

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 190, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 190, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 190, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BE77
RGB	168, 190, 119
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2549, 0.5333
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.37, 0.25
HSL	79°, 35%, 61%
HSV	79°, 37%, 75%
XYZ	37.8917, 46.4837, 24.4279
YIQ	175.3280, 9.6790, -26.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

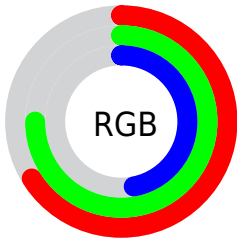
Format	Color
RYB	119, 190, 141
Decimal	11058807
CIELab	73.86, -19.33, 33.40
CIELCh	74, 38.590, 120.056
Yxy	46.4837, 0.3483, 0.4272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289248887 (0xFFA8BE77)
YUV	175.3280, -27.7697, -6.4267
Hunter-Lab	68.1789, -20.1085, 26.4822

Details

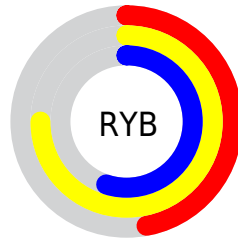
The RGB color **168, 190, 119** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 119, 190**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 246, 172**, and **115, 137, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 190, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 190, 138**.

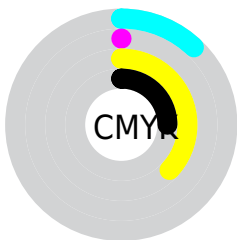
Distribution



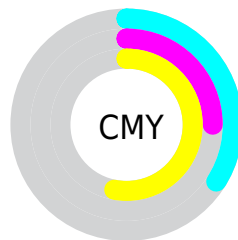
- Red (66%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 190, 119 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, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 190, 119


255, 255, 255

 224, 246, 172

 253, 255, 200

 255, 255, 228

 168, 190, 119


 141, 163, 94

 115, 137, 69

 89, 111, 45

 65, 87, 22


 41, 63, 0

 18, 41, 0

 0, 22, 0


 0, 0, 0


 168, 190, 119


 168, 190, 119

 162, 190, 100

 174, 190, 138


 156, 190, 81

 180, 190, 157

 150, 190, 62

 186, 190, 176

 144, 190, 43


 192, 190, 195

 139, 190, 24

 197, 190, 214


 133, 190, 5

 203, 190, 233

 131, 190, 0

 209, 190, 252

 215, 190, 255

 221, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 179, 110



168, 190, 119



126, 197, 145

Triad

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



168, 190, 119



70, 194, 242



248, 154, 183

Complementary

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



168, 190, 119



141, 119, 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.



226, 160, 217



168, 190, 119



131, 185, 252

Square

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



168, 190, 119



37, 200, 216



186, 172, 243



249, 157, 148

Rectangle

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



168, 190, 119



95, 200, 168



186, 172, 243



243, 155, 195

Sweetspot

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



168, 190, 119



239, 247, 220



190, 140, 119



120, 125, 109



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 190, 119



213, 247, 136



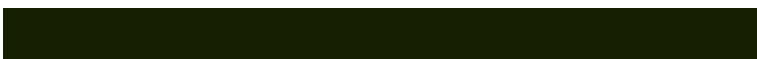
133, 190, 119



91, 94, 85



109, 158, 0



21, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 119, 190



171, 136, 247



176, 119, 190



88, 85, 94



49, 0, 158



9, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 190, 119 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, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

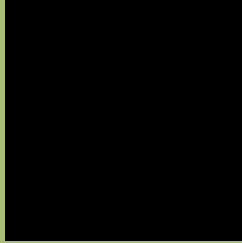
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 119.

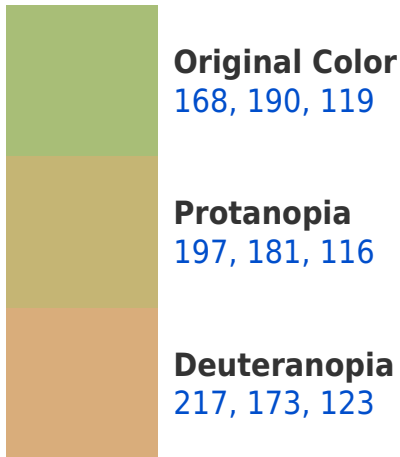


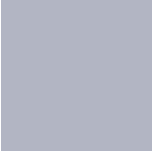
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 190, 119.

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





Tritanopia
178, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 190, 119

Protanomaly
186, 184, 117

Deuteranomaly
199, 179, 122

Tritanomaly
174, 184, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 190, 119

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
172, 180, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 190, 119 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, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 190, 119)  
}
```

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, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 190, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 190, 119 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, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 190, 119) }
```

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, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 190, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 190, 119 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, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
190, 119) }
```

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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