

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 203, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 203, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 203, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8CB89
RGB	168, 203, 137
RGB Percent	66%, 80%, 54%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2039, 0.4627
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.33, 0.20
HSL	92°, 39%, 67%
HSV	92°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	42.0197, 52.8428, 31.6519
YIQ	185.0110, 0.3260, -27.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

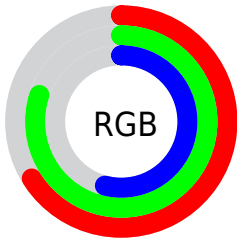
Format	Color
RYB	137, 203, 172
Decimal	11062153
CIELab	77.78, -23.34, 29.21
CIELCh	78, 37.383, 128.626
Yxy	52.8428, 0.3321, 0.4177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289252233 (0xFFA8CB89)
YUV	185.0110, -23.6694, -14.9186
Hunter-Lab	72.6931, -24.0322, 25.0692

Details

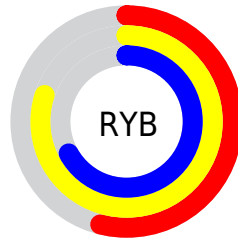
The RGB color **168, 203, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **172, 137, 203**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 191**, and **115, 149, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 203, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 203, 157**.

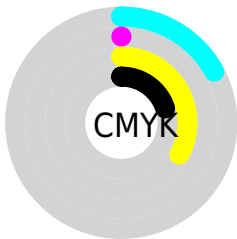
Distribution



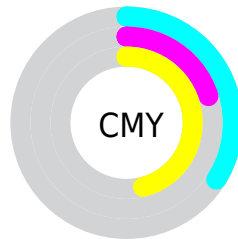
- Red (66%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 203, 137 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, 203, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 203, 137


255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 191


 253, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248


 168, 203, 137

 141, 176, 111

 115, 149, 86

 90, 123, 62

 65, 98, 39

 41, 74, 16

 19, 51, 0

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 203, 137

 168, 203, 137

■ 157, 203, 117

■ 179, 203, 157

■ 146, 203, 96

■ 190, 203, 178

■ 136, 203, 76

■ 200, 203, 198

■ 125, 203, 56

■ 211, 203, 218

■ 114, 203, 36

■ 222, 203, 239

■ 103, 203, 15

■ 233, 203, 255

■ 95, 203, 0

■ 243, 203, 255

■ 254, 203, 255

■ 255, 203, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 193, 123



168, 203, 137



126, 209, 166

Triad

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



168, 203, 137



105, 203, 255



255, 166, 183

Complementary

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



168, 203, 137



172, 137, 203

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.



244, 169, 218



168, 203, 137



160, 192, 255

Square

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



168, 203, 137



68, 209, 234



210, 180, 247



255, 171, 151

Rectangle

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



168, 203, 137



98, 211, 189



210, 180, 247



255, 166, 195

Sweetspot

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



168, 203, 137



241, 255, 230



203, 171, 137



119, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



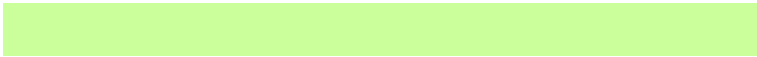
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 203, 137



202, 255, 156



137, 203, 138



97, 102, 92



78, 166, 0



18, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



172, 137, 203



208, 156, 255



203, 137, 202



97, 92, 102



88, 0, 166



20, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 203, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

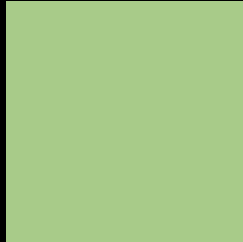
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

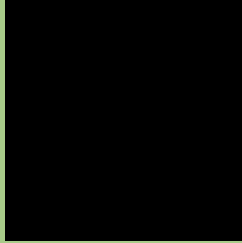
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 203, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 203, 137.

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](#).

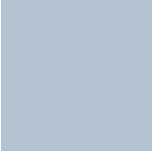
Dichromacy



Original Color
168, 203, 137

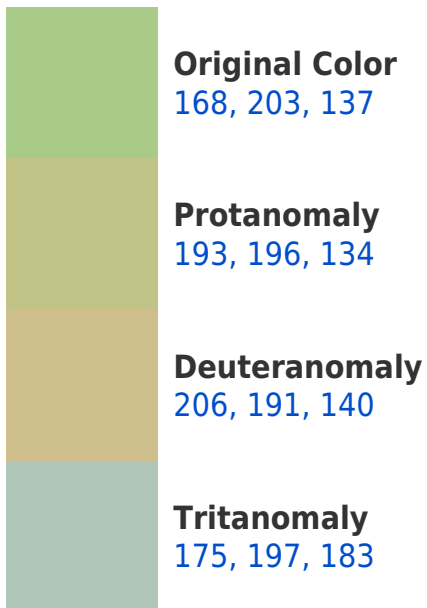
Protanopia
207, 192, 132

Deuteranopia
227, 184, 141



Tritanopia
179, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 203, 137 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, 203, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 203, 137)  
}
```

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, 203, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 203, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 203, 137 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, 203, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 203, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 203, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 203, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 203, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 203,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 203, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 203, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
203, 137) }
```

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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