

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 201, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 201, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 201, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8C99F
RGB	168, 201, 159
RGB Percent	66%, 79%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2118, 0.3765
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.21, 0.21
HSL	107°, 28%, 71%
HSV	107°, 21%, 79%
XYZ	43.2931, 52.6013, 40.6722
YIQ	186.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

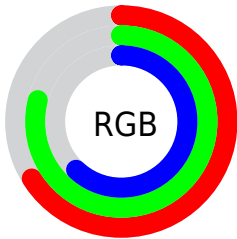
Format	Color
RYB	159, 201, 192
Decimal	11061663
CIELab	77.64, -18.91, 17.41
CIElCh	78, 25.703, 137.366
Yxy	52.6013, 0.3170, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289251743 (0xFFA8C99F)
YUV	186.3450, -13.4811, -16.0886
Hunter-Lab	72.5268, -20.3706, 17.5196

Details

The RGB color **168, 201, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 159, 201**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 214**, and **115, 147, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 201, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 201, 179**.

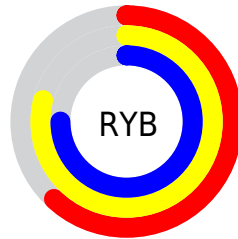
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (79%)

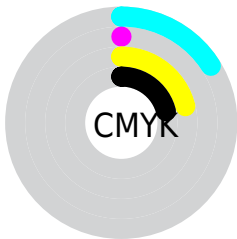
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (75%)

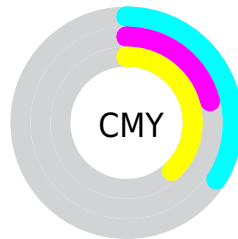


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 201, 159 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, 201, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 201, 159

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 214

 252, 255, 242


 168, 201, 159


 141, 174, 133

 115, 147, 107

 90, 121, 83

 66, 96, 60

 43, 72, 38

 21, 50, 17

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 201, 159


 168, 201, 159

 152, 201, 139


 184, 201, 179

 136, 201, 119

 200, 201, 199

 121, 201, 99

 215, 201, 219

 105, 201, 79

 231, 201, 239


 89, 201, 59

 247, 201, 255

 73, 201, 38

 255, 201, 255

 57, 201, 18

 43, 201, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 195, 146



168, 201, 159



142, 205, 181

Triad

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



168, 201, 159



150, 197, 238



241, 175, 179

Complementary

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



168, 201, 159



192, 159, 201

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.



233, 176, 203



168, 201, 159



182, 189, 237

Square

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



168, 201, 159



127, 203, 226



212, 181, 224



235, 179, 158

Rectangle

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



168, 201, 159



129, 205, 197



212, 181, 224



240, 175, 187

Sweetspot

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



168, 201, 159



243, 255, 240



201, 192, 159



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



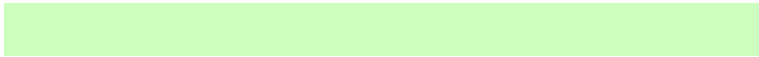
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 201, 159



205, 255, 191



159, 201, 171



92, 99, 90



35, 163, 0



8, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



192, 159, 201



241, 191, 255



201, 159, 189



97, 90, 99



128, 0, 163



28, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 201, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

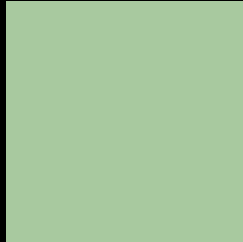
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

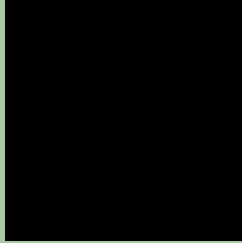
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 201, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 201, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 201, 159.

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, 201, 159

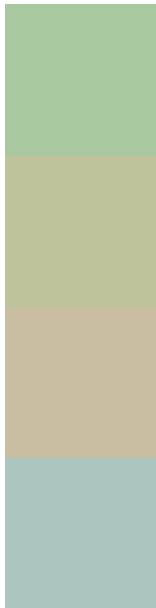
Protanopia
203, 191, 154

Deuteranopia
220, 184, 162



Tritanopia
176, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 201, 159

Protanomaly
190, 195, 156

Deuteranomaly
201, 190, 161

Tritanomaly
173, 197, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 201, 159

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
179, 191, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 201, 159 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, 201, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 201, 159)  
}
```

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, 201, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 201, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 201, 159 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, 201, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 201, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 201, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 201, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 201, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 201,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 201, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 201, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
201, 159) }
```

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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