

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 238, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 238, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(168, 238, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8EEA8
RGB	168, 238, 168
RGB Percent	66%, 93%, 66%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0667, 0.3412
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.29, 0.07
HSL	120°, 67%, 80%
HSV	120°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	53.7909, 72.3011, 48.1662
YIQ	209.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

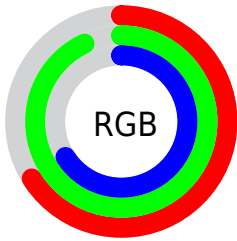
Format	Color
RYB	168, 238, 238
Decimal	11071144
CIELab	88.11, -35.18, 27.12
CIELCh	88, 44.420, 142.379
Yxy	72.3011, 0.3087, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289261224 (0xFFA8EEA8)
YUV	209.0900, -20.2574, -36.0359
Hunter-Lab	85.0300, -35.8816, 25.9355

Details

The RGB color **168, 238, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **238, 168, 238**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 224**, and **114, 182, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 238, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 238, 192**.

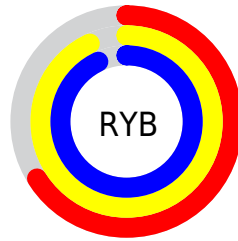
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (93%)

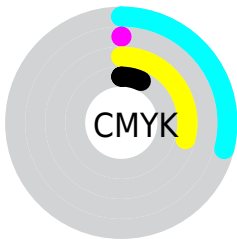
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (93%)

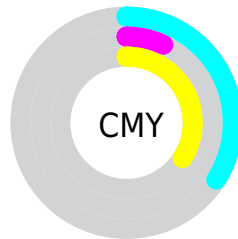


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 238, 168 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, 238, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 238, 168

255, 255, 255

 225, 255, 224


 254, 255, 252

 168, 238, 168

 141, 210, 141

 114, 182, 115

 87, 155, 90

 61, 128, 66

 34, 103, 43

 0, 78, 20

 0, 54, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 238, 168

 168, 238, 168

 144, 238, 144

 192, 238, 192

 120, 238, 120

 216, 238, 216

 97, 238, 97


 239, 238, 239

 73, 238, 73

 255, 238, 255

 49, 238, 49

 25, 238, 25

 1, 238, 1

 0, 238, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 228, 141



168, 238, 168



114, 243, 208

Triad

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



168, 238, 168



142, 228, 255



255, 190, 191

Complementary

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



168, 238, 168



238, 168, 238

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, 189, 234



168, 238, 168



211, 214, 255

Square

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



168, 238, 168



72, 239, 255



255, 199, 255



255, 200, 156

Rectangle

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



168, 238, 168



76, 244, 238



255, 199, 255



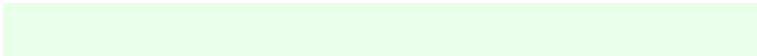
255, 188, 205

Sweetspot

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



168, 238, 168



232, 255, 232



238, 238, 168



113, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



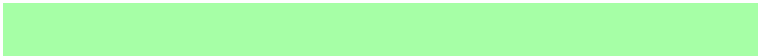
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 238, 168



166, 255, 166



168, 238, 203



108, 120, 108



0, 184, 0



0, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



238, 168, 238



255, 166, 255



238, 168, 203



120, 108, 120



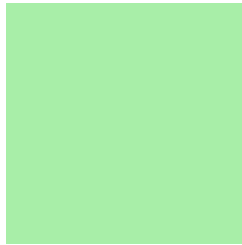
184, 0, 184



56, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 238, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

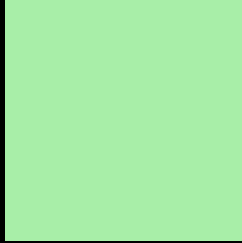
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 238, 168 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, 238, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 238, 168.

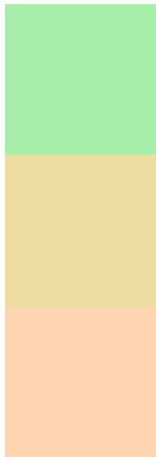


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 238, 168.

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, 238, 168

Protanopia
237, 220, 160

Deuteranopia
255, 212, 177



Tritanopia
182, 228, 246

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 238, 168



Protanomaly

212, 227, 163



Deuteranomaly

223, 221, 174



Tritanomaly

177, 232, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 238, 168



Achromatopsia

209, 209, 209



Achromatomaly

194, 220, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 238, 168 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, 238, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 238, 168)  
}
```

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, 238, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 238, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 238, 168 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, 238, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 238, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 238, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 238, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 238, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 238, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 238, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 238, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
238, 168) }
```

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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