

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 186, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 186, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 186, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1BACE
RGB	161, 186, 206
RGB Percent	63%, 73%, 81%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2706, 0.1922
CMYK	0.22, 0.10, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	207°, 31%, 72%
HSV	207°, 22%, 81%
XYZ	43.3974, 47.1511, 65.2063
YIQ	180.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

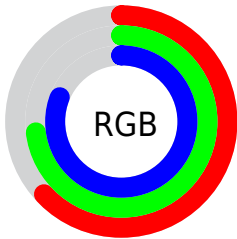
Format	Color
RYB	161, 177, 206
Decimal	10599118
CIELab	74.29, -4.15, -12.91
CIELCh	74, 13.564, 252.187
Yxy	47.1511, 0.2786, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288789198 (0xFFA1BACE)
YUV	180.8050, 12.4211, -17.3690
Hunter-Lab	68.6667, -7.3544, -8.2355

Details

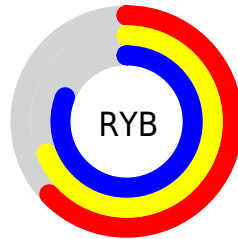
The RGB color **161, 186, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 181, 161**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 242, 255**, and **109, 133, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 177, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 195, 206**.

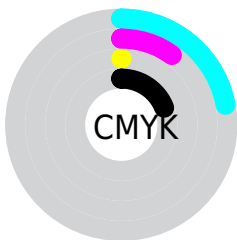
Distribution



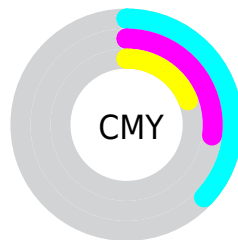
- Red (63%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 186, 206 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 161, 186, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 186, 206

255, 255, 255


 216, 242, 255


 245, 255, 255

 161, 186, 206

 134, 159, 178


 109, 133, 152

 84, 108, 126

 60, 84, 101

 36, 60, 77

 12, 39, 54

 0, 18, 33

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 186, 206

■ 161, 186, 206

■ 140, 177, 206

■ 182, 195, 206

■ 120, 168, 206

■ 202, 204, 206

■ 99, 159, 206

■ 223, 213, 206

■ 79, 149, 206

■ 243, 223, 206

■ 58, 140, 206

■ 255, 232, 206

■ 37, 131, 206

■ 255, 241, 206

■ 17, 122, 206

■ 255, 250, 206

■ 0, 114, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 189, 199



161, 186, 206



176, 182, 207

Triad

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



161, 186, 206



209, 174, 178



173, 187, 164

Complementary

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



161, 186, 206



206, 181, 161

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.



187, 183, 158



161, 186, 206



208, 176, 166

Square

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



161, 186, 206



203, 175, 191



200, 179, 159



160, 189, 175

Rectangle

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



161, 186, 206



186, 179, 204



200, 179, 159



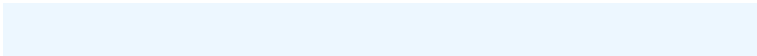
178, 186, 161

Sweetspot

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



161, 186, 206



237, 247, 255



161, 206, 181



117, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



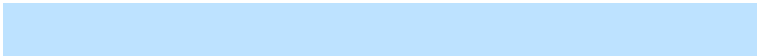
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 186, 206



189, 226, 255



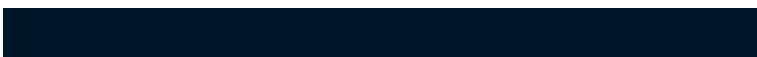
161, 164, 206



92, 97, 102



0, 92, 166



0, 21, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 161, 186



255, 189, 226



206, 203, 161



102, 92, 97



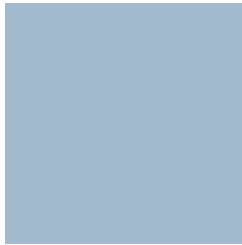
166, 0, 92



38, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 186, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

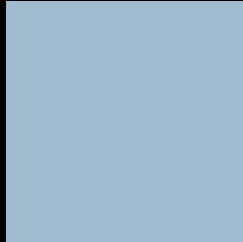
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 161, 186, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

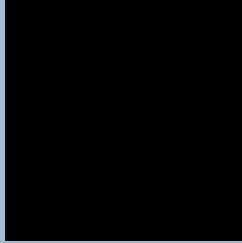
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

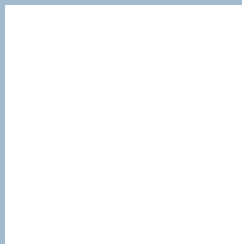
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 186, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 186, 206.

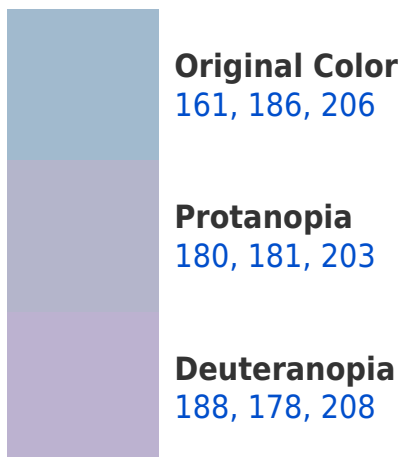


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 186, 206.

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
160, 187, 202

Trichromacy



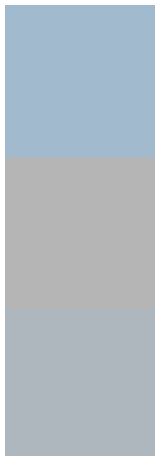
Original Color
161, 186, 206

Protanomaly
173, 183, 204

Deuteranomaly
178, 181, 207

Tritanomaly
160, 187, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 186, 206

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
174, 183, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 186, 206 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(161, 186, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 186, 206)  
}
```

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(161, 186, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 186, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 186, 206 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(161, 186, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 186, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 186, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 186, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 186, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 186,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 186, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 186, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
186, 206) }
```

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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