

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 156, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 156, 140) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(168, 156, 140)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A89C8C
RGB	168, 156, 140
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 55%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3882, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.17, 0.34
HSL	34°, 14%, 60%
HSV	34°, 17%, 66%
XYZ	32.7705, 33.9952, 29.6455
YIQ	157.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

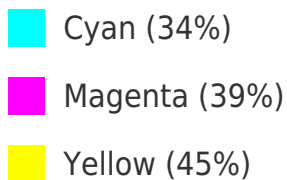
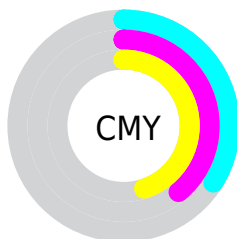
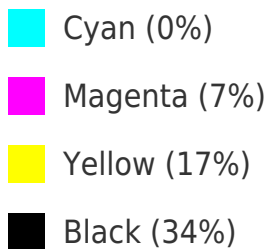
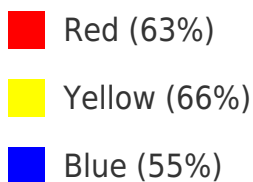
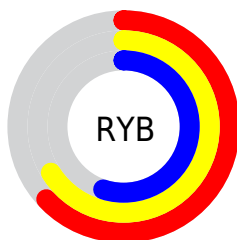
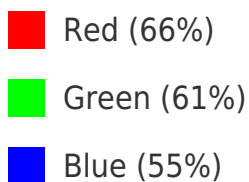
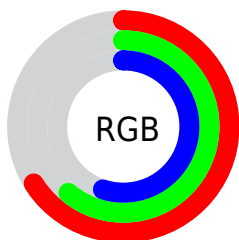
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 168, 140</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11050124</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.96, 1.65, 9.96</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">65, 10.092, 80.619</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.9952, 0.3399, 0.3526</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289240204</a> (0xFFA89C8C)
YUV	<a href="#">157.7640, -8.7577, 8.9770</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.3054, -1.7086, 10.6677</a>

# Details

The RGB color **168, 156, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 152, 168**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 210, 194**, and **116, 105, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 149, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 163, 157**.

# Distribution



# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 156, 140 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, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 156, 140

255, 255, 255

 223, 210, 194


 252, 239, 221

 255, 255, 250

 168, 156, 140

 141, 130, 114

 116, 105, 90

 91, 81, 67

 67, 58, 44

 45, 36, 24

 25, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 156, 140


 168, 149, 123

 168, 156, 140


 168, 163, 157

 168, 142, 106


 168, 170, 174

 168, 134, 90


 168, 178, 190

 168, 127, 73


 168, 185, 207

 168, 120, 56

 168, 192, 224

 168, 113, 39

 168, 199, 241

 168, 106, 22

 168, 206, 255

 168, 98, 6

 168, 214, 255

 168, 96, 0

 168, 221, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 153, 144



168, 156, 140



158, 159, 141

# Triad

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



168, 156, 140



135, 163, 164



167, 153, 169

# Complementary

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



168, 156, 140



140, 152, 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.



156, 156, 174



168, 156, 140



137, 162, 171

# Square

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



168, 156, 140



139, 163, 154



145, 159, 175



174, 152, 161

# Rectangle

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



168, 156, 140



151, 161, 144



145, 159, 175



163, 154, 171



# Sweetspot

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



168, 156, 140



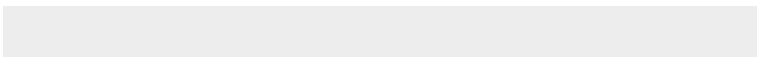
219, 215, 208



168, 140, 152



110, 107, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



168, 156, 140



219, 201, 175



166, 168, 140



84, 81, 76



148, 85, 0



20, 12, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



140, 152, 168



175, 194, 219



142, 140, 168



76, 79, 84



0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 156, 140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

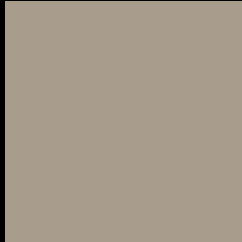
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140 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

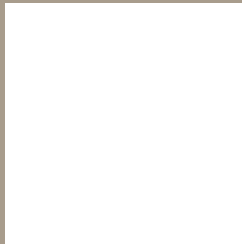
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 168, 156, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 156, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 156, 140.

# 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, 140

### Protanopia

164, 157, 141

### Deuteranopia

179, 152, 141



## Tritanopia

171, 152, 164

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 156, 140 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, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 156, 140)  
}
```

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, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 156, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 156, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 156, 140) }
```

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, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 156, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 156,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 156, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
156, 140) }
```

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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