

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 141, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 141, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 141, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88D69
RGB	168, 141, 105
RGB Percent	66%, 55%, 41%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4471, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.38, 0.34
HSL	34°, 27%, 54%
HSV	34°, 38%, 66%
XYZ	28.2231, 28.3945, 17.3578
YIQ	144.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

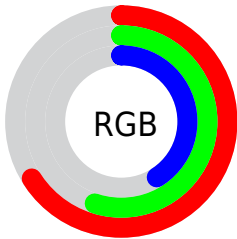
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 168, 105
Decimal	11046249
CIE _{Lab}	60.24, 4.94, 23.01
CIE _{LCh}	60, 23.534, 77.887
Yxy	28.3945, 0.3815, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236329 (0xFFA88D69)
YUV	144.9690, -19.7047, 20.1982
Hunter-Lab	53.2865, 1.2909, 17.9872

Details

The RGB color **168, 141, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **105, 132, 168**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 195, 157**, and **115, 91, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 134, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 148, 122**.

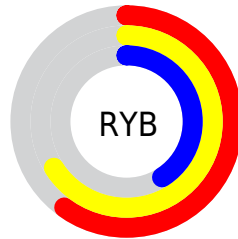
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (55%)

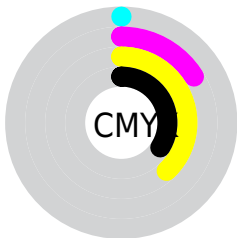
Blue (41%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (41%)

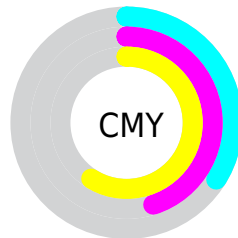


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 141, 105 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, 141, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 141, 105

255, 255, 255

 224, 195, 157


 253, 222, 183


 255, 251, 211


 255, 255, 240

 168, 141, 105

 168, 134, 88

 168, 141, 105

 141, 116, 81

 115, 91, 57

 89, 68, 35


 65, 45, 14

 42, 25, 0

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 141, 105

 168, 148, 122

■ 168, 127, 71

■ 168, 155, 139

■ 168, 119, 55

■ 168, 163, 155

■ 168, 112, 38

■ 168, 170, 172

■ 168, 105, 21

■ 168, 177, 189

■ 168, 98, 4

■ 168, 184, 206

■ 168, 96, 0

■ 168, 191, 223

■ 168, 199, 239

■ 168, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 134, 115



168, 141, 105



147, 148, 106

Triad

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



168, 141, 105



85, 157, 157



163, 136, 173

Complementary

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



168, 141, 105



105, 132, 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.



137, 143, 184



168, 141, 105



86, 155, 175

Square

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



168, 141, 105



101, 156, 136



108, 150, 185



181, 131, 155

Rectangle

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



168, 141, 105



132, 152, 112



108, 150, 185



155, 138, 178

Sweetspot

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



168, 141, 105



219, 209, 195



168, 105, 132



110, 104, 95



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 141, 105



219, 177, 121



164, 168, 105



84, 81, 76



148, 85, 0



20, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



105, 132, 168



121, 163, 219



109, 105, 168



76, 79, 84



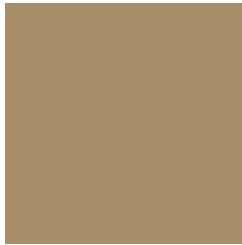
0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 141, 105 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

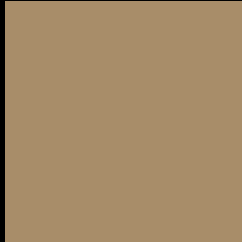
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 105 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, 141, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 141, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 141, 105.

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, 141, 105

Protanopia
156, 145, 107

Deuteranopia
172, 139, 105



Tritanopia
172, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 141, 105

Protanomaly

160, 144, 106

Deuteranomaly

171, 140, 105

Tritanomaly

171, 138, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 141, 105

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

153, 144, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 141, 105 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, 141, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 141, 105)  
}
```

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, 141, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 141, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 141, 105 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

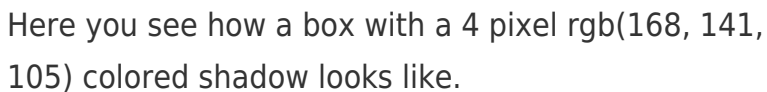
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 141, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 141, 105) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 141, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 141, 105); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 141, 105); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 141, 105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 141, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 141, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
141, 105) }
```

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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