 190, 184


255, 255, 255


 223, 246, 240

 252, 255, 255

 168, 190, 184

 141, 163, 157

 116, 137, 131

 91, 111, 106

 67, 87, 82

 45, 64, 59

 24, 42, 37

 0, 22, 16


 0, 0, 0

 168, 190, 184


 168, 190, 184

 149, 190, 179


 187, 190, 189

 130, 190, 174


 206, 190, 194

 111, 190, 168


 225, 190, 200

 92, 190, 163


 244, 190, 205

 73, 190, 158


 255, 190, 210

 54, 190, 153

 255, 190, 215

 35, 190, 148

 255, 190, 220

 16, 190, 143

 255, 190, 225

 0, 190, 138

 255, 190, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 189, 176



168, 190, 184



166, 190, 192

Triad

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



168, 190, 184



186, 183, 199



200, 182, 172

Complementary

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



168, 190, 184



190, 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.



203, 180, 178



168, 190, 184



195, 181, 194

Square

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



168, 190, 184



176, 186, 201



201, 180, 186



193, 184, 169

Rectangle

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



168, 190, 184



167, 189, 197



201, 180, 186



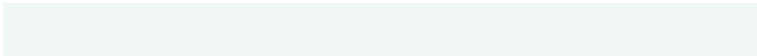
201, 181, 174

Sweetspot

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



168, 190, 184



240, 247, 245



174, 190, 168



120, 125, 124



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 190, 184



213, 247, 238



168, 185, 190



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 115



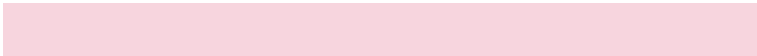
0, 31, 22

Inverse Universe

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



190, 168, 174



247, 213, 222



190, 173, 168



94, 85, 87



158, 0, 43



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 190, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

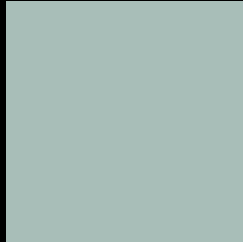
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

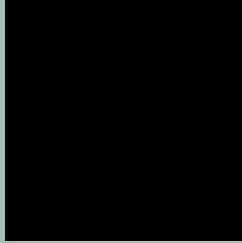
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

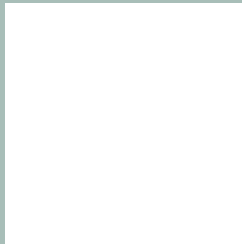
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 190, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 184.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 184.

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](#).

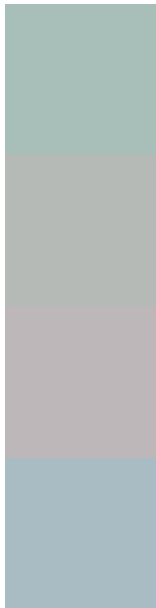
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
171, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 184

Protanomaly

181, 186, 182

Deuteranomaly

190, 183, 185

Tritanomaly

170, 188, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 184

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

178, 186, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 190, 184 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, 190, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 190, 184)  
}
```

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, 190, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 190, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 190, 184 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, 190, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 190, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 190, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 190, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 190, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 190, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
190, 184) }
```

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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