

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 135, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 135, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 135, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88786
RGB	168, 135, 134
RGB Percent	66%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4706, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.20, 0.34
HSL	2°, 16%, 59%
HSV	2°, 20%, 66%
XYZ	29.1155, 27.3740, 26.3034
YIQ	144.7530, 19.9890, 6.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

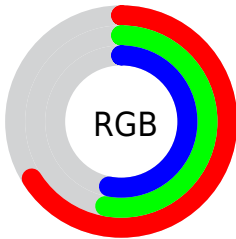
Format	Color
RYB	168, 135, 134
Decimal	11044742
CIELab	59.32, 12.40, 5.30
CIELCh	59, 13.488, 23.137
Yxy	27.3740, 0.3517, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289234822 (0xFFA88786)
YUV	144.7530, -5.3012, 20.3876
Hunter-Lab	52.3202, 7.7726, 6.8167

Details

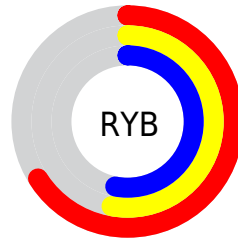
The RGB color **168, 135, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 167, 168**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 188, 187**, and **115, 85, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 119, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 151, 151**.

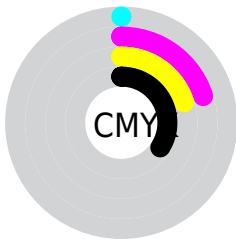
Distribution



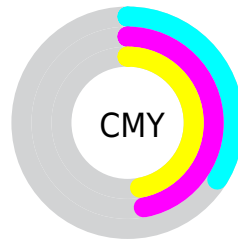
- Red (66%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 135, 134 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, 135, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 135, 134


255, 255, 255


 224, 188, 187

 252, 216, 215

 255, 245, 243


 168, 135, 134

 141, 110, 109

 115, 85, 84

 90, 62, 61

 66, 40, 40

 43, 19, 19


 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 135, 134

 168, 119, 117


 168, 135, 134

 168, 151, 151

 168, 102, 100

 168, 168, 168

 168, 86, 84

 168, 184, 184

 168, 70, 67

 168, 200, 201

 168, 53, 50

 168, 217, 218

 168, 37, 33

 168, 233, 235

 168, 21, 16

 168, 249, 252

 168, 5, 0

 168, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 135, 146



168, 135, 134



164, 137, 124

Triad

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



168, 135, 134



129, 148, 128



126, 145, 166

Complementary

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



168, 135, 134



134, 167, 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.



115, 148, 161



168, 135, 134



117, 150, 140

Square

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



168, 135, 134



142, 145, 121



112, 150, 152



142, 141, 164

Rectangle

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



168, 135, 134



159, 140, 120



112, 150, 152



122, 146, 165

Sweetspot

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



168, 135, 134



219, 207, 206



168, 134, 167



110, 102, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 135, 134



219, 168, 167



168, 152, 134



84, 76, 76



148, 4, 0



20, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 167, 168



167, 218, 219



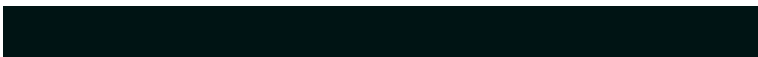
134, 150, 168



76, 84, 84



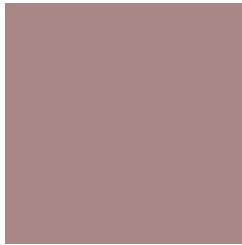
0, 144, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 135, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

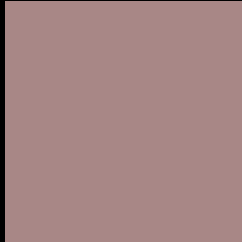
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

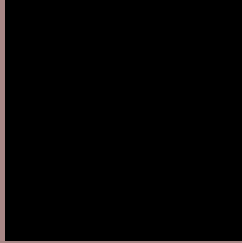
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 135, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 135, 134.

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, 135, 134

Protanopia
147, 142, 138

Deuteranopia
160, 138, 133



Tritanopia
169, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 135, 134

Protanomaly

155, 139, 137

Deuteranomaly

163, 137, 133

Tritanomaly

169, 134, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 135, 134

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

153, 141, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 135, 134 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, 135, 134) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 135, 134)  
}
```

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, 135, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 135, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 135, 134 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, 135, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 135, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 135, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 135, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 135, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 135,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 135, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 135, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
135, 134) }
```

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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