Converting Colors

RGB(168, 122, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(168, 122, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 122, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87A88
RGB	168, 122, 136
RGB Percent	66%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5216, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.19, 0.34
HSL	342°, 21%, 57%
HSV	342°, 27%, 66%
XYZ	27.5519, 24.0215, 26.4770
YIQ	137.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

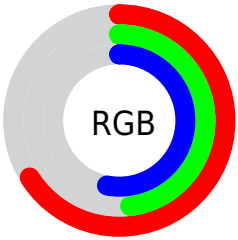
Format	Color
RYB	168, 122, 136
Decimal	11041416
CIELab	56.11, 20.09, -0.51
CIELCh	56, 20.099, 358.553
Yxy	24.0215, 0.3530, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289231496 (0xFFA87A88)
YUV	137.3500, -0.6655, 26.8801
Hunter-Lab	49.0117, 14.5732, 2.2787

Details

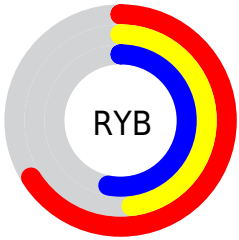
The RGB color 168, 122, 136 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 996666. A complement of this color would be 122, 168, 154, and the grayscale version is 137, 137, 137.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 224, 175, 189, and 115, 73, 86 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 168, 105, 124, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 168, 139, 148.

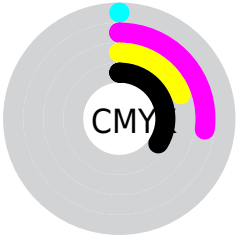
Distribution



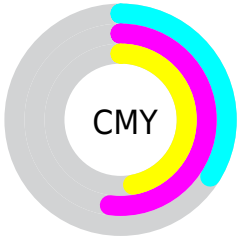
- Red (66%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 122, 136 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, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

168, 122, 136

255, 255, 255

224, 175, 189

253, 202, 217

255, 230, 245

168, 122, 136

141, 97, 111

115, 73, 86

90, 50, 63

66, 28, 41

42, 6, 21

9, 0, 0

0, 0, 0

168, 122, 136

168, 105, 124

168, 122, 136

168, 139, 148

168, 88, 113

168, 72, 101

168, 55, 89

168, 38, 78

168, 21, 66

168, 4, 54

168, 0, 51

168, 156, 159

168, 172, 171

168, 189, 183

168, 206, 194

168, 223, 206

168, 240, 218

168, 255, 229

168, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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

156, 125, 153

168, 122, 136

170, 123, 119

Triad

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

168, 122, 136

130, 138, 104

92, 141, 164

Complementary

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

168, 122, 136

122, 168, 154

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.

84, 144, 151

168, 122, 136

110, 142, 116

Square

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

168, 122, 136

148, 133, 100

92, 144, 133

112, 136, 169

Rectangle

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

168, 122, 136

166, 126, 109

92, 144, 133

87, 142, 160

Sweetspot

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

168, 122, 136

219, 202, 207

153, 122, 168

110, 99, 102

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

168, 122, 136

219, 147, 169

168, 130, 122

84, 76, 78

148, 0, 45

20, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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

168, 122, 136

219, 147, 169

122, 160, 168

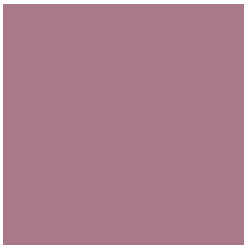
84, 76, 78

148, 0, 45

20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background

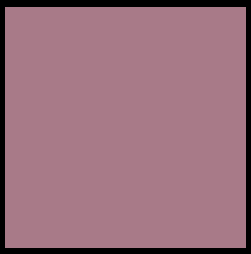


This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 122, 136 looks on a white background.

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



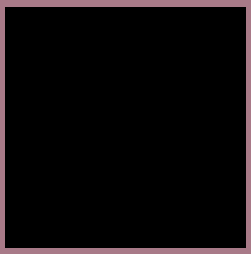
This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 122, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

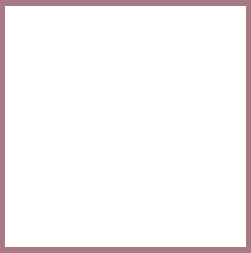
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 168, 122, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 136.

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

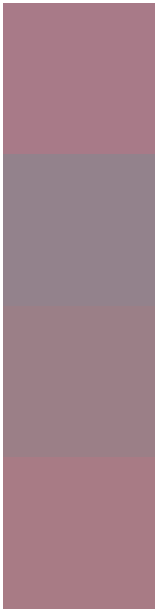
Original Color
168, 122, 136

Protanopia
135, 134, 143

Deuteranopia
148, 130, 134

Tritanopia
168, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 122, 136

Protanomaly
147, 130, 140

Deuteranomaly
155, 127, 135

Tritanomaly
168, 123, 133

Monochromacy

Original Color
168, 122, 136

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
148, 132, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 122, 136 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, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(168, 122, 136)
}
```

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, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 122, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 122, 136 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 122, 136) }
```

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, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 122, 136 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(168,
122, 136) }
```

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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