

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 138, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 138, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 138, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88A7B
RGB	168, 138, 123
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 48%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4588, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.27, 0.34
HSL	20°, 21%, 57%
HSV	20°, 27%, 66%
XYZ	28.8121, 27.9318, 22.6117
YIQ	145.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

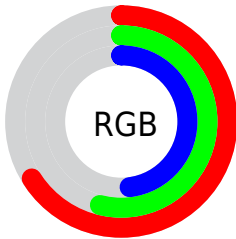
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 146, 123
Decimal	11045499
CIE _{Lab}	59.83, 9.04, 12.30
CIE _{LCh}	60, 15.263, 53.692
Yxy	27.9318, 0.3631, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235579 (0xFFA88A7B)
YUV	145.2600, -10.9742, 19.9430
Hunter-Lab	52.8506, 4.8227, 11.6286

Details

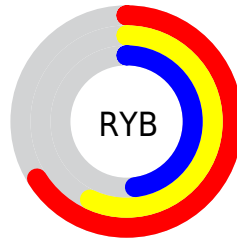
The RGB color **168, 138, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **123, 153, 168**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 191, 175**, and **115, 88, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 127, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 149, 140**.

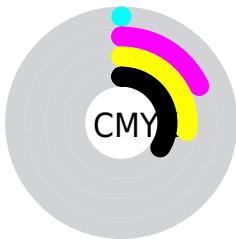
Distribution



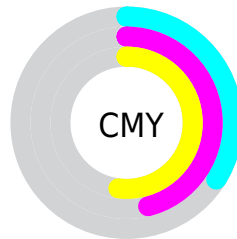
- Red (66%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (52%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 138, 123 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, 138, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 138, 123


255, 255, 255

 224, 191, 175


 253, 219, 203

 255, 248, 231

 168, 138, 123

 141, 113, 98

 115, 88, 74


 90, 65, 52

 66, 43, 30


 43, 22, 6

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 138, 123


 168, 127, 106

 168, 138, 123

 168, 149, 140

 168, 116, 89

 168, 160, 157

 168, 104, 73

 168, 172, 173

 168, 93, 56

 168, 183, 190

 168, 82, 39

 168, 194, 207

 168, 71, 22

 168, 205, 224

 168, 60, 5

 168, 216, 241

 168, 56, 0

 168, 228, 255

 168, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 135, 134



168, 138, 123



157, 142, 118

Triad

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



168, 138, 123



115, 152, 141



143, 142, 169

Complementary

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



168, 138, 123



123, 153, 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.



126, 146, 170



168, 138, 123



108, 152, 154

Square

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



168, 138, 123



128, 150, 128



112, 150, 165



159, 137, 160

Rectangle

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



168, 138, 123



148, 145, 118



112, 150, 165



137, 143, 170

Sweetspot

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



168, 138, 123



219, 208, 202



168, 123, 153



110, 102, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 138, 123



219, 173, 149



168, 160, 123



84, 79, 76



148, 49, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 153, 168



149, 196, 219



123, 131, 168



76, 81, 84



0, 99, 148



0, 14, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 138, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

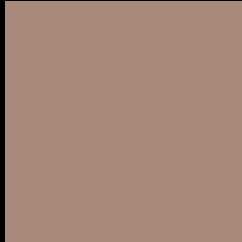
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 123 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, 138, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 138, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 138, 123.

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, 138, 123

Protanopia

151, 144, 126

Deuteranopia

166, 139, 123



Tritanopia
171, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 138, 123

Protanomaly
157, 142, 125

Deuteranomaly
167, 139, 123

Tritanomaly
170, 136, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 138, 123

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
153, 142, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 138, 123 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, 138, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 138, 123)  
}
```

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, 138, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 138, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 138, 123 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, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 138, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 138, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 138, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 138, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 138,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 138, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
138, 123) }
```

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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