

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 190, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 190, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 190, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BE70
RGB	168, 190, 112
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 44%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2549, 0.5608
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.41, 0.25
HSL	77°, 38%, 59%
HSV	77°, 41%, 75%
XYZ	37.4865, 46.3216, 22.2944
YIQ	174.5300, 11.9260, -28.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

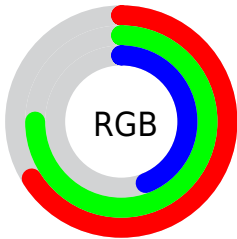
Format	Color
RYB	112, 190, 134
Decimal	11058800
CIELab	73.75, -20.19, 36.87
CIELCh	74, 42.035, 118.711
Yxy	46.3216, 0.3533, 0.4366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248880 (0xFFA8BE70)
YUV	174.5300, -30.8273, -5.7268
Hunter-Lab	68.0600, -20.7895, 28.2203

Details

The RGB color **168, 190, 112** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **134, 112, 190**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 246, 165**, and **115, 137, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 190, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 190, 131**.

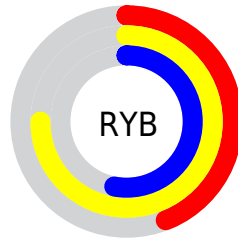
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (75%)

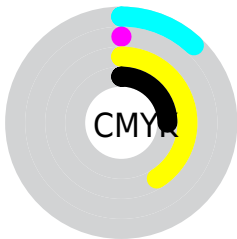
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (53%)

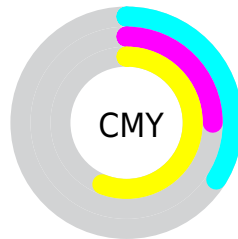


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 190, 112 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, 190, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 190, 112


255, 255, 255


 224, 246, 165

 253, 255, 192


 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249

 168, 190, 112

 141, 163, 87

 115, 137, 62

 89, 111, 38

 64, 87, 12


 41, 63, 0

 16, 41, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 190, 112

 168, 190, 112

■ 163, 190, 93

■ 173, 190, 131

■ 157, 190, 74

■ 179, 190, 150

■ 152, 190, 55

■ 184, 190, 169

■ 147, 190, 36

■ 189, 190, 188

■ 141, 190, 17

■ 195, 190, 207

■ 136, 190, 0

■ 200, 190, 226

■ 206, 190, 245

■ 211, 190, 255

■ 216, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 178, 103



168, 190, 112



122, 198, 140

Triad

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



168, 190, 112



34, 196, 246



252, 151, 184

Complementary

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



168, 190, 112



134, 112, 190

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.



228, 158, 222



168, 190, 112



120, 186, 255

Square

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



168, 190, 112



0, 201, 217



183, 172, 249



255, 154, 146

Rectangle

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



168, 190, 112



86, 201, 165



183, 172, 249



247, 152, 197

Sweetspot

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



168, 190, 112



239, 247, 218



190, 133, 112



120, 125, 107



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 190, 112



213, 247, 126



130, 190, 112



92, 94, 85



114, 158, 0



22, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 112, 190



160, 126, 247



172, 112, 190



88, 85, 94



45, 0, 158



9, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 190, 112 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

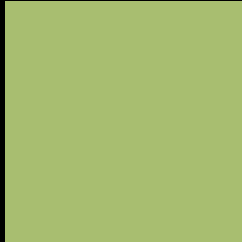
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

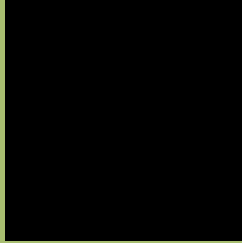
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 112.

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, 190, 112

Protanopia
198, 181, 109

Deuteranopia
218, 173, 116



Tritanopia
179, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 190, 112

Protanomaly
187, 184, 110

Deuteranomaly
200, 179, 115

Tritanomaly
175, 184, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 190, 112

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
172, 180, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 190, 112 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, 190, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 190, 112)  
}
```

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, 190, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 190, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 190, 112 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, 190, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 190, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 190, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 190, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 190, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 190, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
190, 112) }
```

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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