

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 122, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 122, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 122, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87A65
RGB	168, 122, 101
RGB Percent	66%, 48%, 40%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5216, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.40, 0.34
HSL	19°, 28%, 53%
HSV	19°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	25.4569, 23.1835, 15.4451
YIQ	133.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

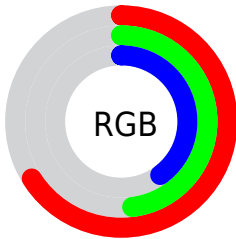
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 132, 101
Decimal	11041381
CIE _{Lab}	55.26, 15.14, 18.56
CIE _{LCh}	55, 23.951, 50.791
Yxy	23.1835, 0.3972, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289231461 (0xFFA87A65)
YUV	133.3600, -15.9535, 30.3793
Hunter-Lab	48.1492, 10.1135, 14.6857

Details

The RGB color **168, 122, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 147, 168**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 175, 152**, and **114, 73, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 110, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 134, 118**.

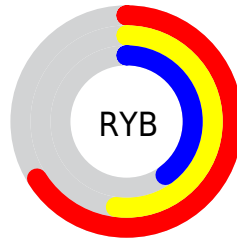
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (48%)

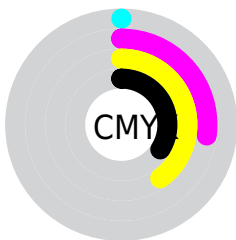
Blue (40%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (40%)

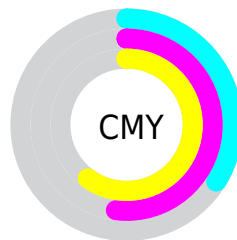


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 122, 101 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, 122, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 122, 101

255, 255, 255


 225, 175, 152

 254, 202, 179


 255, 230, 206


 255, 255, 235


 168, 122, 101

 168, 110, 84

 168, 99, 67

 168, 122, 101

 141, 97, 77

 114, 73, 54


 88, 50, 32


 63, 29, 10

 40, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 122, 101

 168, 134, 118

 168, 145, 135

■ 168, 87, 51

■ 168, 157, 151

■ 168, 76, 34

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 168, 64, 17

■ 168, 180, 185

■ 168, 53, 0

■ 168, 191, 202

■ 168, 53, 0

■ 168, 203, 219

■ 168, 214, 235

■ 168, 226, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 118, 119



168, 122, 101



153, 129, 92

Triad

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



168, 122, 101



85, 143, 125



127, 129, 171

Complementary

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



168, 122, 101



101, 147, 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.



96, 136, 173



168, 122, 101



69, 144, 146

Square

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



168, 122, 101



108, 141, 106



72, 141, 164



153, 122, 159

Rectangle

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



168, 122, 101



140, 133, 91



72, 141, 164



117, 132, 173

Sweetspot

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



168, 122, 101



219, 201, 193



168, 101, 148



110, 99, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 122, 101



219, 147, 114



168, 155, 101



84, 78, 76



148, 46, 0



20, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 147, 168



114, 186, 219



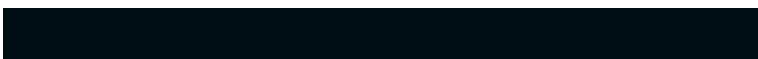
101, 114, 168



76, 82, 84



0, 102, 148



0, 14, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 122, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

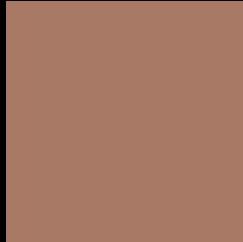
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

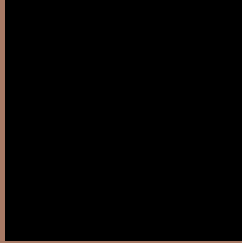
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 101.

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, 122, 101

Protanopia
141, 132, 106

Deuteranopia
156, 127, 100



Tritanopia
170, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 122, 101

Protanomaly

151, 128, 104

Deuteranomaly

160, 125, 100

Tritanomaly

169, 119, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 122, 101

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

146, 129, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 122, 101 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, 122, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 122, 101)  
}
```

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, 122, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 122, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 122, 101 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, 122, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 122, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 122, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 122, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 122, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 122, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
122, 101) }
```

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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