

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 194, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 194, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 194, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C266
RGB	168, 194, 102
RGB Percent	66%, 76%, 40%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2392, 0.6000
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.47, 0.24
HSL	77°, 43%, 58%
HSV	77°, 47%, 76%
XYZ	37.8385, 47.8677, 19.8155
YIQ	175.7380, 14.0360, -34.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

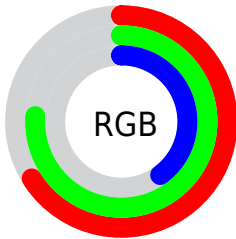
Format	Color
RYB	102, 194, 128
Decimal	11059814
CIELab	74.74, -23.31, 43.11
CIElCh	75, 49.009, 118.396
Yxy	47.8677, 0.3586, 0.4536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289249894 (0xFFA8C266)
YUV	175.7380, -36.3528, -6.7862
Hunter-Lab	69.1865, -23.4537, 31.4495

Details

The RGB color **168, 194, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **128, 102, 194**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 251, 155**, and **114, 140, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 194, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 194, 121**.

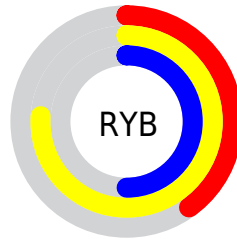
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (76%)

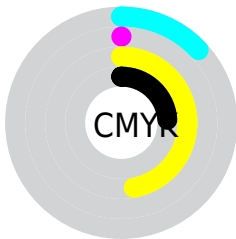
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (50%)

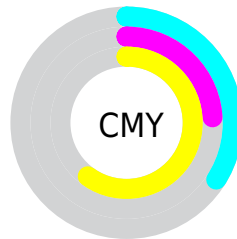


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 194, 102 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, 194, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 194, 102

255, 255, 255


 225, 251, 155

 254, 255, 182

 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 239

 168, 194, 102


 141, 167, 77

 114, 140, 52

 88, 115, 26

 63, 90, 0


 39, 66, 0


 11, 44, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 194, 102


 168, 194, 102

 163, 194, 83

 173, 194, 121


 157, 194, 63

 179, 194, 141

 152, 194, 44

 184, 194, 160


 146, 194, 24


 190, 194, 180


 141, 194, 5

 195, 194, 199

 139, 194, 0

 201, 194, 218

 206, 194, 238

 212, 194, 255

 217, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 181, 92



168, 194, 102



112, 203, 135

Triad

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



168, 194, 102



0, 201, 255



255, 147, 188

Complementary

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



168, 194, 102



128, 102, 194

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.



238, 156, 232



168, 194, 102



103, 189, 255

Square

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



168, 194, 102



0, 206, 225



184, 173, 255



255, 151, 143

Rectangle

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



168, 194, 102



60, 206, 164



184, 173, 255



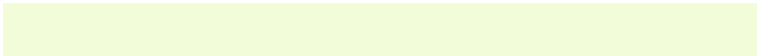
255, 149, 203

Sweetspot

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



168, 194, 102



242, 252, 217



194, 127, 102



121, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 194, 102



212, 252, 109



123, 194, 102



94, 97, 87



115, 161, 0



24, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 102, 194



149, 109, 252



173, 102, 194



90, 87, 97



45, 0, 161



9, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 194, 102 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, 194, 102 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, 194, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 194, 102.

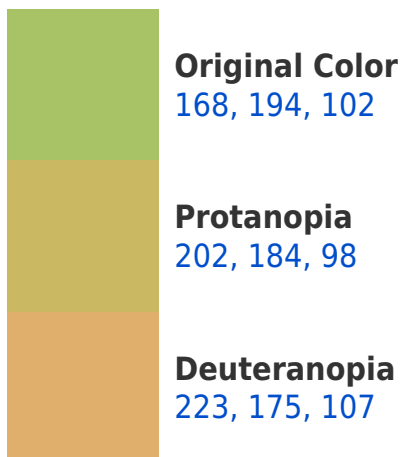


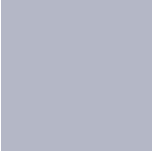
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 194, 102.

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
180, 183, 198

Trichromacy



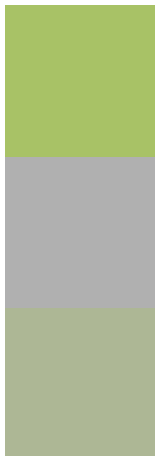
Original Color
168, 194, 102

Protanomaly
190, 188, 99

Deuteranomaly
203, 182, 105

Tritanomaly
176, 187, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 194, 102

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
173, 183, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 194, 102 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, 194, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 194, 102)  
}
```

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, 194, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 194, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 194, 102 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, 194, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 194, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 194, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 194, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 194, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 194,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 194, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 194, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
194, 102) }
```

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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