

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 188, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 188, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 188, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1BC7D
RGB	161, 188, 125
RGB Percent	63%, 74%, 49%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2627, 0.5098
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.34, 0.26
HSL	86°, 32%, 61%
HSV	86°, 34%, 74%
XYZ	36.3828, 45.0242, 26.1750
YIQ	172.7450, 4.1310, -25.3170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

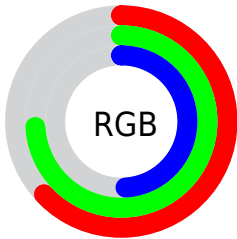
Format	Color
RYB	125, 188, 152
Decimal	10599549
CIELab	72.91, -20.18, 28.93
CIElCh	73, 35.276, 124.899
Yxy	45.0242, 0.3382, 0.4185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288789629 (0xFFA1BC7D)
YUV	172.7450, -23.5383, -10.3004
Hunter-Lab	67.1001, -20.6393, 23.8417

Details

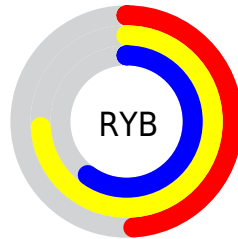
The RGB color **161, 188, 125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **152, 125, 188**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 244, 178**, and **108, 135, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 188, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 188, 144**.

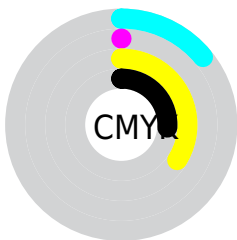
Distribution



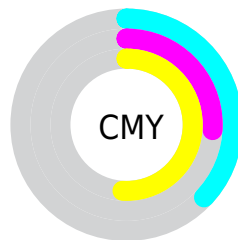
- Red (63%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 188, 125 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, 188, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 188, 125


255, 255, 255

 216, 244, 178

 245, 255, 206

 255, 255, 234

 161, 188, 125

 134, 161, 100

 108, 135, 75

 83, 109, 52

 59, 85, 29

 36, 62, 5

 14, 39, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 188, 125

 161, 188, 125

■ 153, 188, 106

■ 169, 188, 144

■ 145, 188, 87

■ 177, 188, 163

■ 137, 188, 69

■ 185, 188, 181

■ 129, 188, 50

■ 193, 188, 200

■ 121, 188, 31

■ 201, 188, 219

■ 113, 188, 12

■ 209, 188, 238

■ 107, 188, 0

■ 217, 188, 255

■ 225, 188, 255

■ 234, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 179, 114



161, 188, 125



123, 194, 151

Triad

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



161, 188, 125



92, 190, 237



241, 154, 175

Complementary

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



161, 188, 125



152, 125, 188

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.



224, 158, 207



161, 188, 125



143, 180, 243

Square

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



161, 188, 125



63, 195, 215



190, 169, 232



240, 158, 144

Rectangle

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



161, 188, 125



96, 196, 172



190, 169, 232



238, 155, 186

Sweetspot

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



161, 188, 125



234, 245, 220



188, 151, 125



116, 122, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



161, 188, 125



203, 245, 147



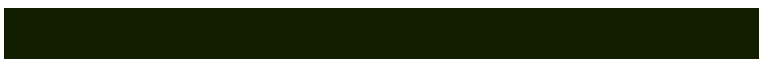
130, 188, 125



90, 94, 85



90, 158, 0



17, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 125, 188



189, 147, 245



183, 125, 188



89, 85, 94



68, 0, 158



13, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 188, 125 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, 188, 125 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, 188, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 188, 125.

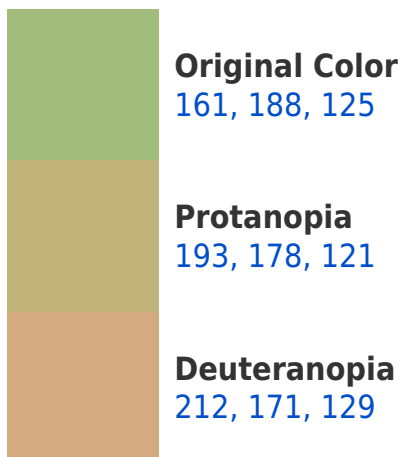


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 188, 125.

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
171, 179, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 188, 125

Protanomaly
181, 182, 122

Deuteranomaly
193, 177, 128

Tritanomaly
167, 182, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 188, 125

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
169, 178, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 188, 125 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, 188, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 188, 125)  
}
```

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, 188, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 188, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 188, 125 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, 188, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 188, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 188, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 188, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 188, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 188,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 188, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 188, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
188, 125) }
```

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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