

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 118, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 118, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 118, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87676
RGB	168, 118, 118
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5373, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.34
HSL	0°, 22%, 56%
HSV	0°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	25.8969, 22.5897, 20.1349
YIQ	132.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

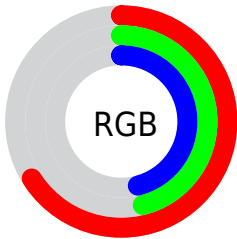
Format	Color
RYB	168, 118, 118
Decimal	11040374
CIELab	54.65, 19.63, 7.86
CIElCh	55, 21.147, 21.823
Yxy	22.5897, 0.3774, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230454 (0xFFA87676)
YUV	132.9500, -7.3703, 30.7389
Hunter-Lab	47.5286, 14.0841, 8.1526

Details

The RGB color **168, 118, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 168, 168**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 170, 170**, and **115, 69, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 101, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 135, 135**.

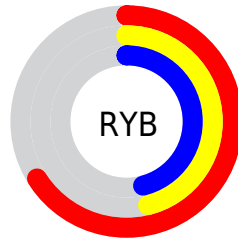
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (46%)

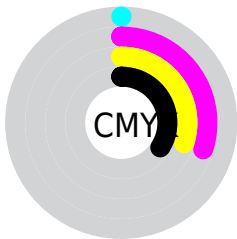
Blue (46%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

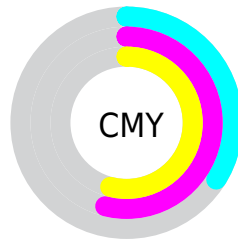


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 118, 118 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, 118, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 118, 118

255, 255, 255

 224, 170, 170

 253, 198, 197

 255, 226, 225


255, 255, 254


 168, 118, 118

 168, 101, 101

 168, 84, 84

 168, 118, 118

 141, 93, 93

 115, 69, 70


 89, 46, 48

 64, 24, 27

 42, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 118, 118


 168, 135, 135

 168, 152, 152

 168, 68, 68

 168, 168, 168

 168, 51, 51

 168, 185, 185

 168, 34, 34

 168, 202, 202

 168, 17, 17

 168, 219, 219

 168, 0, 0

 168, 236, 236

 168, 0, 0

 168, 252, 252

 168, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 118, 137



168, 118, 118



162, 122, 103

Triad

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



168, 118, 118



109, 138, 108



101, 134, 167

Complementary

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



168, 118, 118



118, 168, 168

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.



81, 139, 159



168, 118, 118



89, 141, 125

Square

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



168, 118, 118



130, 134, 97



77, 141, 144



127, 128, 165

Rectangle

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



168, 118, 118



154, 126, 96



77, 141, 144



93, 136, 165

Sweetspot

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



168, 118, 118



219, 200, 200



168, 118, 168



110, 98, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 118, 118



219, 140, 140



168, 143, 118



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 168, 168



140, 219, 219



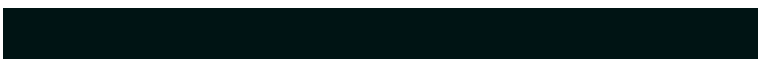
118, 143, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 118, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

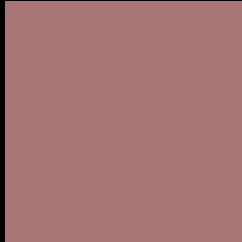
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

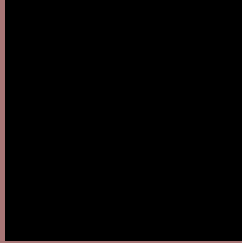
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 168, 118, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 118, 118.

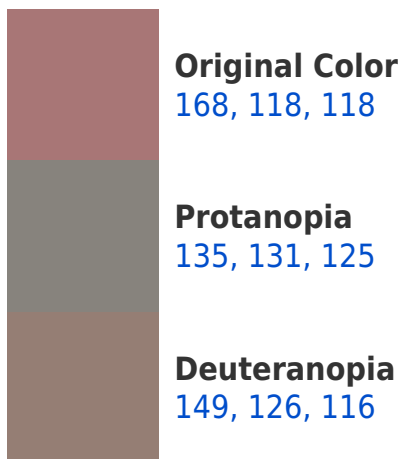


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 118, 118.

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
169, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 118, 118

Protanomaly

147, 126, 122

Deuteranomaly

156, 123, 117

Tritanomaly

169, 117, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 118, 118

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

146, 128, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 118, 118 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, 118, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 118, 118)  
}
```

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, 118, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 118, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 118, 118 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, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 118, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 118, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 118, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 118, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 118,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 118, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
118, 118) }
```

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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