

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 192, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 192, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 192, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1C0A8
RGB	161, 192, 168
RGB Percent	63%, 75%, 66%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2471, 0.3412
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.12, 0.25
HSL	134°, 20%, 69%
HSV	134°, 16%, 75%
XYZ	40.6155, 48.1035, 44.1900
YIQ	179.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

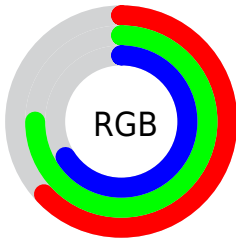
Format	Color
RYB	161, 186, 192
Decimal	10600616
CIELab	74.89, -15.16, 8.63
CIELCh	75, 17.446, 150.348
Yxy	48.1035, 0.3056, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288790696 (0xFFA1C0A8)
YUV	179.9950, -5.9135, -16.6586
Hunter-Lab	69.3567, -16.8441, 10.7736

Details

The RGB color **161, 192, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 161, 185**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 248, 223**, and **109, 138, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 192, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 192, 183**.

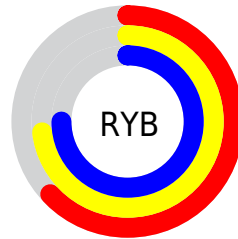
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (75%)

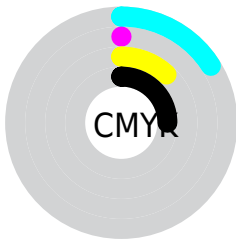
Blue (66%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (75%)

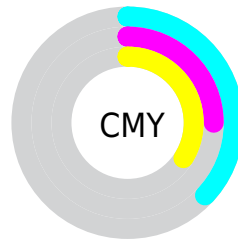


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 192, 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 161, 192, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 192, 168

255, 255, 255


 216, 248, 223


 245, 255, 252

 161, 192, 168

 135, 165, 142

 109, 138, 116

 84, 113, 91

 61, 88, 68


 38, 65, 46


 17, 43, 25


 0, 23, 0


 0, 0, 0

 161, 192, 168

 161, 192, 168

 142, 192, 153


 180, 192, 183

 123, 192, 138

 199, 192, 198

 103, 192, 123

 219, 192, 213

 84, 192, 109

 238, 192, 227


 65, 192, 94


 255, 192, 242

 46, 192, 79

 255, 192, 255

 27, 192, 64

 7, 192, 49

 0, 192, 43

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 188, 156



161, 192, 168



147, 194, 184

Triad

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



161, 192, 168



167, 186, 216



218, 174, 169

Complementary

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



161, 192, 168



192, 161, 185

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.



216, 173, 185



161, 192, 168



188, 180, 212

Square

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



161, 192, 168



149, 190, 212



206, 175, 200



211, 178, 157

Rectangle

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



161, 192, 168



142, 194, 195



206, 175, 200



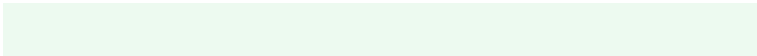
218, 174, 174

Sweetspot

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



161, 192, 168



237, 250, 240



185, 192, 161



117, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



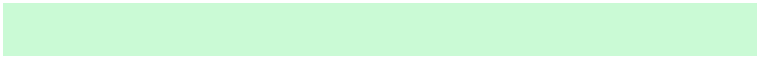
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



161, 192, 168



202, 250, 213



161, 192, 183



87, 97, 89



0, 161, 36



0, 33, 7

Inverse Universe

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



192, 161, 185



250, 202, 239



192, 161, 170



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 124



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 192, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

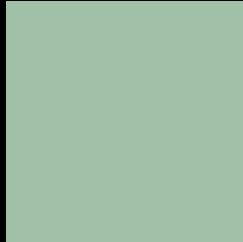
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 161, 192, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

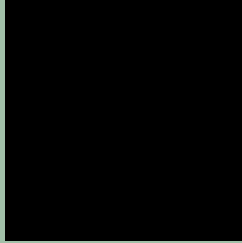
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161, 192, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 192, 168.

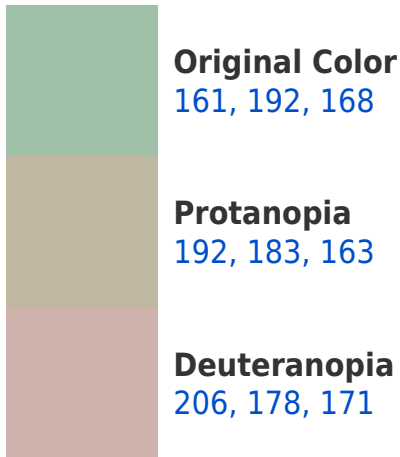


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 192, 168.

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](#).

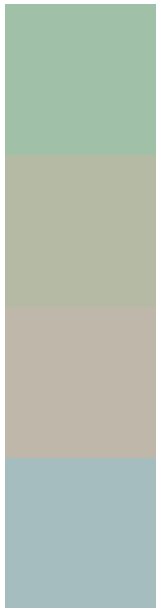
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
167, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 192, 168

Protanomaly
181, 186, 165

Deuteranomaly
190, 183, 170

Tritanomaly
165, 189, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 192, 168

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
173, 184, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 192, 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(161, 192, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 192, 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(161, 192, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 192, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 192, 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(161, 192, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 192, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 192, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 192, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 192, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 192,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 192, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 192, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
192, 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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