

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 209, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 209, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 209, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D195
RGB	168, 209, 149
RGB Percent	66%, 82%, 58%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1804, 0.4157
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.29, 0.18
HSL	101°, 39%, 70%
HSV	101°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	44.3737, 56.0957, 36.9226
YIQ	189.9010, -5.1760, -27.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

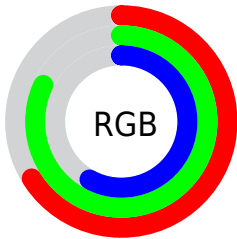
Format	Color
RYB	149, 209, 190
Decimal	11063701
CIELab	79.67, -24.48, 25.48
CIELCh	80, 35.333, 133.858
Yxy	56.0957, 0.3230, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289253781 (0xFFA8D195)
YUV	189.9010, -20.1642, -19.2072
Hunter-Lab	74.8971, -25.3152, 23.1993

Details

The RGB color **168, 209, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 149, 209**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 203**, and **115, 154, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 209, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 209, 170**.

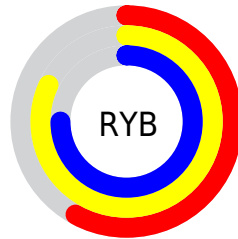
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (82%)

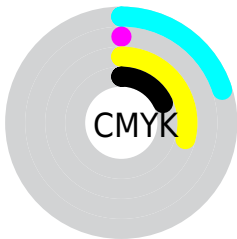
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (75%)

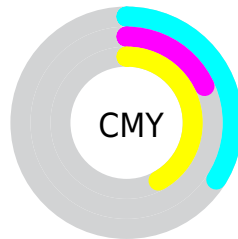


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 209, 149 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, 209, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 209, 149


255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 203

 253, 255, 232


 168, 209, 149

 141, 181, 123

 115, 154, 98

 90, 128, 73

 65, 103, 50

 41, 79, 28

 17, 55, 4

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 209, 149


 168, 209, 149


 154, 209, 128


 182, 209, 170

 139, 209, 107

 197, 209, 191

 125, 209, 86

 211, 209, 212

 111, 209, 65


 225, 209, 233

 97, 209, 45


 239, 209, 254

 82, 209, 24

 254, 209, 255

 68, 209, 3

 255, 209, 255

 66, 209, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 200, 133



168, 209, 149



129, 214, 178

Triad

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



168, 209, 149



127, 206, 255



255, 173, 183

Complementary

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



168, 209, 149



190, 149, 209

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.



251, 175, 217



168, 209, 149



177, 195, 255

Square

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



168, 209, 149



90, 213, 242



221, 184, 245



255, 179, 153

Rectangle

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



168, 209, 149



105, 216, 201



221, 184, 245



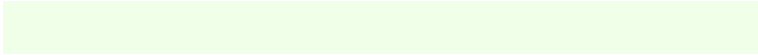
255, 173, 194

Sweetspot

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



168, 209, 149



239, 255, 232



209, 190, 149



118, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



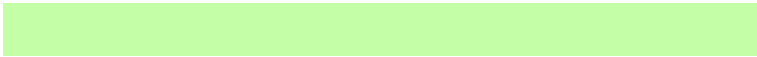
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 209, 149



196, 255, 168



149, 209, 160



97, 105, 94



53, 168, 0



13, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 149, 209



228, 168, 255



209, 149, 198



101, 94, 105



115, 0, 168



28, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 209, 149 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, 209, 149 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, 209, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 209, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 209, 149.

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](#).

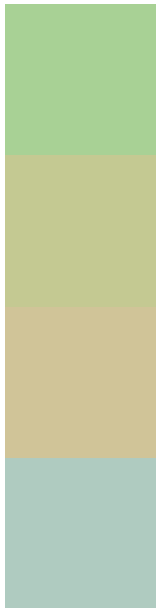
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
179, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 209, 149

Protanomaly
196, 201, 146

Deuteranomaly
208, 196, 152

Tritanomaly
175, 203, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 209, 149

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
182, 197, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 209, 149 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, 209, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 209, 149)  
}
```

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, 209, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 209, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 209, 149 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, 209, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 209, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 209, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 209, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 209, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 209,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 209, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 209, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
209, 149) }
```

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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