

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 166, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 166, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 166, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A68D
RGB	168, 166, 141
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 55%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3490, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.16, 0.34
HSL	56°, 13%, 61%
HSV	56°, 16%, 66%
XYZ	34.5924, 37.5204, 30.6182
YIQ	163.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

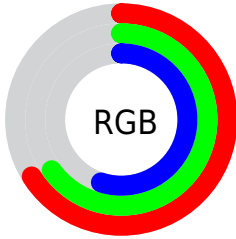
Format	Color
R _{YB}	143, 168, 141
Decimal	11052685
CIE Lab	67.67, -3.64, 13.22
CIE LCh	68, 13.714, 105.401
Yxy	37.5204, 0.3367, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242765 (0xFFA8A68D)
YUV	163.7480, -11.2148, 3.7290
Hunter-Lab	61.2539, -6.3885, 13.2411

Details

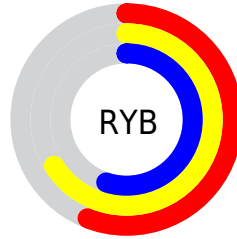
The RGB color **168, 166, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 143, 168**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 221, 195**, and **116, 114, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 165, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 167, 158**.

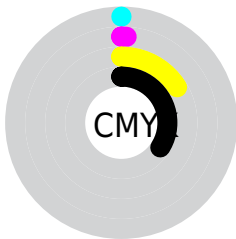
Distribution



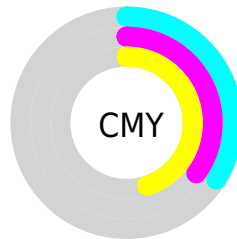
- Red (66%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 166, 141 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, 166, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 166, 141


255, 255, 255

 223, 221, 195


 252, 250, 223

 255, 255, 251

 168, 166, 141


 141, 140, 115

 116, 114, 91

 91, 90, 67

 67, 66, 45


 45, 44, 24


 26, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 166, 141

 168, 165, 124

 168, 166, 141

 168, 167, 158

■ 168, 164, 107

■ 168, 168, 175

■ 168, 162, 91

■ 168, 170, 191

■ 168, 161, 74

■ 168, 171, 208

■ 168, 160, 57

■ 168, 172, 225

■ 168, 159, 40

■ 168, 173, 242

■ 168, 157, 23

■ 168, 175, 255

■ 168, 156, 7

■ 168, 176, 255

■ 168, 156, 0

■ 168, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 162, 141



168, 166, 141



154, 170, 147

Triad

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



168, 166, 141



135, 171, 182



186, 157, 171

Complementary

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



168, 166, 141



141, 143, 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.



175, 160, 182



168, 166, 141



144, 168, 188

Square

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



168, 166, 141



134, 172, 171



160, 164, 188



191, 156, 159

Rectangle

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



168, 166, 141



145, 171, 154



160, 164, 188



183, 158, 175

Sweetspot

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



168, 166, 141



219, 218, 208



168, 141, 143



110, 109, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 166, 141



219, 216, 178



157, 168, 141



84, 84, 76



148, 137, 0



20, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 143, 168



178, 181, 219



152, 141, 168



76, 76, 84



0, 11, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 166, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

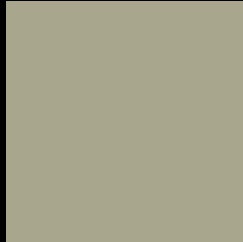
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

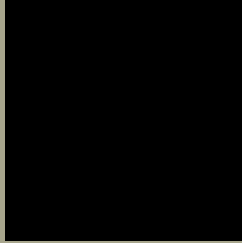
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 166, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 166, 141.

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, 166, 141

Protanopia

173, 164, 140

Deuteranopia

189, 159, 142



Tritanopia
173, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 166, 141

Protanomaly

171, 165, 140

Deuteranomaly

181, 162, 142

Tritanomaly

171, 163, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 166, 141

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

165, 165, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 166, 141 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, 166, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 166, 141)  
}
```

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, 166, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 166, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 166, 141 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, 166, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 166, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 166, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 166, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 166, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 166, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
166, 141) }
```

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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