

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 165, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 165, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 165, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A5A8
RGB	183, 165, 168
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 66%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3529, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.08, 0.28
HSL	350°, 11%, 68%
HSV	350°, 10%, 72%
XYZ	40.0515, 39.8047, 42.6179
YIQ	170.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

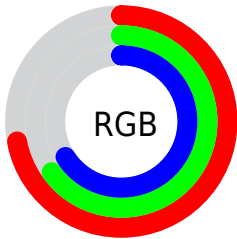
Format	Color
RYB	183, 165, 168
Decimal	12035496
CIELab	69.33, 7.05, 0.82
CIElCh	69, 7.100, 6.650
Yxy	39.8047, 0.3270, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290225576 (0xFFB7A5A8)
YUV	170.7240, -1.3429, 10.7661
Hunter-Lab	63.0910, 2.9063, 4.1133

Details

The RGB color **183, 165, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 183, 180**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 220, 223**, and **130, 113, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 147, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 183, 183**.

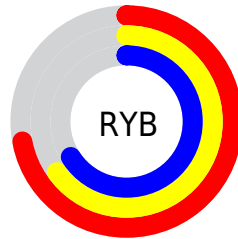
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (65%)

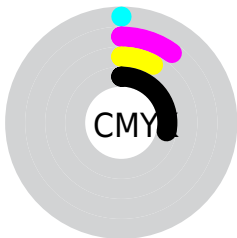
Blue (66%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (66%)

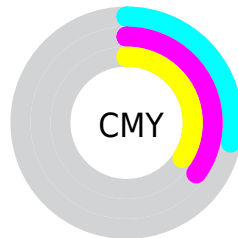


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 165, 168 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 183, 165, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 183, 165, 168

 183, 165, 168


255, 255, 255


 156, 139, 142

 239, 220, 223

 130, 113, 116


 255, 249, 252

 105, 89, 92

 81, 65, 68

 57, 43, 46

 36, 23, 25

 11, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 183, 165, 168

 183, 165, 168

 183, 147, 153

 183, 183, 183

 183, 128, 137

 183, 202, 199

 183, 110, 122

 183, 220, 214

 183, 92, 107

 183, 238, 229

 183, 74, 92

 183, 255, 244

 183, 55, 76

 183, 255, 255

 183, 37, 61

 183, 19, 46

 183, 0, 31

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 166, 174



183, 165, 168



183, 166, 162

Triad

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



183, 165, 168



166, 171, 159



158, 171, 181

Complementary

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



183, 165, 168



165, 183, 180

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.



154, 173, 177



183, 165, 168



159, 173, 164

Square

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



183, 165, 168



173, 169, 157



154, 173, 170



164, 169, 182

Rectangle

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



183, 165, 168



181, 167, 159



154, 173, 170



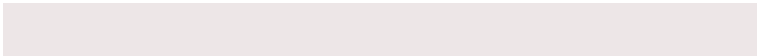
156, 172, 180

Sweetspot

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



183, 165, 168



237, 230, 231



180, 165, 183



120, 115, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 165, 168



237, 209, 213



183, 171, 165



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 26



28, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



183, 165, 168



237, 209, 213



165, 177, 183



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 26



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 165, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

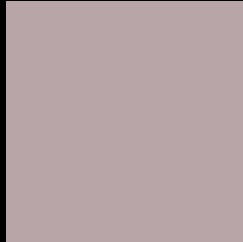
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 165, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

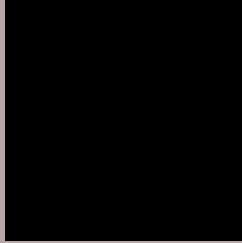
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 165, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 165, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 165, 168.

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
183, 165, 168

Protanopia
172, 169, 170

Deuteranopia
186, 164, 168



Tritanopia
184, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 165, 168

Protanomaly

176, 168, 169

Deuteranomaly

185, 164, 168

Tritanomaly

184, 164, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 165, 168

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

175, 169, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 165, 168 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(183, 165, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 165, 168)  
}
```

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(183, 165, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 165, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 165, 168 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(183, 165, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 165, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 165, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 165, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 165, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 165,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 165, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 165, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
165, 168) }
```

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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