

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 224, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 224, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 224, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E0AB
RGB	168, 224, 171
RGB Percent	66%, 88%, 67%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1216, 0.3294
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.24, 0.12
HSL	123°, 47%, 77%
HSV	123°, 25%, 88%
XYZ	50.1548, 64.5764, 48.3491
YIQ	201.2140, -16.3630, -28.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

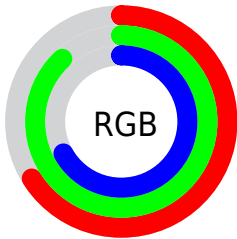
Format	Color
RYB	168, 221, 224
Decimal	11067563
CIELab	84.26, -28.13, 20.29
CIELCh	84, 34.685, 144.204
Yxy	64.5764, 0.3075, 0.3960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289257643 (0xFFA8E0AB)
YUV	201.2140, -14.8955, -29.1287
Hunter-Lab	80.3595, -29.2217, 20.5791

Details

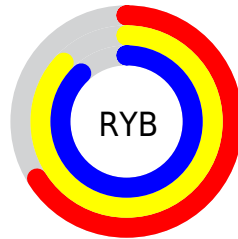
The RGB color **168, 224, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 168, 221**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 226**, and **115, 169, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 224, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 224, 192**.

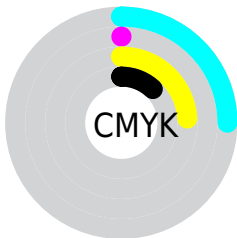
Distribution



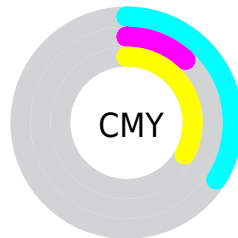
- Red (66%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 224, 171 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, 224, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 224, 171

255, 255, 255

 224, 255, 226

253, 255, 255

 168, 224, 171

 141, 196, 144

 115, 169, 119

 89, 142, 94

 64, 116, 70

 39, 91, 47

 11, 67, 25

 0, 44, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 224, 171

 168, 224, 171

 146, 224, 150

 190, 224, 192

 123, 224, 129

 213, 224, 213

 101, 224, 107

 235, 224, 235

 78, 224, 86

 255, 224, 255

 56, 224, 65

 34, 224, 44

 11, 224, 23

 0, 224, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 216, 150



168, 224, 171



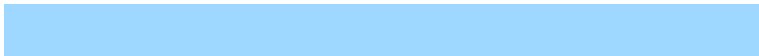
131, 228, 202

Triad

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



168, 224, 171



158, 215, 255



255, 187, 185

Complementary

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



168, 224, 171



224, 168, 221

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, 186, 218



168, 224, 171



206, 204, 255

Square

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



168, 224, 171



117, 224, 255



246, 193, 249



255, 195, 158

Rectangle

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



168, 224, 171



112, 228, 225



246, 193, 249



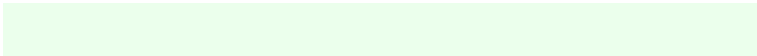
255, 186, 196

Sweetspot

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



168, 224, 171



235, 255, 236



221, 224, 168



115, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



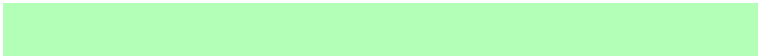
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 224, 171



179, 255, 183



168, 224, 199



101, 112, 102



0, 176, 9



0, 48, 3

Inverse Universe

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



224, 168, 221



255, 179, 251



224, 168, 193



112, 101, 112



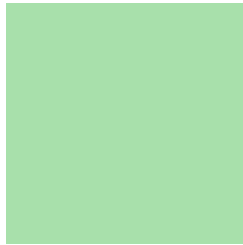
176, 0, 167



48, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 224, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

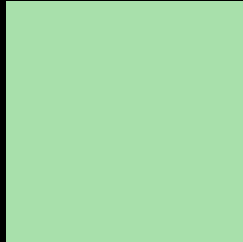
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

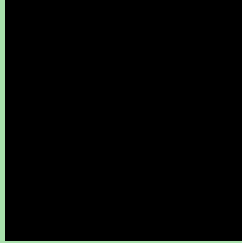
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 224, 171.

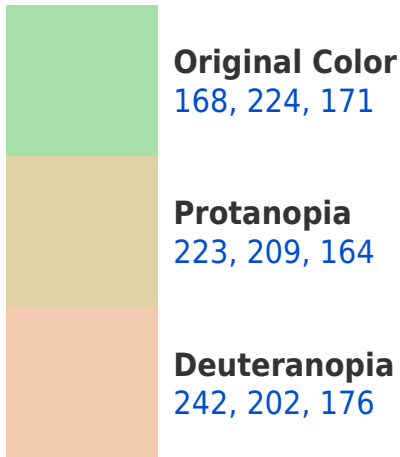


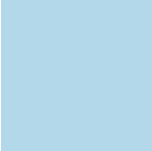
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 224, 171.

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, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 224, 171



Protanomaly

203, 214, 167



Deuteranomaly

215, 210, 174



Tritanomaly

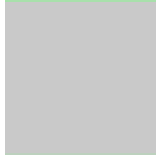
175, 219, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 224, 171



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

189, 209, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 224, 171 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, 224, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 224, 171)  
}
```

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, 224, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 224, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 224, 171 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, 224, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 224, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 224, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 224, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 224, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 224,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 224, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 224, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
224, 171) }
```

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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