

Converting Colors

RGB(168, 247, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(168, 247, 145) contains.

RGB(168, 247, 145)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(168, 247, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8F791
RGB	168, 247, 145
RGB Percent	66%, 97%, 57%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0314, 0.4314
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.41, 0.03
HSL	106°, 86%, 77%
HSV	106°, 41%, 97%
XYZ	54.5200, 76.8907, 38.7559
YIQ	211.7510, -14.3420, -48.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

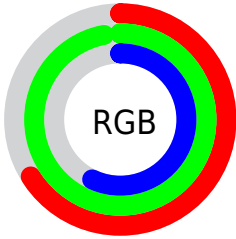
Format	Color
RYB	145, 247, 224
Decimal	11073425
CIELab	90.27, -42.62, 41.49
CIELCh	90, 59.482, 135.775
Yxy	76.8907, 0.3204, 0.4519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289263505 (0xFFA8F791)
YUV	211.7510, -32.9082, -38.3696
Hunter-Lab	87.6873, -42.4696, 35.1762

Details

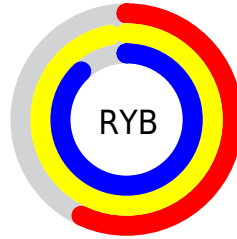
The RGB color **168, 247, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 145, 247**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 200**, and **112, 190, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 247, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 247, 170**.

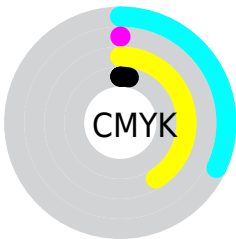
Distribution



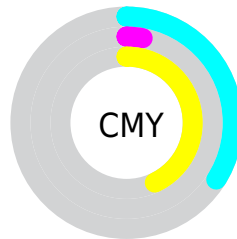
- Red (66%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 168, 247, 145 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, 247, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 247, 145

255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 200

 255, 255, 228

 168, 247, 145

 140, 218, 119

 112, 190, 93

 85, 163, 67

 57, 136, 42

 25, 110, 15

 0, 85, 0

 0, 61, 0

 0, 40, 0


 0, 2, 0

 168, 247, 145


 168, 247, 145

 149, 247, 120

 187, 247, 170

 130, 247, 96

 206, 247, 194

 111, 247, 71


 225, 247, 219

 91, 247, 46

 245, 247, 244

 72, 247, 22

 255, 247, 255

 56, 247, 0

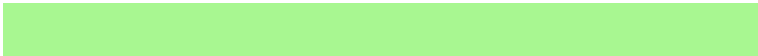
Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 233, 114



168, 247, 145



77, 255, 197

Triad

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



168, 247, 145



37, 241, 255



255, 181, 199

Complementary

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



168, 247, 145



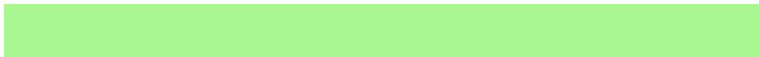
224, 145, 247

Split Complementary

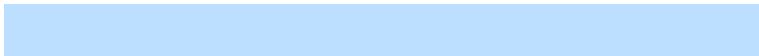
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 183, 255



168, 247, 145



188, 223, 255

Square

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



168, 247, 145



0, 252, 255



255, 201, 255



255, 194, 148

Rectangle

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



168, 247, 145



0, 255, 237



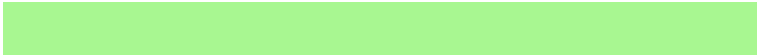
255, 201, 255



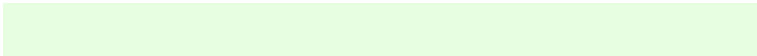
255, 180, 218

Sweetspot

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



168, 247, 145



231, 255, 224



247, 223, 145



114, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



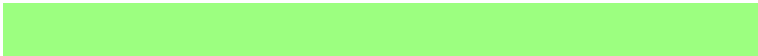
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 247, 145



156, 255, 128



145, 247, 172



113, 122, 110



42, 186, 0



13, 59, 0

Inverse Universe

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



224, 145, 247



226, 128, 255



247, 145, 220



120, 110, 122



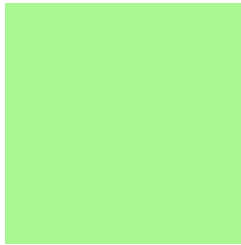
144, 0, 186



45, 0, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 168, 247, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

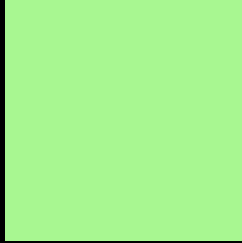
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

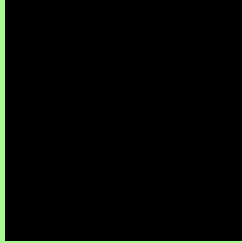
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 247, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 247, 145.

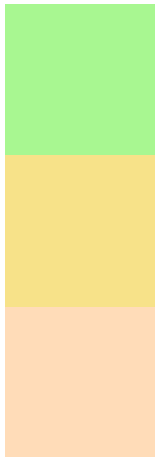


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 168, 247, 145.

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, 247, 145

Protanopia
247, 226, 137

Deuteranopia
255, 220, 184



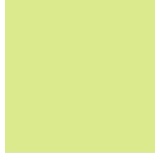
Tritanopia
186, 234, 253

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 247, 145



Protanomaly

218, 234, 140



Deuteranomaly

223, 230, 170



Tritanomaly

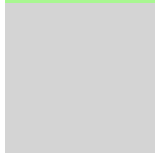
179, 239, 214

Monochromacy



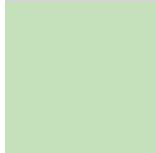
Original Color

168, 247, 145



Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212



Achromatomaly

196, 225, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 247, 145 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, 247, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 247, 145)  
}
```

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, 247, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 247, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 168, 247, 145 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, 247, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 247, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 247, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 247, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 247, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 247,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 168, 247, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 247, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
247, 145) }
```

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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