

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 187, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 187, 132) contains.

RGB(168, 187, 132)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(168, 187, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BB84
RGB	168, 187, 132
RGB Percent	66%, 73%, 52%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2667, 0.4824
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.29, 0.27
HSL	81°, 29%, 63%
HSV	81°, 29%, 73%
XYZ	38.0836, 45.5314, 28.6110
YIQ	175.0490, 6.3310, -21.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

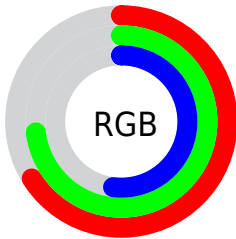
Format	Color
RYB	132, 187, 151
Decimal	11058052
CIELab	73.24, -16.04, 25.76
CIElCh	73, 30.349, 121.915
Yxy	45.5314, 0.3393, 0.4057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248132 (0xFFA8BB84)
YUV	175.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820
Hunter-Lab	67.4770, -17.3403, 22.0942

Details

The RGB color **168, 187, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4C499**. A complement of this color would be **151, 132, 187**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 243, 185**, and **115, 134, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 187, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 187, 151**.

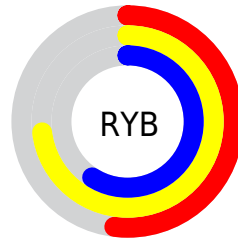
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (73%)

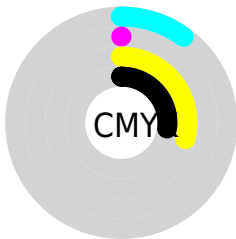
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (59%)

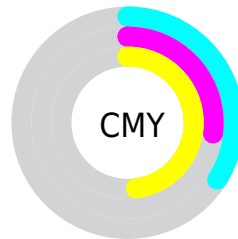


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 187, 132 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, 187, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 187, 132


255, 255, 255

 224, 243, 185


 252, 255, 213

 255, 255, 242

 168, 187, 132

 141, 160, 107

 115, 134, 82

 90, 108, 58

 66, 84, 36


 43, 61, 13

 22, 39, 0

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 187, 132

 168, 187, 132

■ 162, 187, 113

■ 174, 187, 151

■ 155, 187, 95

■ 181, 187, 169

■ 149, 187, 76

■ 187, 187, 188

■ 142, 187, 57

■ 194, 187, 207

■ 136, 187, 39

■ 200, 187, 226

■ 129, 187, 20

■ 207, 187, 244

■ 123, 187, 1

■ 213, 187, 255

■ 122, 187, 0

■ 220, 187, 255

■ 226, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 179, 124



168, 187, 132



136, 193, 153

Triad

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



168, 187, 132



109, 190, 228



233, 159, 179

Complementary

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



168, 187, 132



151, 132, 187

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.



217, 163, 207



168, 187, 132



146, 182, 235

Square

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



168, 187, 132



92, 194, 208



186, 172, 227



234, 162, 152

Rectangle

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



168, 187, 132



115, 195, 171



186, 172, 227



230, 160, 189

Sweetspot

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



168, 187, 132



235, 242, 220



187, 150, 132



118, 122, 109



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



168, 187, 132



213, 242, 157



141, 187, 132



91, 94, 85



103, 158, 0



20, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 132, 187



187, 157, 242



178, 132, 187



88, 85, 94



55, 0, 158



11, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 187, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

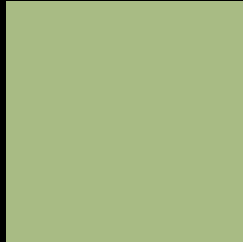
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

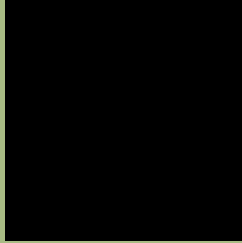
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 187, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 187, 132.

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, 187, 132

Protanopia
193, 179, 129

Deuteranopia
212, 172, 135



Tritanopia
177, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 187, 132

Protanomaly
184, 182, 130

Deuteranomaly
196, 177, 134

Tritanomaly
174, 182, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 187, 132

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
172, 179, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 187, 132 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, 187, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 187, 132)  
}
```

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, 187, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 187, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 187, 132 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, 187, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 187, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 187, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 187, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 187, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 187,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 187, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 187, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
187, 132) }
```

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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