Converting Colors

RGB(168, 136, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(168, 136, 156) contains.

Color

RGB(168, 136, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8889C
RGB	168, 136, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 53%, 61%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4667, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	322°, 16%, 60%
HSV	322°, 19%, 66%
XYZ	30.9534, 28.3334, 35.2900
YIQ	147.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

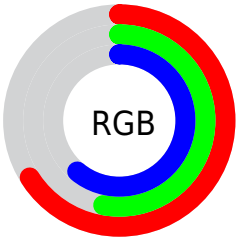
Format	Color
RYB	168, 136, 156
Decimal	11045020
CIELab	60.19, 15.60, -6.02
CIELCh	60, 16.723, 338.896
Yxy	28.3334, 0.3273, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235100 (0xFFA8889C)
YUV	147.8480, 4.0189, 17.6733
Hunter-Lab	53.2292, 10.6487, -2.0478

Details

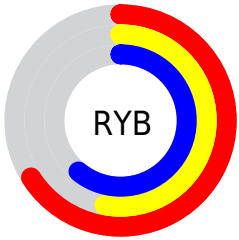
The RGB color 168, 136, 156 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex CC9999. A complement of this color would be 136, 168, 148, and the grayscale version is 148, 148, 148.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 223, 189, 210, and 116, 86, 105 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 168, 119, 150, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 168, 153, 162.

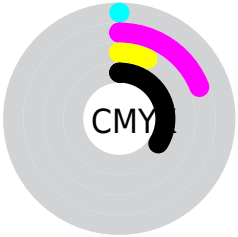
Distribution



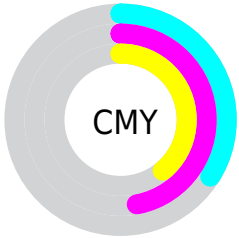
- Red (66%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 136, 156 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, 136, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

168, 136, 156

255, 255, 255

223, 189, 210

252, 217, 239

255, 246, 255

168, 136, 156

141, 111, 130

116, 86, 105

91, 63, 81

67, 40, 58

44, 19, 36

26, 0, 15

0, 0, 0

168, 136, 156

168, 119, 150

168, 136, 156

168, 153, 162

168, 102, 143	168, 170, 169
168, 86, 137	168, 186, 175
168, 69, 131	168, 203, 181
168, 52, 124	168, 220, 187
168, 35, 118	168, 237, 194
168, 18, 112	168, 254, 200
168, 2, 106	168, 255, 206
168, 0, 105	168, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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

153, 140, 168

168, 136, 156

175, 135, 141

Triad

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

168, 136, 156

152, 145, 116

106, 153, 163

Complementary

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

168, 136, 156

136, 168, 148

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.

108, 154, 149

168, 136, 156

135, 150, 122

Square

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

168, 136, 156

166, 141, 118

119, 153, 134

116, 149, 172

Rectangle

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

168, 136, 156

176, 136, 131

119, 153, 134

105, 153, 159

Sweetspot

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

168, 136, 156

219, 206, 214

148, 136, 168

110, 102, 107

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

168, 136, 156

219, 169, 200

168, 136, 140

84, 76, 81

148, 0, 92

20, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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

168, 136, 156

219, 169, 200

136, 168, 164

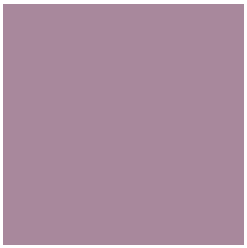
84, 76, 81

148, 0, 92

20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background

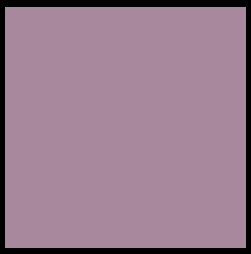


This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 136, 156 looks on a white background.

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



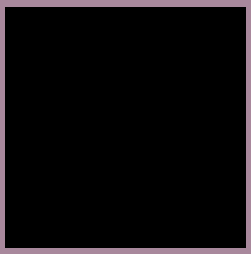
This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 136, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

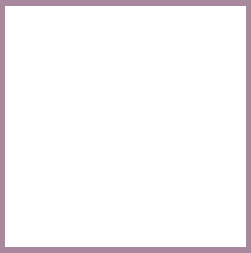
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 168, 136, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 136, 156.

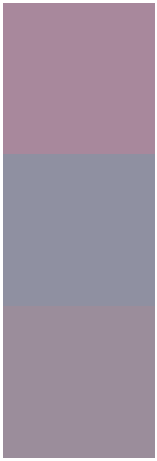


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 136, 156.

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



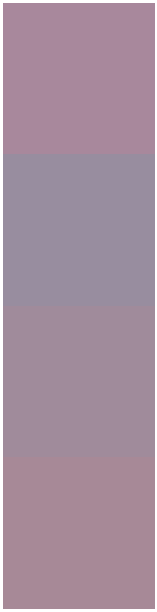
Original Color
168, 136, 156

Protanopia
143, 144, 161

Deuteranopia
155, 141, 155

Tritanopia
167, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 136, 156

Protanomaly
152, 141, 159

Deuteranomaly
160, 139, 155

Tritanomaly
167, 137, 151

Monochromacy

Original Color
168, 136, 156

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
155, 144, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 136, 156 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, 136, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(168, 136, 156)
}
```

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, 136, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 136, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 136, 156 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, 136, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 136, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 136, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 136, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 136, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(168, 136, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(168,
136, 156) }
```

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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