

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 124, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 124, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 124, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87C8E
RGB	168, 124, 142
RGB Percent	66%, 49%, 56%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5137, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	335°, 20%, 57%
HSV	335°, 26%, 66%
XYZ	28.2386, 24.6931, 28.8691
YIQ	139.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

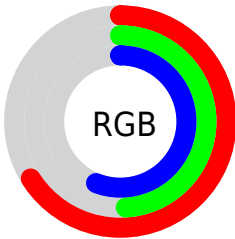
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 124, 142
Decimal	11041934
CIE _{Lab}	56.78, 19.95, -3.01
CIE _{LCh}	57, 20.175, 351.416
Yxy	24.6931, 0.3452, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289232014 (0xFFA87C8E)
YUV	139.2080, 1.3765, 25.2506
Hunter-Lab	49.6922, 14.4749, 0.3395

Details

The RGB color **168, 124, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **124, 168, 150**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 177, 196**, and **115, 75, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 107, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 141, 152**.

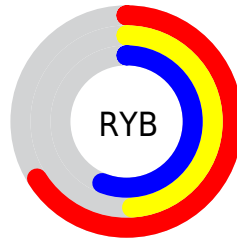
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (49%)

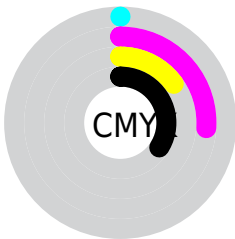
Blue (56%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (56%)

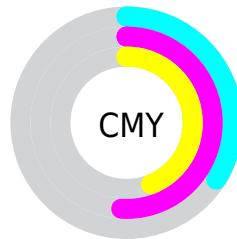


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 124, 142 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, 124, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 124, 142


255, 255, 255


 224, 177, 196


 253, 204, 224

 255, 233, 252

 168, 124, 142

 141, 99, 116

 115, 75, 92

 90, 52, 68

 66, 29, 46


 43, 8, 26


 15, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 124, 142


 168, 107, 132

 168, 124, 142


 168, 141, 152

 168, 90, 122

 168, 158, 162

 168, 74, 112

 168, 174, 172

 168, 57, 102

 168, 191, 182

 168, 40, 92

 168, 208, 192

 168, 23, 82

 168, 225, 202

 168, 6, 73

 168, 242, 211

 168, 0, 69

 168, 255, 221

 168, 255, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 128, 158



168, 124, 142



172, 124, 124

Triad

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



168, 124, 142



136, 139, 103



90, 144, 163

Complementary

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



168, 124, 142



124, 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.



86, 146, 148



168, 124, 142



116, 143, 114

Square

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



168, 124, 142



154, 133, 102



97, 146, 130



108, 139, 171

Rectangle

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



168, 124, 142



170, 126, 114



97, 146, 130



87, 145, 159

Sweetspot

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



168, 124, 142



219, 202, 209



150, 124, 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, 124, 142



219, 151, 179



168, 128, 124



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 61



20, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



168, 124, 142



219, 151, 179



124, 164, 168



84, 76, 79



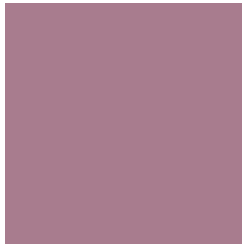
148, 0, 61



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 124, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

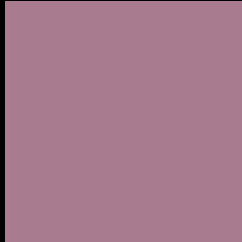
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

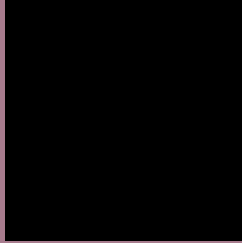
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 124, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 124, 142.

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, 124, 142

Protanopia

135, 136, 149

Deuteranopia

148, 132, 140



Tritanopia
167, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 124, 142

Protanomaly

147, 132, 146

Deuteranomaly

155, 129, 141

Tritanomaly

167, 125, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 124, 142

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

150, 134, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 124, 142 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, 124, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 124, 142)  
}
```

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, 124, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 124, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 124, 142 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, 124, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 124, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 124, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 124, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 124, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 124,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 124, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 124, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
124, 142) }
```

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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