

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 235, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 235, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 235, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8EBC4
RGB	168, 235, 196
RGB Percent	66%, 92%, 77%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0784, 0.2314
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.17, 0.08
HSL	145°, 63%, 79%
HSV	145°, 29%, 92%
XYZ	55.8206, 71.7270, 63.1272
YIQ	210.5210, -27.4130, -26.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

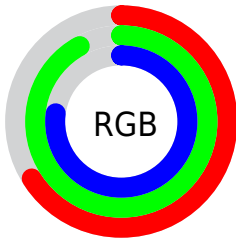
Format	Color
RYB	168, 215, 235
Decimal	11070404
CIELab	87.84, -28.86, 12.26
CIELCh	88, 31.352, 156.980
Yxy	71.7270, 0.2928, 0.3762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289260484 (0xFFA8EBC4)
YUV	210.5210, -7.1589, -37.2909
Hunter-Lab	84.6918, -30.5608, 15.0909

Details

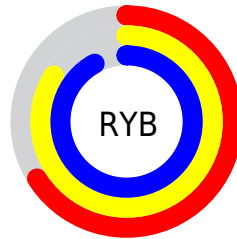
The RGB color **168, 235, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **235, 168, 207**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 253**, and **114, 179, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 235, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 235, 210**.

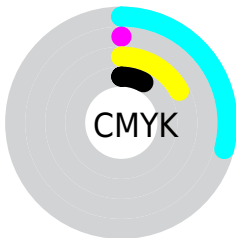
Distribution



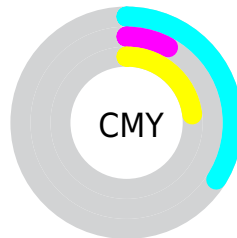
- Red (66%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 235, 196 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, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 235, 196

 168, 235, 196


255, 255, 255


 141, 207, 169

 224, 255, 253

 114, 179, 142

254, 255, 255

 88, 152, 117

 62, 126, 92

 36, 100, 68

 3, 76, 46

 0, 53, 25

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 235, 196

 168, 235, 196

 145, 235, 182

 192, 235, 210

 121, 235, 169

 215, 235, 223

 98, 235, 155

 238, 235, 237

 74, 235, 141

 255, 235, 251

 51, 235, 128

 255, 235, 255

 27, 235, 114

 4, 235, 100

 0, 235, 98

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 229, 172



168, 235, 196



140, 237, 226

Triad

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



168, 235, 196



193, 221, 255



255, 202, 186

Complementary

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



168, 235, 196



235, 168, 207

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, 198, 214



168, 235, 196



234, 210, 255

Square

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



168, 235, 196



153, 230, 255



255, 202, 244



255, 211, 166

Rectangle

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



168, 235, 196



131, 236, 246



255, 202, 244



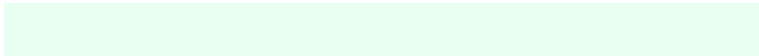
255, 200, 195

Sweetspot

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



168, 235, 196



232, 255, 242



207, 235, 168



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



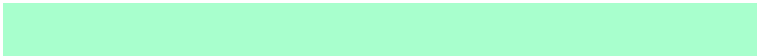
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 235, 196



168, 255, 205



168, 235, 229



106, 117, 110



0, 181, 76



0, 54, 22

Inverse Universe

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



235, 168, 207



255, 168, 219



235, 168, 174



117, 106, 112



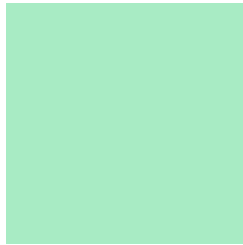
181, 0, 105



54, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 235, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

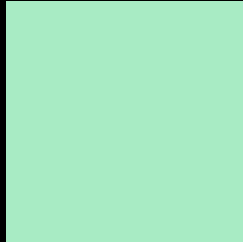
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

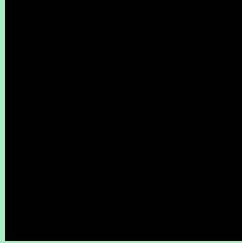
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

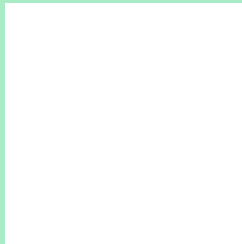
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 168, 235, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 235, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 235, 196.

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





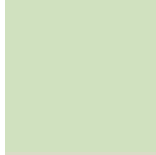
Tritanopia
178, 228, 246

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 235, 196



Protanomaly

208, 225, 191



Deuteranomaly

218, 220, 199



Tritanomaly

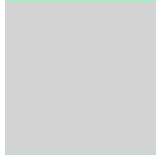
174, 231, 228

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 235, 196



Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211



Achromatomaly

195, 220, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 235, 196 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, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 235, 196)  
}
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 235, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 235, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

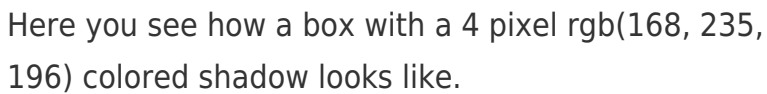
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 235, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 235, 196) }
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 235, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 235, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 235,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 235, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
235, 196) }
```

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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