

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 119, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 119, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 119, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87787
RGB	168, 119, 135
RGB Percent	66%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5333, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.20, 0.34
HSL	340°, 22%, 56%
HSV	340°, 29%, 66%
XYZ	27.1184, 23.2678, 25.9835
YIQ	135.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

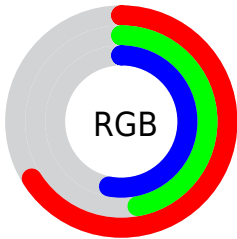
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 119, 135
Decimal	11040647
CIE _{Lab}	55.35, 21.63, -1.04
CIE _{LCh}	55, 21.658, 357.244
Yxy	23.2678, 0.3551, 0.3047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230727 (0xFFA87787)
YUV	135.4750, -0.2342, 28.5244
Hunter-Lab	48.2367, 15.9378, 1.8281

Details

The RGB color **168, 119, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **119, 168, 152**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 172, 188**, and **115, 70, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 102, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 136, 146**.

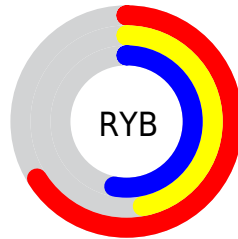
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (47%)

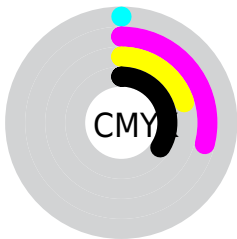
Blue (53%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (53%)

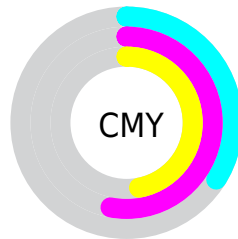


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 119, 135 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, 119, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 119, 135


255, 255, 255


 224, 172, 188

 253, 199, 216

 255, 227, 244

 168, 119, 135

 141, 94, 110

 115, 70, 85

 90, 47, 62

 65, 25, 40

 42, 2, 20


 4, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 119, 135


 168, 102, 124


 168, 119, 135

 168, 136, 146


 168, 85, 112

 168, 153, 158

 168, 69, 101

 168, 169, 169

 168, 52, 90

 168, 186, 180

 168, 35, 78

 168, 203, 192

 168, 18, 67

 168, 220, 203

 168, 1, 56

 168, 237, 214

 168, 0, 55

 168, 253, 226

 168, 255, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 122, 153



168, 119, 135



170, 120, 116

Triad

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



168, 119, 135



128, 137, 99



84, 140, 163

Complementary

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



168, 119, 135



119, 168, 152

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.



76, 143, 149



168, 119, 135



106, 141, 112

Square

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



168, 119, 135



148, 131, 95



87, 143, 130



107, 135, 170

Rectangle

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



168, 119, 135



166, 123, 106



87, 143, 130



79, 141, 159

Sweetspot

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



168, 119, 135



219, 200, 206



152, 119, 168



110, 98, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 119, 135



219, 143, 168



168, 127, 119



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 48



20, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



168, 119, 135



219, 143, 168



119, 160, 168



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 48



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 119, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

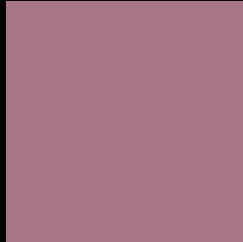
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 135 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, 119, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 119, 135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 119, 135.

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
168, 119, 135

Protanopia
132, 132, 143

Deuteranopia
145, 129, 133



Tritanopia
167, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 119, 135

Protanomaly

145, 127, 140

Deuteranomaly

153, 125, 134

Tritanomaly

167, 120, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 119, 135

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

147, 129, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 119, 135 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, 119, 135) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 119, 135)  
}
```

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, 119, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 119, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 119, 135 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

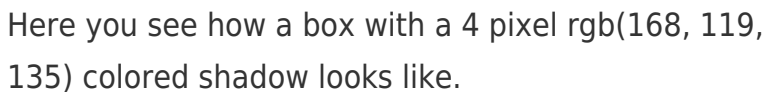
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 119, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 119, 135) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 119, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 119, 135); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 119, 135); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 119, 135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 119, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 119, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
119, 135) }
```

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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