

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 141, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 141, 126) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 141, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8897E
RGB	168, 137, 126
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 49%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4625, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.25, 0.34
HSL	16°, 19%, 58%
HSV	16°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	28.8675, 27.7375, 23.5711
YIQ	145.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

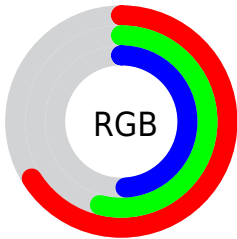
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 141, 126
Decimal	11045246
CIE _{Lab}	59.65, 10.01, 10.34
CIE _{LCh}	60, 14.396, 45.932
Yxy	27.7375, 0.3601, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235326 (0xFFA8897E)
YUV	145.0150, -9.3744, 20.1578
Hunter-Lab	52.6664, 5.6732, 10.3310

Details

The RYB color **168, 141, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **126, 144, 168**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 194, 179**, and **115, 91, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 131, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 151, 143**.

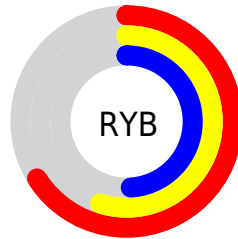
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

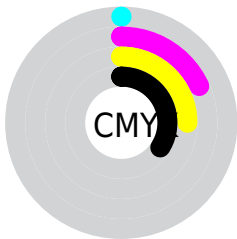
Blue (49%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (49%)

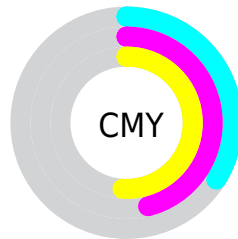


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 141, 126 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, 141, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 141, 126

255, 255, 255

 224, 194, 179

 253, 222, 206

 247, 255, 234


 168, 141, 126

 141, 116, 101

 115, 91, 77

 90, 68, 54

 66, 45, 33

 43, 26, 11

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 141, 126


 168, 131, 109


 168, 141, 126

 168, 151, 143

 168, 119, 92

 168, 163, 160

 168, 108, 76

 168, 171, 176

 168, 99, 59

 168, 179, 193

 168, 87, 42

 168, 186, 210

 168, 77, 25

 168, 193, 227

 168, 65, 8

 168, 200, 244

 168, 60, 0

 168, 206, 255

 168, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 135, 137



168, 141, 126



152, 159, 119

Triad

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



168, 141, 126



119, 139, 151



138, 142, 168

Complementary

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



168, 141, 126



126, 144, 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.



123, 139, 168



168, 141, 126



111, 131, 151

Square

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



168, 141, 126



126, 148, 142



112, 133, 161



154, 138, 161

Rectangle

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



168, 141, 126



128, 151, 119



112, 133, 161



133, 141, 169

Sweetspot

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



168, 141, 126



219, 207, 202



168, 126, 157



110, 103, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 141, 126



219, 177, 154



141, 168, 126



84, 79, 76



148, 53, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 144, 168



154, 182, 219



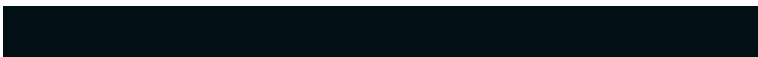
126, 134, 168



76, 79, 84



0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 141, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

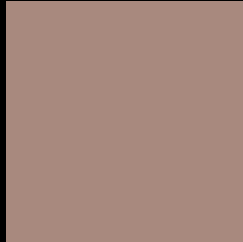
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

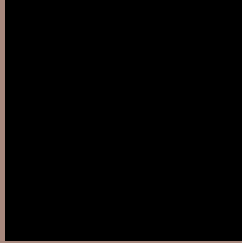
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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_YB 168, 141, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 168, 141, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 168, 141, 126.

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, 141, 126

Protanopia

140, 150, 129

Deuteranopia

164, 146, 126



Tritanopia
170, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 141, 126

Protanomaly

157, 152, 128

Deuteranomaly

165, 143, 126

Tritanomaly

169, 135, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 141, 126

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

153, 143, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 141, 126 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, 137, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 137, 126)  
}
```

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, 137, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 137, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 141, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

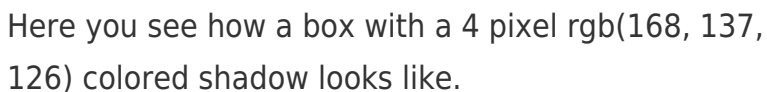
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 137, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 137, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 137, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 141, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 137, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
137, 126) }
```

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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