

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 168, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 168, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 168, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A8AC
RGB	183, 168, 172
RGB Percent	72%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.06, 0.28
HSL	344°, 9%, 69%
HSV	344°, 8%, 72%
XYZ	40.9775, 41.0511, 44.7936
YIQ	172.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

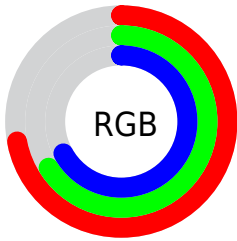
Format	Color
RYB	183, 168, 172
Decimal	12036268
CIELab	70.21, 6.12, -0.11
CIELCh	70, 6.121, 359.005
Yxy	41.0511, 0.3231, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290226348 (0xFFB7A8AC)
YUV	172.9410, -0.4639, 8.8217
Hunter-Lab	64.0711, 2.0373, 3.3988

Details

The RGB color **183, 168, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 183, 179**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 223, 227**, and **130, 116, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 150, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 186, 185**.

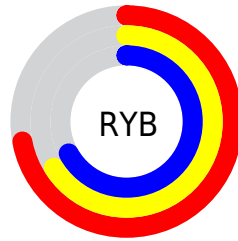
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (66%)

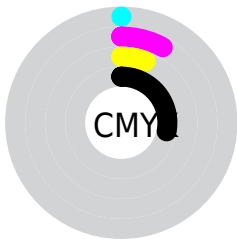
Blue (67%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (67%)

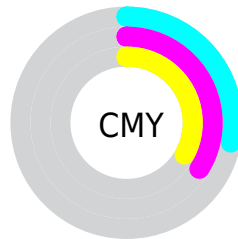


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 168, 172 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, 168, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 168, 172


255, 255, 255


 239, 223, 227

 255, 252, 255

 183, 168, 172

 156, 142, 145

 130, 116, 120

 105, 91, 95

 81, 68, 71


 58, 46, 49

 36, 25, 28

 16, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 183, 168, 172

 183, 168, 172

 183, 150, 159

 183, 186, 185

 183, 131, 145

 183, 205, 199

 183, 113, 132

 183, 223, 212

 183, 95, 118

 183, 241, 226

 183, 76, 105

 183, 255, 239

 183, 58, 91

 183, 255, 253

 183, 40, 78

 183, 255, 255

 183, 22, 65

 183, 3, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 169, 177



183, 168, 172



184, 168, 166

Triad

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



183, 168, 172



170, 173, 162



161, 174, 181

Complementary

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



183, 168, 172



168, 183, 179

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.



158, 175, 177



183, 168, 172



164, 174, 166

Square

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



183, 168, 172



177, 171, 161



160, 175, 171



166, 172, 183

Rectangle

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



183, 168, 172



183, 169, 163



160, 175, 171



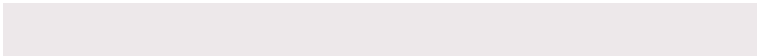
159, 174, 180

Sweetspot

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



183, 168, 172



237, 232, 234



179, 168, 183



120, 117, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 168, 172



237, 213, 220



183, 171, 168



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 41



28, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



183, 168, 172



237, 213, 220



168, 179, 183



92, 83, 85



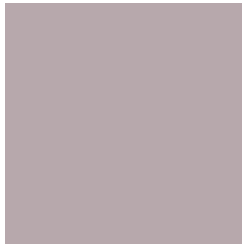
156, 0, 41



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 168, 172 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, 168, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

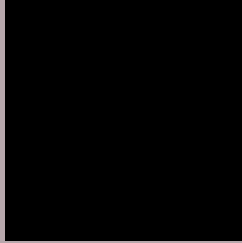
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 168, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 168, 172.

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, 168, 172

Protanopia
174, 171, 174

Deuteranopia
188, 166, 172



Tritanopia
184, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 168, 172

Protanomaly

177, 170, 173

Deuteranomaly

186, 167, 172

Tritanomaly

184, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 168, 172

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

177, 171, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 168, 172 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, 168, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 168, 172)  
}
```

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, 168, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 168, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 168, 172 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, 168, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 168, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 168, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 168, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 168, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 168,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 168, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 168, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
168, 172) }
```

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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