

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 133, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 133, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 133, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88579
RGB	168, 133, 121
RGB Percent	66%, 52%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4784, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.28, 0.34
HSL	15°, 21%, 57%
HSV	15°, 28%, 66%
XYZ	27.9872, 26.4804, 21.7253
YIQ	142.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

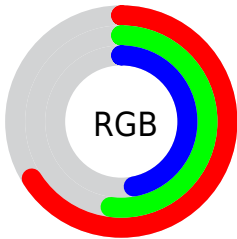
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 137, 121
Decimal	11044217
CIE Lab	58.49, 11.56, 11.56
CIE LCh	58, 16.352, 44.998
Yxy	26.4804, 0.3673, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289234297 (0xFFA88579)
YUV	142.0970, -10.4008, 22.7169
Hunter-Lab	51.4591, 7.0278, 10.9899

Details

The RGB color **168, 133, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **121, 156, 168**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 186, 173**, and **115, 83, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 120, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 146, 138**.

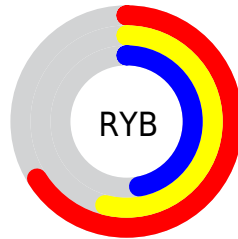
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (52%)

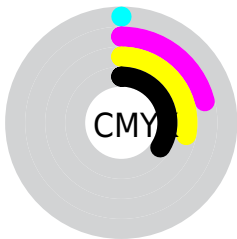
Blue (47%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (47%)

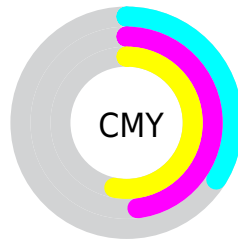


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (53%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 133, 121 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, 133, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 133, 121


255, 255, 255


 224, 186, 173


 253, 214, 201


 255, 242, 229

 168, 133, 121

 141, 108, 96

 115, 83, 72

 90, 60, 50

 65, 38, 29

 43, 18, 3

 13, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 133, 121

 168, 120, 104


 168, 133, 121

 168, 146, 138

 168, 108, 87

 168, 158, 155

 168, 95, 71

 168, 171, 171

 168, 83, 54

 168, 183, 188

 168, 70, 37

 168, 196, 205

 168, 58, 20

 168, 208, 222

 168, 45, 3

 168, 221, 239

 168, 43, 0

 168, 233, 255

 168, 246, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 131, 134



168, 133, 121



158, 137, 113

Triad

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



168, 133, 121



113, 148, 133



134, 139, 168

Complementary

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



168, 133, 121



121, 156, 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.



116, 144, 168



168, 133, 121



103, 149, 147

Square

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



168, 133, 121



128, 146, 120



104, 147, 160



152, 135, 161

Rectangle

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



168, 133, 121



149, 140, 112



104, 147, 160



127, 141, 169

Sweetspot

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



168, 133, 121



219, 206, 202



168, 121, 156



110, 101, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 133, 121



219, 164, 145



168, 156, 121



84, 78, 76



148, 38, 0



20, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 156, 168



145, 200, 219



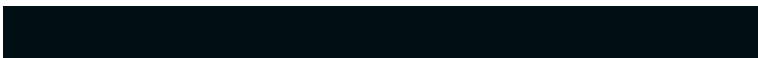
121, 133, 168



76, 82, 84



0, 110, 148



0, 15, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 133, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

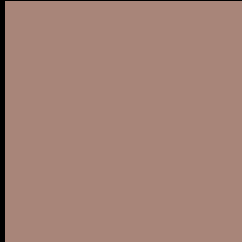
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 121 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, 133, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 133, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 133, 121.

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, 133, 121

Protanopia

147, 140, 125

Deuteranopia

162, 136, 121



Tritanopia
170, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 133, 121

Protanomaly

155, 137, 124

Deuteranomaly

164, 135, 121

Tritanomaly

169, 131, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 133, 121

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

151, 139, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 133, 121 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, 133, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 133, 121)  
}
```

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, 133, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 133, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 133, 121 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, 133, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 133, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 133, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 133, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 133, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 133, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
133, 121) }
```

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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