

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 156, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 156, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 156, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89C65
RGB	168, 156, 101
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 40%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3882, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.40, 0.34
HSL	49°, 28%, 53%
HSV	49°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	30.3859, 33.0414, 17.0880
YIQ	153.3180, 24.8070, -14.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

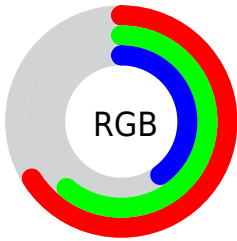
Format	Color
RYB	116, 168, 101
Decimal	11050085
CIELab	64.19, -3.78, 30.39
CIELCh	64, 30.620, 97.090
Yxy	33.0414, 0.3774, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289240165 (0xFFA89C65)
YUV	153.3180, -25.7928, 12.8761
Hunter-Lab	57.4816, -6.2343, 22.6115

Details

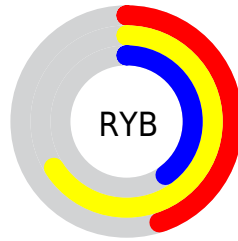
The RGB color **168, 156, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 113, 168**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 210, 153**, and **115, 105, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 153, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 159, 118**.

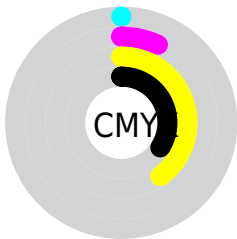
Distribution



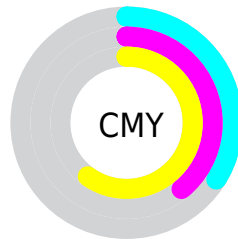
- Red (66%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 156, 101 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, 156, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 156, 101


255, 255, 255


 224, 210, 153

 253, 239, 180

 255, 255, 207

 255, 255, 236


 168, 156, 101

 141, 130, 76

 115, 105, 53

 89, 81, 30


 64, 58, 6


 41, 37, 0


 13, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 156, 101

 168, 153, 84

 168, 156, 101

 168, 159, 118

■ 168, 150, 67

■ 168, 162, 135

■ 168, 147, 51

■ 168, 165, 151

■ 168, 144, 34

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 168, 141, 17

■ 168, 171, 185

■ 168, 138, 0

■ 168, 174, 202

■ 168, 138, 0

■ 168, 177, 219

■ 168, 180, 235

■ 168, 183, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 147, 106



168, 156, 101



138, 164, 111

Triad

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



168, 156, 101



62, 169, 188



196, 138, 177

Complementary

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



168, 156, 101



101, 113, 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.



168, 146, 199



168, 156, 101



87, 164, 205

Square

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



168, 156, 101



75, 171, 161



129, 156, 209



209, 135, 150

Rectangle

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



168, 156, 101



117, 167, 125



129, 156, 209



188, 140, 186

Sweetspot

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



168, 156, 101



219, 215, 193



168, 101, 113



110, 107, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 156, 101



219, 200, 114



147, 168, 101



84, 83, 76



148, 121, 0



20, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 113, 168



114, 133, 219



122, 101, 168



76, 77, 84



0, 26, 148



0, 4, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 156, 101 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, 156, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

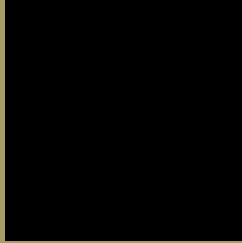
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 156, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 156, 101.

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, 156, 101

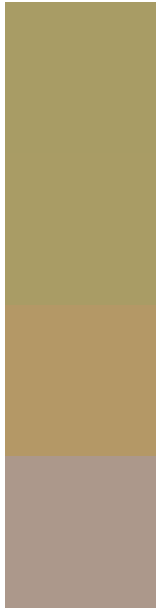
Protanopia
169, 156, 101

Deuteranopia
187, 149, 103



Tritanopia
174, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 156, 101

Protanomaly

169, 156, 101

Deuteranomaly

180, 152, 102

Tritanomaly

172, 152, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 156, 101

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

158, 154, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 156, 101 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, 156, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 156, 101)  
}
```

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, 156, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 156, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 156, 101 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, 156, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 156, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 156, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 156, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 156, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 156, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
156, 101) }
```

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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