

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 122, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 122, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 122, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87A8C
RGB	168, 122, 140
RGB Percent	66%, 48%, 55%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5216, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.17, 0.34
HSL	337°, 21%, 57%
HSV	337°, 27%, 66%
XYZ	27.8416, 24.1373, 28.0025
YIQ	137.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

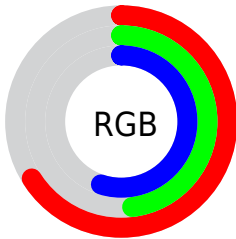
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 122, 140
Decimal	11041420
CIE Lab	56.23, 20.75, -2.66
CIE LCh	56, 20.919, 352.692
Yxy	24.1373, 0.3481, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289231500 (0xFFA87A8C)
YUV	137.8060, 1.0816, 26.4801
Hunter-Lab	49.1298, 15.1780, 0.5973

Details

The RGB color **168, 122, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 168, 150**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 175, 193**, and **115, 73, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 105, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 139, 150**.

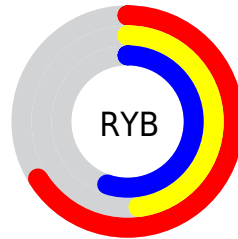
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (48%)

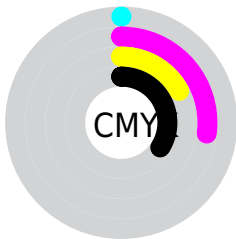
Blue (55%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (55%)

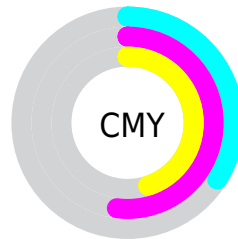


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 122, 140 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, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 122, 140


255, 255, 255


 224, 175, 193

 253, 202, 221

 255, 231, 250

 168, 122, 140

 141, 97, 115

 115, 73, 90

 90, 50, 67


 66, 28, 45


 43, 5, 24

 12, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 122, 140


 168, 105, 130


 168, 122, 140

 168, 139, 150

 168, 88, 120

 168, 156, 160

 168, 72, 109

 168, 172, 171

 168, 55, 99

 168, 189, 181

 168, 38, 89

 168, 206, 191

 168, 21, 79

 168, 223, 201

 168, 4, 68

 168, 240, 212

 168, 0, 66

 168, 255, 222

 168, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 126, 157



168, 122, 140



172, 122, 122

Triad

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



168, 122, 140



134, 138, 101



87, 142, 163

Complementary

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



168, 122, 140



122, 168, 150

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.



82, 145, 148



168, 122, 140



113, 142, 112

Square

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



168, 122, 140



152, 132, 99



93, 145, 130



106, 138, 170

Rectangle

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



168, 122, 140



169, 125, 111



93, 145, 130



83, 144, 159

Sweetspot

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



168, 122, 140



219, 202, 209



150, 122, 168



110, 99, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 122, 140



219, 147, 175



168, 127, 122



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 58



20, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



168, 122, 140



219, 147, 175



122, 163, 168



84, 76, 79



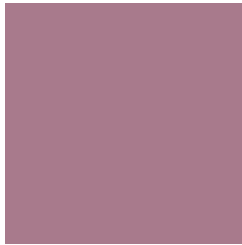
148, 0, 58



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 122, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

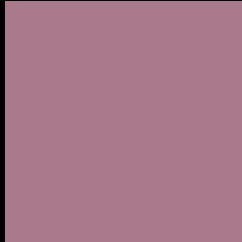
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140 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, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 122, 140.

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, 140

Protanopia
134, 134, 147

Deuteranopia
147, 131, 138



Tritanopia
167, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 122, 140

Protanomaly

146, 130, 144

Deuteranomaly

155, 128, 139

Tritanomaly

167, 123, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 122, 140

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

149, 132, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 122, 140 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, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 122, 140)  
}
```

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, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 122, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 122, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 122, 140) }
```

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, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 122, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 122,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 122, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
122, 140) }
```

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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