

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 235, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 235, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 235, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8EB8B
RGB	168, 235, 139
RGB Percent	66%, 92%, 55%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0784, 0.4549
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.41, 0.08
HSL	102°, 71%, 73%
HSV	102°, 41%, 92%
XYZ	50.5170, 69.6056, 35.1988
YIQ	204.0230, -9.1160, -44.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

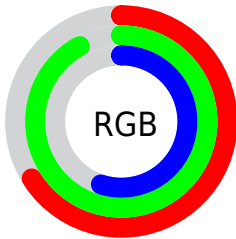
Format	Color
RYB	139, 235, 206
Decimal	11070347
CIELab	86.80, -38.10, 39.98
CIElCh	87, 55.232, 133.620
Yxy	69.6056, 0.3252, 0.4481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289260427 (0xFFA8EB8B)
YUV	204.0230, -32.0563, -31.5922
Hunter-Lab	83.4300, -37.9204, 33.3867

Details

The RGB color **168, 235, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 139, 235**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 194**, and **113, 179, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 235, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 235, 163**.

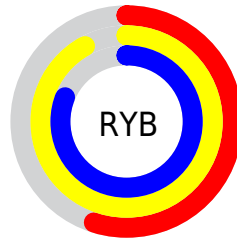
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (92%)

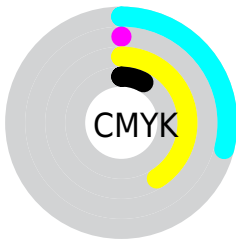
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (81%)

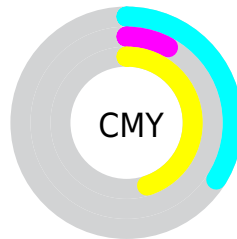


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 235, 139 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, 235, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 235, 139

255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 194

 254, 255, 222


 255, 255, 251


 168, 235, 139

 140, 207, 113

 113, 179, 87

 86, 152, 62

 60, 125, 37

 31, 100, 9

 0, 75, 0

 0, 52, 0

 0, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 235, 139

 168, 235, 139

 152, 235, 115


 184, 235, 163

 135, 235, 92

 201, 235, 186

 119, 235, 69


 217, 235, 210

 102, 235, 45

 234, 235, 233

 86, 235, 21

 250, 235, 255

 71, 235, 0

 255, 235, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 222, 112



168, 235, 139



92, 242, 186

Triad

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



168, 235, 139



46, 231, 255



255, 175, 195

Complementary

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



168, 235, 139



206, 139, 235

Split Complementary

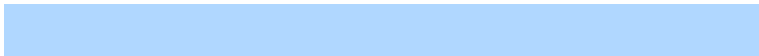
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 178, 248



168, 235, 139



176, 215, 255

Square

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



168, 235, 139



0, 241, 255



253, 194, 255



255, 186, 147

Rectangle

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



168, 235, 139



0, 244, 222



253, 194, 255



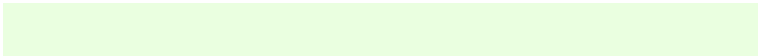
255, 174, 213

Sweetspot

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



168, 235, 139



234, 255, 224



235, 205, 139



115, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



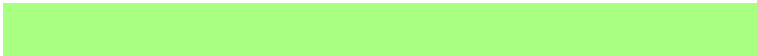
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 235, 139



168, 255, 130



139, 235, 157



109, 117, 106



55, 181, 0



16, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 139, 235



217, 130, 255



235, 139, 217



114, 106, 117



126, 0, 181



37, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 235, 139 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, 235, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

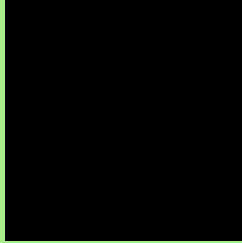
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 235, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 235, 139.

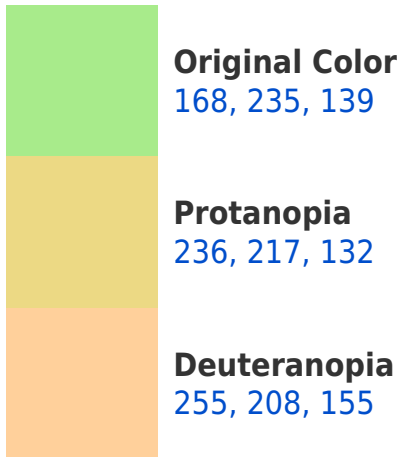


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 235, 139.

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
185, 223, 241

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 235, 139



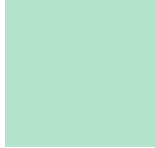
Protanomaly

211, 224, 135



Deuteranomaly

223, 218, 149



Tritanomaly

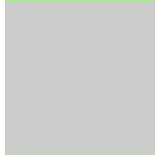
179, 227, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 235, 139



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

191, 215, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 235, 139 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, 235, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 235, 139)  
}
```

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, 235, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 235, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 235, 139 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, 235, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 235, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 235, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 235, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 235, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 235, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 235, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 235, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
235, 139) }
```

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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