

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 200, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 200, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 200, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C8A1
RGB	168, 200, 161
RGB Percent	66%, 78%, 63%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2157, 0.3686
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	109°, 26%, 71%
HSV	109°, 20%, 78%
XYZ	43.2357, 52.2066, 41.5163
YIQ	185.9860, -6.5530, -18.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

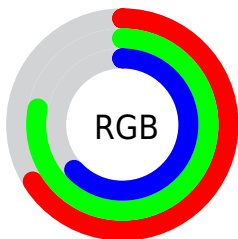
Format	Color
RYB	161, 200, 193
Decimal	11061409
CIELab	77.40, -18.07, 16.01
CIElCh	77, 24.143, 138.447
Yxy	52.2066, 0.3157, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289251489 (0xFFA8C8A1)
YUV	185.9860, -12.3181, -15.7737
Hunter-Lab	72.2541, -19.6331, 16.5106

Details

The RGB color **168, 200, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **193, 161, 200**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 216**, and **116, 146, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 200, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 200, 181**.

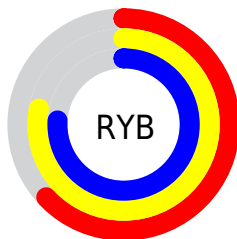
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (78%)

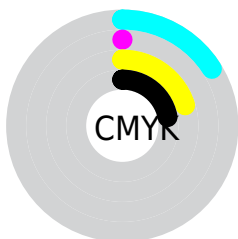
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (76%)

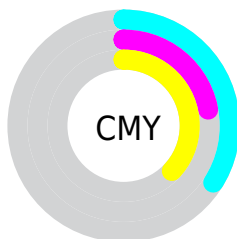


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 200, 161 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, 200, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 200, 161

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 216

 252, 255, 244


 168, 200, 161


 141, 173, 135

 116, 146, 109

 91, 120, 85

 67, 95, 62

 43, 71, 39

 21, 49, 19

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0


 168, 200, 161

 168, 200, 161

 152, 200, 141


 184, 200, 181

 135, 200, 121

 201, 200, 201

 119, 200, 101

 217, 200, 221

 102, 200, 81

 234, 200, 241

 86, 200, 61


 250, 200, 255

 70, 200, 41

 255, 200, 255

 53, 200, 21

 37, 200, 1

 36, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 194, 149



168, 200, 161



144, 203, 181

Triad

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



168, 200, 161



153, 196, 234



237, 176, 178

Complementary

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



168, 200, 161



193, 161, 200

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.



231, 176, 201



168, 200, 161



183, 188, 233

Square

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



168, 200, 161



132, 201, 224



212, 181, 221



232, 180, 159

Rectangle

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



168, 200, 161



133, 204, 197



212, 181, 221



237, 175, 186

Sweetspot

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



168, 200, 161



242, 255, 240



200, 193, 161



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



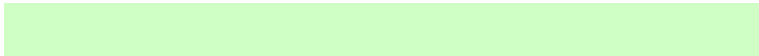
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 200, 161



207, 255, 196



161, 200, 173



91, 99, 90



29, 163, 0



6, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



193, 161, 200



244, 196, 255



200, 161, 188



98, 90, 99



134, 0, 163



29, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 200, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

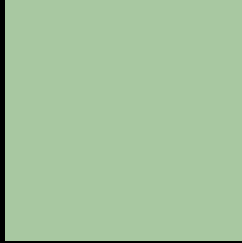
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

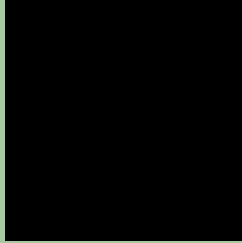
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 200, 161.

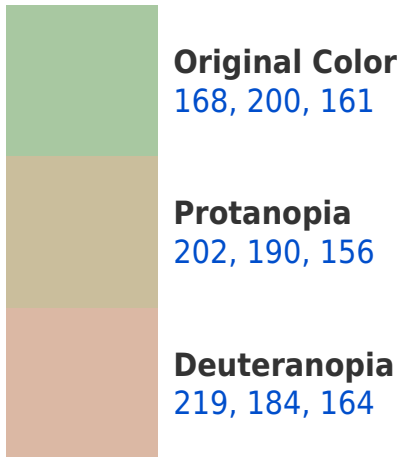



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 200, 161.

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](#).

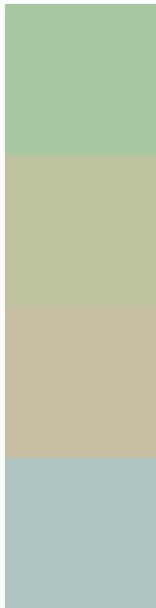
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
176, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 200, 161

Protanomaly

190, 194, 158

Deuteranomaly

200, 190, 163

Tritanomaly

173, 196, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 200, 161

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

179, 191, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 200, 161 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, 200, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 200, 161)  
}
```

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, 200, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 200, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 200, 161 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, 200, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 200, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 200, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 200, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 200, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 200, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 200, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 200, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
200, 161) }
```

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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