

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 115, 121)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 115, 121) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 115, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A87379
RGB	168, 115, 121
RGB Percent	66%, 45%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5490, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.28, 0.34
HSL	353°, 23%, 55%
HSV	353°, 32%, 66%
XYZ	25.7304, 21.9668, 20.9730
YIQ	131.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

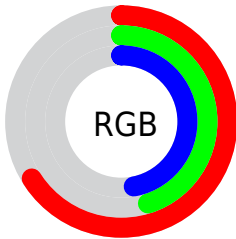
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 115, 121
Decimal	11039609
CIE _{Lab}	53.99, 21.76, 5.17
CIE _{LCh}	54, 22.367, 13.368
Yxy	21.9668, 0.3747, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289229689 (0xFFA87379)
YUV	131.5310, -5.1918, 31.9833
Hunter-Lab	46.8687, 15.9741, 6.2767

Details

The RYB color **168, 115, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **115, 143, 168**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 167, 173**, and **115, 66, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 98, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 132, 136**.

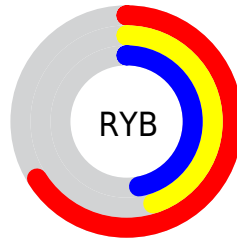
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (45%)

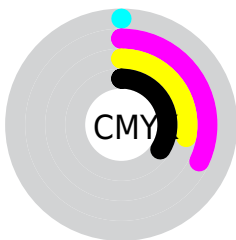
Blue (47%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (47%)

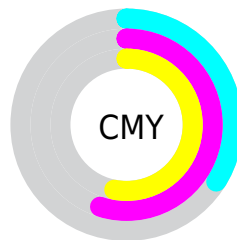


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 115, 121 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 RYB color 168, 115, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 115, 121


255, 255, 255


 224, 167, 173


 253, 195, 201

 255, 223, 229

 255, 252, 255

 168, 115, 121

 141, 90, 96

 115, 66, 73


 89, 43, 50

 64, 21, 29

 42, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0


 168, 115, 121

 168, 98, 106

 168, 81, 91

 168, 115, 121


 168, 132, 136

 168, 149, 151

 168, 65, 76

 168, 165, 166

 168, 48, 61

 168, 175, 182

 168, 31, 47

 168, 185, 199

 168, 14, 32

 168, 194, 216

 168, 0, 19

 168, 203, 233

 168, 211, 249

 168, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 116, 141



168, 115, 121



165, 123, 103

Triad

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



168, 115, 121



101, 136, 125



90, 118, 166

Complementary

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



168, 115, 121



115, 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.



72, 109, 155



168, 115, 121



91, 122, 139

Square

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



168, 115, 121



94, 134, 91



74, 108, 140



117, 126, 166

Rectangle

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



168, 115, 121



157, 143, 95



74, 108, 140



82, 114, 163

Sweetspot

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



168, 115, 121



219, 200, 202



162, 115, 168



110, 98, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 115, 121



219, 136, 145



168, 147, 115



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 17



20, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



168, 115, 121



219, 136, 145



115, 135, 168



84, 76, 77



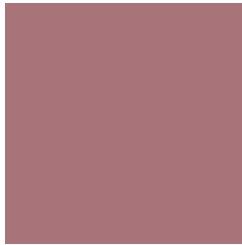
148, 0, 17



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 115, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

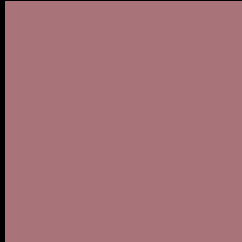
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 115, 121 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 × Fail

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

R Y B 168, 115, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 168, 115, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 168, 115, 121.

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, 115, 121

Protanopia
132, 129, 129

Deuteranopia
146, 127, 119



Tritanopia
168, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 115, 121

Protanomaly

145, 124, 126

Deuteranomaly

154, 121, 120

Tritanomaly

168, 115, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 115, 121

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

145, 126, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 115, 121 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, 115, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 115, 121)  
}
```

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, 115, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 115, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 115, 121 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

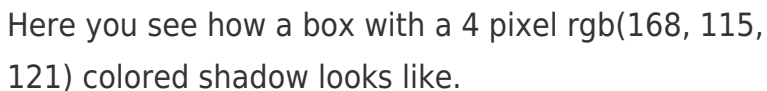
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 115, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 115, 121) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 115, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 115, 121); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 115, 121); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 115, 121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 115, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 115, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
115, 121) }
```

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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