

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 123, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 123, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 123, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87B88
RGB	168, 123, 136
RGB Percent	66%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5176, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.19, 0.34
HSL	343°, 21%, 57%
HSV	343°, 27%, 66%
XYZ	27.6753, 24.2683, 26.5182
YIQ	137.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

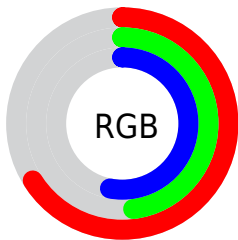
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 123, 136
Decimal	11041672
CIE _{Lab}	56.36, 19.52, -0.15
CIE _{LCh}	56, 19.525, 359.566
Yxy	24.2683, 0.3527, 0.3093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289231752 (0xFFA87B88)
YUV	137.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653
Hunter-Lab	49.2629, 14.0693, 2.5683

Details

The RGB color **168, 123, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **123, 168, 155**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 176, 189**, and **115, 74, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 106, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 140, 148**.

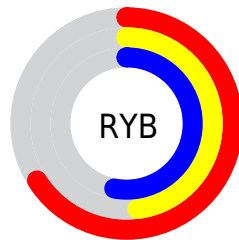
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (48%)

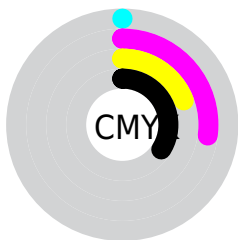
Blue (53%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (53%)

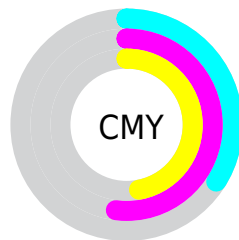


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 123, 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, 123, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 123, 136


255, 255, 255

 224, 176, 189

 253, 203, 217


 255, 232, 245

 168, 123, 136

 141, 98, 111

 115, 74, 86

 90, 51, 63

 66, 29, 41

 43, 7, 21

 10, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 123, 136


 168, 106, 124


 168, 123, 136

 168, 140, 148

 168, 89, 112

 168, 157, 160

 168, 73, 100

 168, 173, 172

 168, 56, 88

 168, 190, 184

 168, 39, 76

 168, 207, 196

 168, 22, 64

 168, 224, 208

 168, 5, 52

 168, 241, 220

 168, 0, 49

 168, 255, 232

 168, 255, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 126, 153



168, 123, 136



170, 124, 119

Triad

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



168, 123, 136



130, 139, 105



94, 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, 123, 136



123, 168, 155

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.



86, 144, 151



168, 123, 136



110, 143, 117

Square

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



168, 123, 136



148, 134, 101



94, 145, 134



114, 137, 169

Rectangle

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



168, 123, 136



166, 127, 110



94, 145, 134



90, 143, 160

Sweetspot

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



168, 123, 136



219, 202, 207



155, 123, 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, 123, 136



219, 149, 169



168, 132, 123



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 43



20, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



168, 123, 136



219, 149, 169



123, 159, 168



84, 76, 78



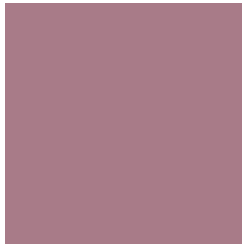
148, 0, 43



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 123, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

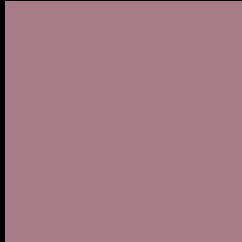
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

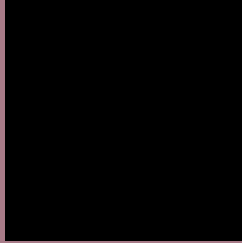
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 123, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 123, 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, 123, 136

Protanopia
136, 135, 143

Deuteranopia
149, 131, 135



Tritanopia
168, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 123, 136

Protanomaly

148, 131, 140

Deuteranomaly

156, 128, 135

Tritanomaly

168, 123, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 123, 136

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

149, 133, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 123, 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, 123, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 123, 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, 123, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 123, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 123, 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, 123, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 123, 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, 123, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 123, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 123, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 123,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 123, 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, 123, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
123, 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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