

# Converting Colors

RGB(168, 183, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(168, 183, 108) contains.

<b>RGB(168, 183, 108)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(168, 183, 108)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8B76C
RGB	168, 183, 108
RGB Percent	66%, 72%, 42%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2824, 0.5765
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.41, 0.28
HSL	72°, 34%, 57%
HSV	72°, 41%, 72%
XYZ	35.7887, 43.2745, 20.6539
YIQ	169.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

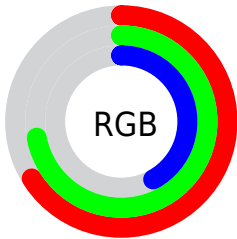
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 183, 123
Decimal	11057004
CIELab	71.74, -17.14, 36.36
CIELCh	72, 40.199, 115.237
Yxy	43.2745, 0.3589, 0.4340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289247084 (0xFFA8B76C)
YUV	169.9650, -30.5487, -1.7233
Hunter-Lab	65.7834, -18.0100, 27.4332

# Details

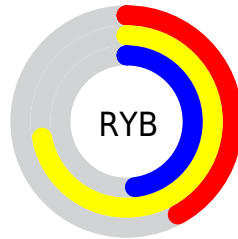
The RGB color **168, 183, 108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **123, 108, 183**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 239, 161**, and **115, 130, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 183, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 183, 126**.

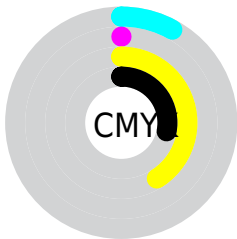
# Distribution



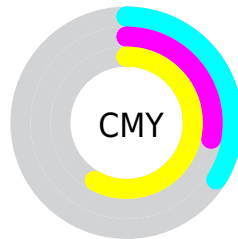
- Red (66%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 183, 108 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, 183, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 183, 108


255, 255, 255


 224, 239, 161

 253, 255, 188

 255, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245

 168, 183, 108

 141, 156, 83

 115, 130, 59

 89, 105, 35

 64, 81, 8


 41, 58, 0

 17, 36, 0

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 183, 108

 168, 183, 108

164, 183, 90

172, 183, 126

161, 183, 71

175, 183, 145

157, 183, 53

179, 183, 163

153, 183, 35

183, 183, 181

150, 183, 17

186, 183, 200

146, 183, 0

190, 183, 218

194, 183, 236

197, 183, 254

201, 183, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205, 172, 102



168, 183, 108



125, 191, 133

# Triad

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



168, 183, 108



33, 190, 235



242, 147, 183

# Complementary

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



168, 183, 108



123, 108, 183

# 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.



216, 155, 218



168, 183, 108



110, 181, 248

# Square

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



168, 183, 108



0, 195, 206



171, 168, 242



247, 149, 146

# Rectangle

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



168, 183, 108



92, 194, 156



171, 168, 242



236, 149, 195



# Sweetspot

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



168, 183, 108



231, 237, 209



183, 123, 108



116, 120, 103



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



168, 183, 108



214, 237, 121



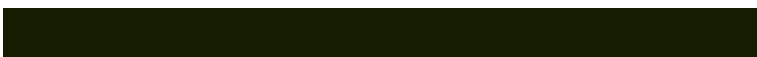
131, 183, 108



90, 92, 83



124, 156, 0



22, 28, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



123, 108, 183



144, 121, 237



161, 108, 183



84, 83, 92



31, 0, 156



6, 0, 28



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 183, 108 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

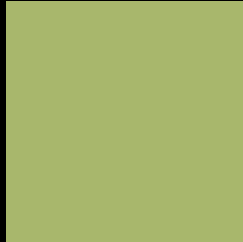
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 108 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

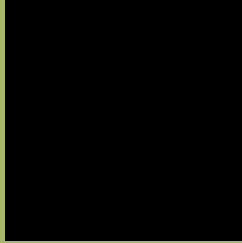
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 168, 183, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 183, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 183, 108.

# 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, 183, 108

**Protanopia**  
192, 176, 105

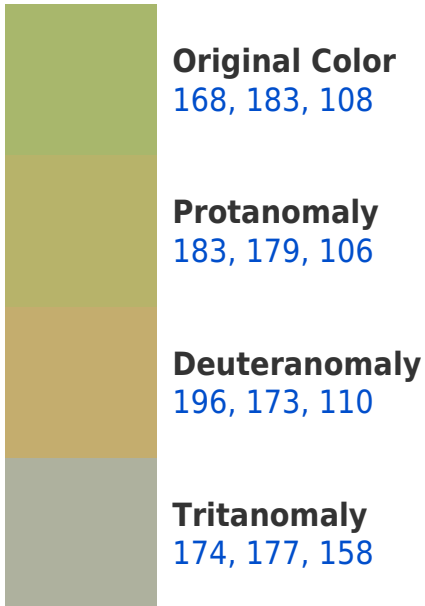
**Deuteranopia**  
212, 168, 111



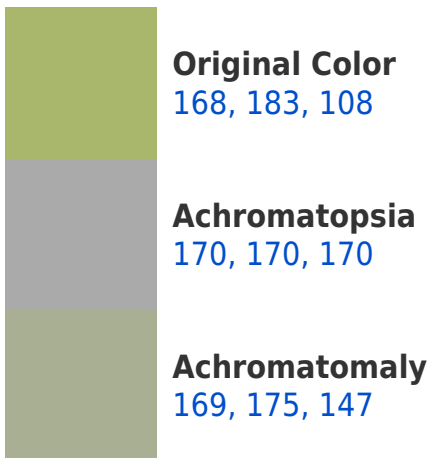
# Tritanopia

178, 174, 187

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 183, 108 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, 183, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 183, 108)  
}
```

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, 183, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 183, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 183, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

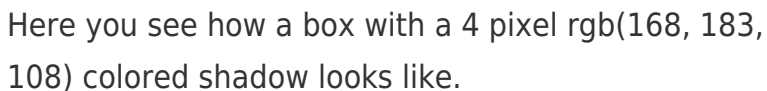
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 183, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 183, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 183, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 183, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 183, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 183,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 183, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 183, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
183, 108) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor