

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 188, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 188, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 188, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1BC9F
RGB	161, 188, 159
RGB Percent	63%, 74%, 62%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2627, 0.3765
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.15, 0.26
HSL	116°, 18%, 68%
HSV	116°, 15%, 74%
XYZ	38.9392, 46.0467, 39.6365
YIQ	176.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

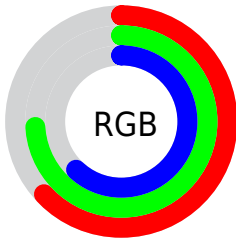
Format	Color
RYB	159, 188, 186
Decimal	10599583
CIELab	73.58, -14.75, 11.64
CIELCh	74, 18.788, 141.730
Yxy	46.0467, 0.3125, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288789663 (0xFFA1BC9F)
YUV	176.6210, -8.6872, -13.6996
Hunter-Lab	67.8577, -16.3214, 12.8684

Details

The RGB color **161, 188, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 159, 188**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 244, 214**, and **109, 135, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 188, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 188, 178**.

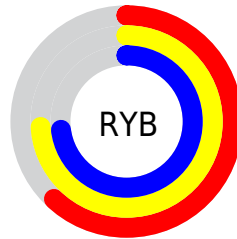
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (74%)

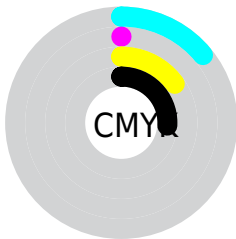
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (73%)

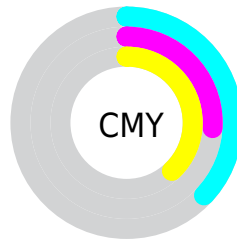


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 188, 159 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, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 188, 159

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 244, 214

■ 245, 255, 242

■ 161, 188, 159

■ 135, 161, 133

■ 109, 135, 108

■ 85, 109, 83

■ 61, 85, 60

■ 39, 62, 38

■ 17, 40, 18

■ 0, 21, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 188, 159

■ 161, 188, 159

 143, 188, 140


 179, 188, 178


 126, 188, 121


 196, 188, 197

 108, 188, 103

 214, 188, 215

 91, 188, 84

 231, 188, 234


 73, 188, 65


 249, 188, 253

 56, 188, 46

 255, 188, 255

 38, 188, 27

 21, 188, 9

 13, 188, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 184, 149



161, 188, 159



144, 190, 175

Triad

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



161, 188, 159



155, 184, 214



217, 169, 169

Complementary

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



161, 188, 159



186, 159, 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.



213, 169, 186



161, 188, 159



178, 178, 213

Square

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



161, 188, 159



139, 188, 207



199, 172, 202



212, 173, 154

Rectangle

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



161, 188, 159



137, 191, 187



199, 172, 202



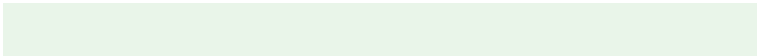
217, 169, 174

Sweetspot

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



161, 188, 159



233, 245, 233



188, 186, 159



116, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



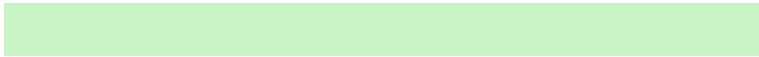
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



161, 188, 159



201, 245, 198



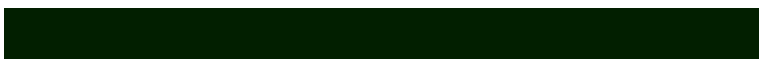
159, 188, 171



86, 94, 85



11, 158, 0



2, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 159, 188



242, 198, 245



188, 159, 176



94, 85, 94



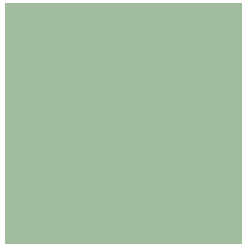
147, 0, 158



28, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 188, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

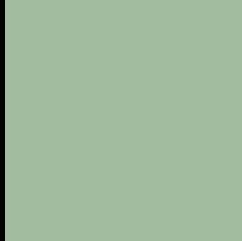
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159 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, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 188, 159.

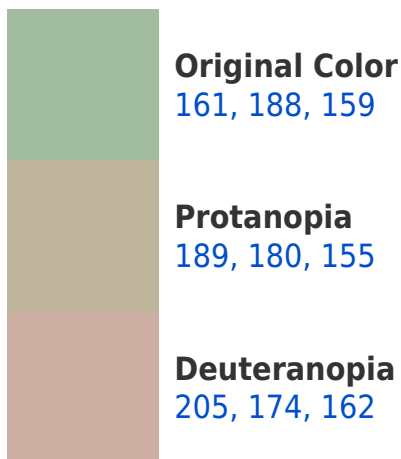


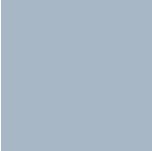
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 188, 159.

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
167, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 188, 159

Protanomaly

179, 183, 156

Deuteranomaly

189, 179, 161

Tritanomaly

165, 185, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 188, 159

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

171, 181, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 188, 159 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, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 188, 159)  
}
```

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, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 188, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 188, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 188, 159) }
```

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, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 188, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 188, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 188,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 188, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
188, 159) }
```

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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