

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 210, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 210, 121) contains.

RGB(168, 210, 121)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(168, 210, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D279
RGB	168, 210, 121
RGB Percent	66%, 82%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1765, 0.5255
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.42, 0.18
HSL	88°, 50%, 65%
HSV	88°, 42%, 82%
XYZ	42.6462, 55.7985, 26.6117
YIQ	187.2960, 3.5370, -36.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

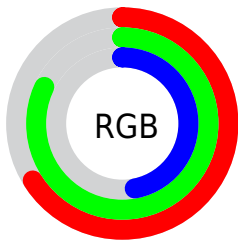
Format	Color
RYB	121, 210, 163
Decimal	11063929
CIELab	79.50, -28.85, 39.61
CIELCh	79, 49.003, 126.071
Yxy	55.7985, 0.3410, 0.4462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289254009 (0xFFA8D279)
YUV	187.2960, -32.6839, -16.9226
Hunter-Lab	74.6984, -28.8143, 31.1665

Details

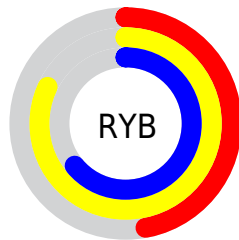
The RGB color **168, 210, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **163, 121, 210**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 175**, and **114, 155, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 210, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 210, 142**.

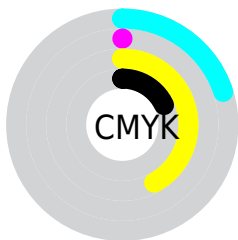
Distribution



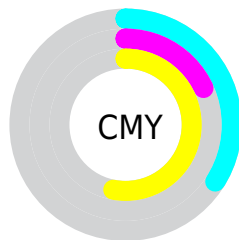
- Red (66%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 210, 121 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, 210, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 210, 121


255, 255, 255

 224, 255, 175

 254, 255, 202

 255, 255, 231

 168, 210, 121

 141, 182, 95

 114, 155, 70

 88, 129, 46

 63, 104, 20

 37, 79, 0

 10, 56, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 210, 121

 168, 210, 121

■ 158, 210, 100

■ 178, 210, 142

■ 148, 210, 79

■ 188, 210, 163

■ 138, 210, 58

■ 198, 210, 184

■ 128, 210, 37

■ 208, 210, 205

■ 118, 210, 16

■ 218, 210, 226

■ 111, 210, 0

■ 227, 210, 247

■ 237, 210, 255

■ 247, 210, 255

■ 255, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 197, 104



168, 210, 121



109, 218, 158

Triad

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



168, 210, 121



1, 212, 255



255, 160, 189

Complementary

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



168, 210, 121



163, 121, 210

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.



255, 166, 235



168, 210, 121



141, 199, 255

Square

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



168, 210, 121



0, 219, 249



214, 182, 255



255, 167, 146

Rectangle

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



168, 210, 121



51, 220, 189



214, 182, 255



255, 160, 205

Sweetspot

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



168, 210, 121



239, 255, 222



210, 163, 121



118, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



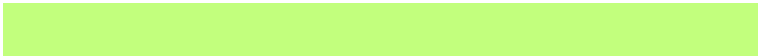
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 210, 121



194, 255, 125



124, 210, 121



100, 105, 94



89, 168, 0



22, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 121, 210



186, 125, 255



207, 121, 210



99, 94, 105



79, 0, 168



19, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 210, 121 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, 210, 121 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, 210, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 210, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 210, 121.

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, 210, 121

Protanopia
215, 196, 116

Deuteranopia
237, 188, 126



Tritanopia
181, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 210, 121



Protanomaly

198, 201, 118



Deuteranomaly

212, 196, 124



Tritanomaly

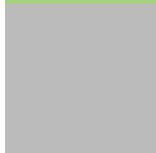
176, 203, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 210, 121



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

180, 195, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 210, 121 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, 210, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 210, 121)  
}
```

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, 210, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 210, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 210, 121 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, 210, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 210, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 210, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 210, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 210, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 210,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 210, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 210, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
210, 121) }
```

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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