

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 228, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 228, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 228, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E495
RGB	168, 228, 149
RGB Percent	66%, 89%, 58%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1059, 0.4157
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.35, 0.11
HSL	106°, 59%, 74%
HSV	106°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	49.3167, 65.9816, 38.5702
YIQ	201.0540, -10.4010, -37.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

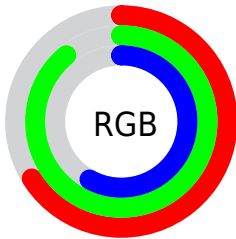
Format	Color
RYB	149, 228, 209
Decimal	11068565
CIELab	84.99, -33.51, 32.60
CIElCh	85, 46.753, 135.785
Yxy	65.9816, 0.3205, 0.4288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289258645 (0xFFA8E495)
YUV	201.0540, -25.6626, -28.9884
Hunter-Lab	81.2290, -33.7779, 28.7075

Details

The RGB color **168, 228, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 149, 228**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 204**, and **114, 172, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 228, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 228, 172**.

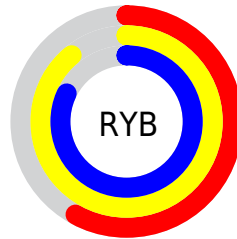
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (89%)

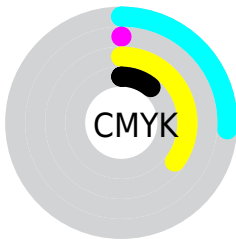
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (82%)

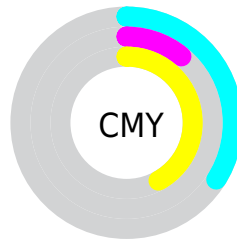


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 228, 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, 228, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 228, 149

255, 255, 255

 225, 255, 204

 254, 255, 232

 168, 228, 149


 141, 200, 123

 114, 172, 97

 88, 145, 73

 62, 119, 49

 35, 94, 25

 3, 70, 0


 0, 47, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 228, 149

 168, 228, 149

 151, 228, 126

 185, 228, 172

 133, 228, 103


 203, 228, 195

 116, 228, 81

 220, 228, 217

 99, 228, 58


 237, 228, 240

 81, 228, 35

 255, 228, 255

 64, 228, 12

 255, 228, 255

 55, 228, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 217, 126



168, 228, 149



110, 234, 189

Triad

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



168, 228, 149



106, 223, 255



255, 178, 190

Complementary

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



168, 228, 149



209, 149, 228

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, 180, 235



168, 228, 149



185, 209, 255

Square

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



168, 228, 149



0, 232, 255



246, 192, 255



255, 187, 151

Rectangle

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



168, 228, 149



60, 236, 220



246, 192, 255



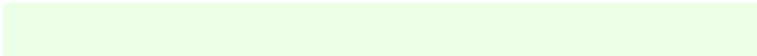
255, 177, 205

Sweetspot

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



168, 228, 149



236, 255, 230



228, 208, 149



116, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



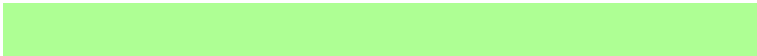
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 228, 149



174, 255, 148



149, 228, 169



106, 115, 103



43, 179, 0



12, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



209, 149, 228



229, 148, 255



228, 149, 208



112, 103, 115



136, 0, 179



39, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 228, 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, 228, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

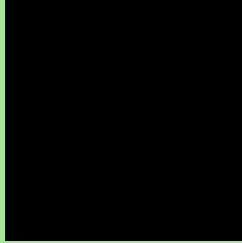
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 228, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 228, 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



Original Color
168, 228, 149

Protanopia
229, 211, 142

Deuteranopia
250, 203, 155



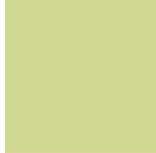
Tritanopia
182, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 228, 149



Protanomaly

207, 217, 145



Deuteranomaly

220, 212, 153



Tritanomaly

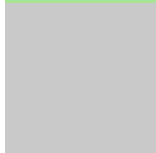
177, 221, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 228, 149



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

189, 211, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 228, 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, 228, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 228, 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, 228, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 228, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 228, 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, 228, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 228, 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, 228, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 228, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 228, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 228,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 228, 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, 228, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
228, 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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