

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 150, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 150, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 150, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8967E
RGB	168, 150, 126
RGB Percent	66%, 59%, 49%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4118, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.25, 0.34
HSL	34°, 19%, 58%
HSV	34°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	30.8207, 31.6439, 24.2221
YIQ	152.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

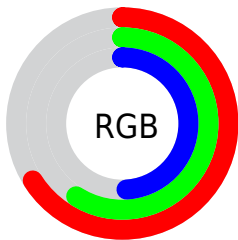
Format	Color
RYB	158, 168, 126
Decimal	11048574
CIELab	63.05, 2.79, 15.10
CIELCh	63, 15.359, 79.545
Yxy	31.6439, 0.3555, 0.3650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238654 (0xFFA8967E)
YUV	152.6460, -13.1365, 13.4655
Hunter-Lab	56.2529, -0.6433, 13.8472

Details

The RGB color **168, 150, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **126, 144, 168**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 204, 179**, and **115, 99, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 143, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 157, 143**.

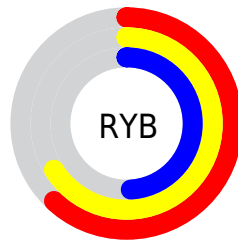
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (59%)

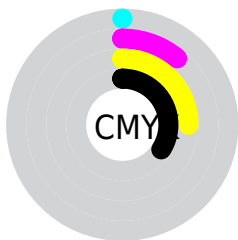
Blue (49%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (49%)

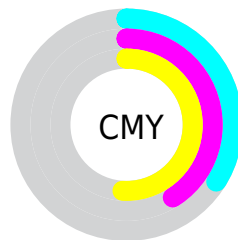


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 150, 126 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, 150, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 150, 126


255, 255, 255


 224, 204, 179


 252, 232, 206

 255, 255, 234

 168, 150, 126

 141, 124, 101

 115, 99, 77

 90, 75, 54

 66, 53, 33

 44, 32, 10

 21, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 150, 126


 168, 143, 109


 168, 150, 126


 168, 157, 143


 168, 136, 92


 168, 164, 160

 168, 128, 76


 168, 172, 176


 168, 121, 59

 168, 179, 193

 168, 114, 42

 168, 186, 210

 168, 107, 25

 168, 193, 227

 168, 100, 8

 168, 200, 244

 168, 96, 0

 168, 208, 255

 168, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 146, 132



168, 150, 126



154, 154, 127

Triad

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



168, 150, 126



117, 160, 161



166, 146, 170

Complementary

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



168, 150, 126



126, 144, 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.



149, 151, 178



168, 150, 126



119, 159, 173

Square

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



168, 150, 126



124, 160, 147



132, 155, 179



177, 144, 158

Rectangle

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



168, 150, 126



143, 157, 131



132, 155, 179



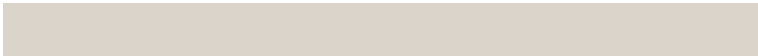
161, 148, 174

Sweetspot

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



168, 150, 126



219, 212, 202



168, 126, 144



110, 105, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 150, 126



219, 191, 154



165, 168, 126



84, 81, 76



148, 85, 0



20, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 144, 168



154, 182, 219



129, 126, 168



76, 79, 84



0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 150, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

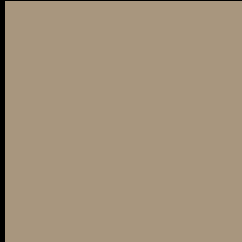
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

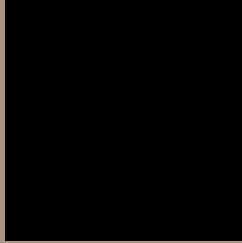
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 168, 150, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 150, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 150, 126.

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, 150, 126

Protanopia
161, 152, 127

Deuteranopia
176, 147, 127



Tritanopia
172, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 150, 126

Protanomaly

164, 151, 127

Deuteranomaly

173, 148, 127

Tritanomaly

171, 147, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 150, 126

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

158, 152, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 150, 126 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, 150, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 150, 126)  
}
```

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, 150, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 150, 126 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, 150, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 150, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 150, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 150,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 150, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 150, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
150, 126) }
```

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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