

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 193, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 193, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 193, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C17E
RGB	168, 193, 126
RGB Percent	66%, 76%, 49%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2431, 0.5059
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.35, 0.24
HSL	82°, 35%, 63%
HSV	82°, 35%, 76%
XYZ	38.9843, 47.9711, 26.9433
YIQ	177.8870, 6.6070, -26.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

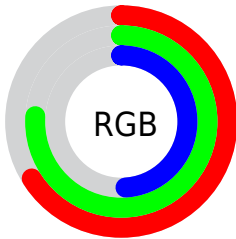
Format	Color
RYB	126, 193, 151
Decimal	11059582
CIELab	74.81, -19.91, 31.00
CIELCh	75, 36.845, 122.714
Yxy	47.9711, 0.3423, 0.4212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289249662 (0xFFA8C17E)
YUV	177.8870, -25.5803, -8.6709
Hunter-Lab	69.2612, -20.7367, 25.4184

Details

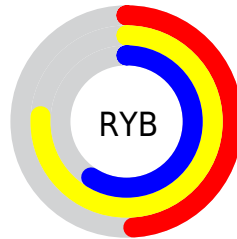
The RGB color **168, 193, 126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **151, 126, 193**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 250, 179**, and **115, 139, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 193, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 193, 145**.

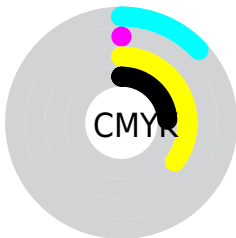
Distribution



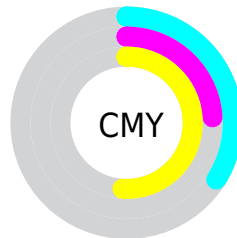
- Red (66%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 193, 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 RGB color 168, 193, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 193, 126


255, 255, 255

 224, 250, 179


 253, 255, 207

 255, 255, 235


 168, 193, 126

 141, 166, 101

 115, 139, 76

 90, 114, 52

 65, 89, 29


 41, 66, 5

 19, 43, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 193, 126

 168, 193, 126

■ 161, 193, 107

■ 175, 193, 145

■ 154, 193, 87

■ 182, 193, 165

■ 146, 193, 68

■ 190, 193, 184

■ 139, 193, 49

■ 197, 193, 203

■ 132, 193, 30

■ 204, 193, 223

■ 125, 193, 10

■ 211, 193, 242

■ 121, 193, 0

■ 218, 193, 255

■ 226, 193, 255

■ 233, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 183, 116



168, 193, 126



128, 200, 152

Triad

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



168, 193, 126



88, 196, 243



249, 158, 182

Complementary

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



168, 193, 126



151, 126, 193

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.



230, 163, 216



168, 193, 126



142, 186, 251

Square

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



168, 193, 126



59, 201, 220



192, 174, 241



249, 162, 149

Rectangle

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



168, 193, 126



99, 202, 174



192, 174, 241



245, 159, 194

Sweetspot

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



168, 193, 126



241, 250, 225



193, 151, 126



119, 125, 110



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 193, 126



211, 250, 145



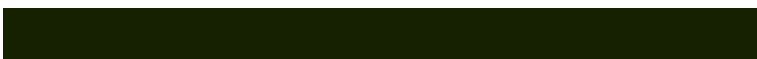
135, 193, 126



93, 97, 87



101, 161, 0



21, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 126, 193



184, 145, 250



184, 126, 193



91, 87, 97



60, 0, 161



12, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 193, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

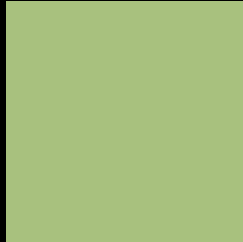
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 168, 193, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 193, 126.

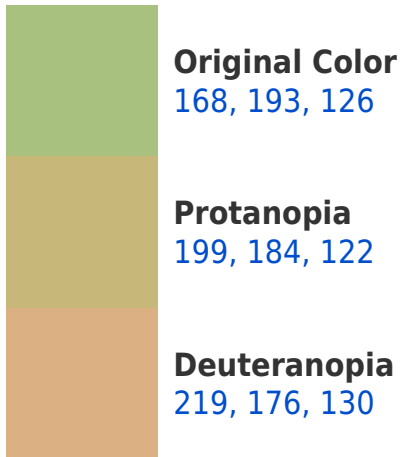


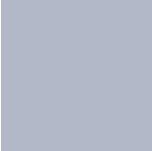
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 193, 126.

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





Tritanopia

178, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 193, 126

Protanomaly
188, 187, 123

Deuteranomaly
200, 182, 129

Tritanomaly
174, 187, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 193, 126

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
174, 183, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 193, 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, 193, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 193, 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, 193, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 193, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 193, 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, 193, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 193, 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, 193, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 193, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 193, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 193,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 193, 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, 193, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
193, 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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