

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 227, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 227, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 227, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E3AA
RGB	168, 227, 170
RGB Percent	66%, 89%, 67%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1098, 0.3333
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.25, 0.11
HSL	122°, 51%, 77%
HSV	122°, 26%, 89%
XYZ	50.8732, 66.1653, 48.1201
YIQ	202.8610, -16.8670, -30.2350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

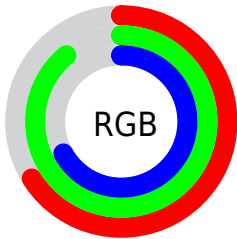
Format	Color
RYB	168, 225, 227
Decimal	11068330
CIELab	85.08, -29.73, 21.94
CIElCh	85, 36.945, 143.579
Yxy	66.1653, 0.3080, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289258410 (0xFFA8E3AA)
YUV	202.8610, -16.2005, -30.5731
Hunter-Lab	81.3420, -30.7105, 21.8648

Details

The RGB color **168, 227, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 168, 225**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 225**, and **114, 171, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 227, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 227, 192**.

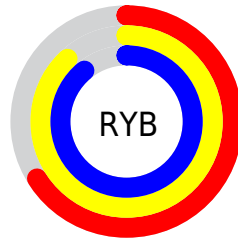
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (89%)

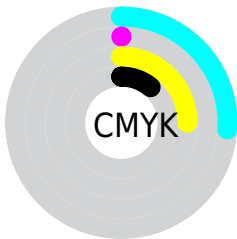
Blue (67%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (89%)

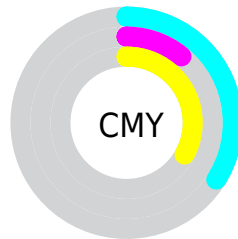


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 227, 170 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, 227, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 227, 170


255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 225


 253, 255, 254

 168, 227, 170

 141, 199, 143

 114, 171, 118

 89, 145, 93

 63, 119, 69

 38, 94, 46

 9, 70, 24

 0, 46, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 227, 170

■ 168, 227, 170

■ 145, 227, 148

■ 191, 227, 192

■ 123, 227, 126

■ 213, 227, 214

■ 100, 227, 104

■ 236, 227, 236

■ 77, 227, 82

■ 255, 227, 255

■ 54, 227, 60

■ 32, 227, 38

■ 9, 227, 16

■ 0, 227, 8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 219, 148



168, 227, 170



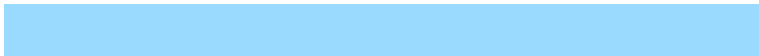
127, 231, 204

Triad

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



168, 227, 170



155, 218, 255



255, 188, 186

Complementary

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



168, 227, 170



227, 168, 225

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, 187, 221



168, 227, 170



207, 206, 255

Square

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



168, 227, 170



109, 227, 255



250, 194, 254



255, 196, 158

Rectangle

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



168, 227, 170



105, 232, 228



250, 194, 254



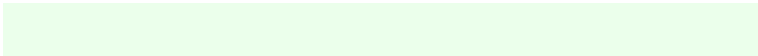
255, 187, 198

Sweetspot

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



168, 227, 170



235, 255, 235



225, 227, 168



115, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



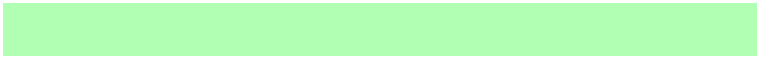
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 227, 170



176, 255, 179



168, 227, 199



103, 115, 104



0, 179, 6



0, 51, 2

Inverse Universe

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



227, 168, 225



255, 176, 252



227, 168, 196



115, 103, 114



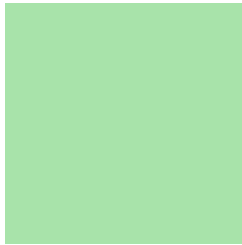
179, 0, 172



51, 0, 49

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 227, 170 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, 227, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

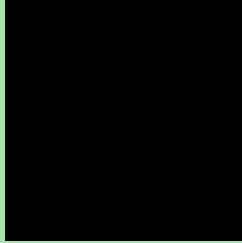
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 227, 170.

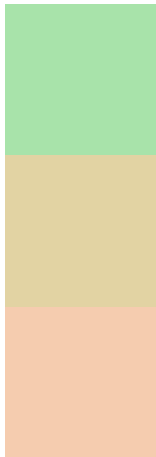


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 227, 170.

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, 227, 170

Protanopia
226, 211, 163

Deuteranopia
245, 204, 175



Tritanopia
180, 218, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 227, 170



Protanomaly

205, 217, 166



Deuteranomaly

217, 212, 173



Tritanomaly

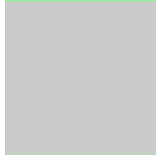
176, 221, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 227, 170



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

190, 212, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 227, 170 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, 227, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 227, 170)  
}
```

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, 227, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 227, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 227, 170 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, 227, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 227, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 227, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 227, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 227, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 227, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
227, 170) }
```

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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