

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 126, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 126, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 126, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87E64
RGB	168, 126, 100
RGB Percent	66%, 49%, 39%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5059, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.40, 0.34
HSL	23°, 28%, 53%
HSV	23°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	25.9096, 24.1666, 15.3556
YIQ	135.5940, 33.3780, 0.8180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

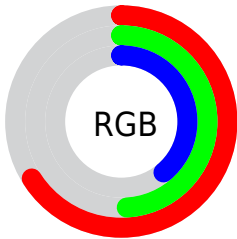
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 142, 100
Decimal	11042404
CIE _{Lab}	56.25, 12.76, 20.47
CIE _{LCh}	56, 24.122, 58.071
Yxy	24.1666, 0.3960, 0.3693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289232484 (0xFFA87E64)
YUV	135.5940, -17.5478, 28.4201
Hunter-Lab	49.1596, 8.0492, 15.8917

Details

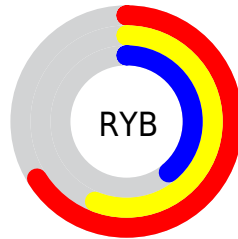
The RGB color **168, 126, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 142, 168**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 179, 151**, and **114, 77, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 116, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 136, 117**.

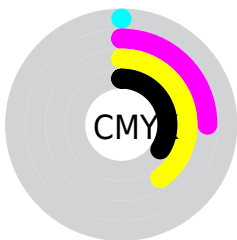
Distribution



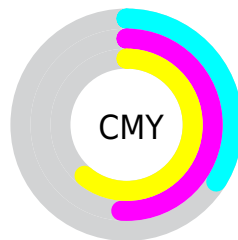
- Red (66%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 126, 100 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, 126, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 126, 100

255, 255, 255


 225, 179, 151


 254, 206, 178

 255, 235, 205

 255, 255, 234

 168, 126, 100

 141, 101, 76

 114, 77, 53


 88, 54, 31

 64, 32, 9

 40, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0


 168, 126, 100

 168, 116, 83

 168, 105, 66

 168, 126, 100


 168, 136, 117

 168, 147, 134

 168, 95, 50

 168, 157, 150

 168, 84, 33


 168, 168, 167

 168, 74, 16

 168, 178, 184

 168, 64, 0

 168, 188, 201

 168, 199, 218

 168, 209, 234

 168, 219, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 121, 116



168, 126, 100



151, 133, 93

Triad

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



168, 126, 100



82, 146, 133



136, 130, 172

Complementary

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



168, 126, 100



100, 142, 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.



106, 137, 176



168, 126, 100



69, 146, 154

Square

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



168, 126, 100



105, 144, 112



79, 143, 170



160, 123, 157

Rectangle

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



168, 126, 100



137, 138, 95



79, 143, 170



126, 132, 175

Sweetspot

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



168, 126, 100



219, 203, 193



168, 100, 143



110, 100, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 126, 100



219, 153, 112



168, 159, 100



84, 79, 76



148, 57, 0



20, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 142, 168



112, 178, 219



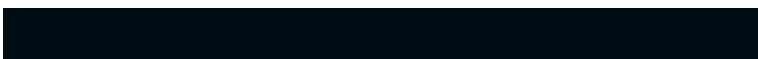
100, 109, 168



76, 81, 84



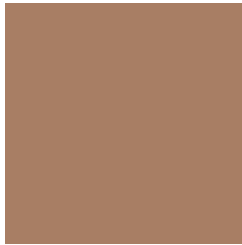
0, 91, 148



0, 13, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 126, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

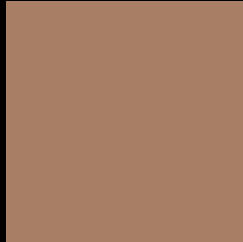
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

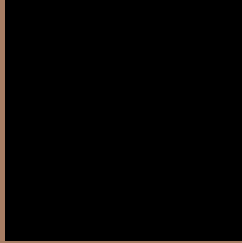
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 126, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 126, 100.

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, 126, 100

Protanopia
144, 135, 104

Deuteranopia
160, 130, 99



Tritanopia
171, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 126, 100

Protanomaly

153, 132, 103

Deuteranomaly

163, 129, 99

Tritanomaly

170, 123, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 126, 100

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

148, 132, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 126, 100 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, 126, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 126, 100)  
}
```

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, 126, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 126, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 126, 100 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, 126, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 126, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 126, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 126, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 126, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 126,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 126, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 126, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
126, 100) }
```

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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