

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 196, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 196, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 196, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1C4AC
RGB	161, 196, 172
RGB Percent	63%, 77%, 67%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2314, 0.3255
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.12, 0.23
HSL	139°, 23%, 70%
HSV	139°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	41.8843, 50.0355, 46.4800
YIQ	182.7990, -13.1560, -14.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

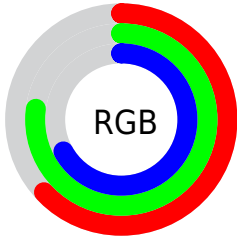
Format	Color
RYB	161, 188, 196
Decimal	10601644
CIELab	76.09, -16.46, 8.19
CIElCh	76, 18.380, 153.550
Yxy	50.0355, 0.3026, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288791724 (0xFFA1C4AC)
YUV	182.7990, -5.3239, -19.1177
Hunter-Lab	70.7358, -18.0936, 10.5560

Details

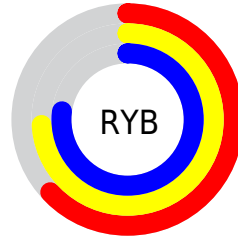
The RGB color **161, 196, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 161, 185**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 253, 227**, and **109, 142, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 196, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 196, 185**.

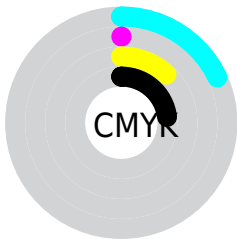
Distribution



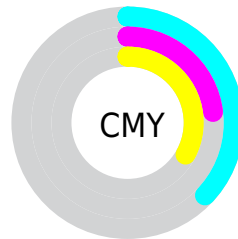
- Red (63%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 196, 172 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, 196, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 196, 172

255, 255, 255


 216, 253, 227

 245, 255, 255

 161, 196, 172

 135, 169, 145

 109, 142, 120

 84, 117, 95

 60, 92, 71


 38, 68, 49


 15, 46, 28


 0, 26, 2


 0, 0, 0


 161, 196, 172


 161, 196, 172

 141, 196, 159


 181, 196, 185

 122, 196, 145


 200, 196, 199

 102, 196, 132

 220, 196, 212

 83, 196, 118

 239, 196, 226

 63, 196, 105


 255, 196, 239


 43, 196, 91

 255, 196, 253

 24, 196, 78

 255, 196, 255

 4, 196, 64

 0, 196, 62

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 192, 159



161, 196, 172



147, 198, 189

Triad

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



161, 196, 172



171, 188, 221



223, 177, 170

Complementary

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



161, 196, 172



196, 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.



222, 176, 186



161, 196, 172



193, 183, 216

Square

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



161, 196, 172



152, 193, 217



212, 178, 203



214, 182, 158

Rectangle

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



161, 196, 172



143, 197, 200



212, 178, 203



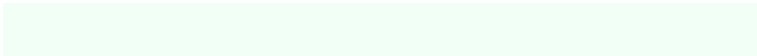
223, 176, 175

Sweetspot

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



161, 196, 172



242, 255, 246



186, 196, 161



120, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



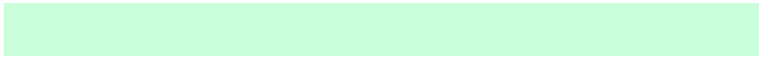
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 196, 172



201, 255, 218



161, 196, 189



87, 97, 90



0, 161, 50



0, 33, 10

Inverse Universe

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



196, 161, 185



255, 201, 238



196, 161, 168



97, 87, 94



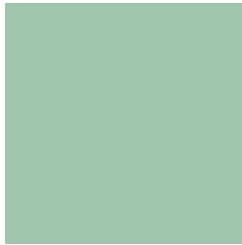
161, 0, 110



33, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 196, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

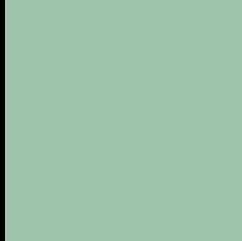
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

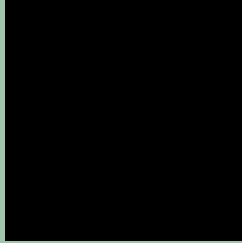
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 196, 172.

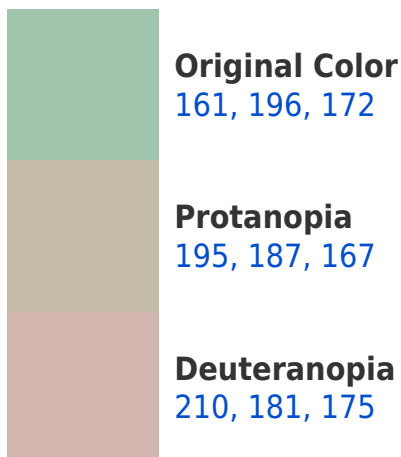


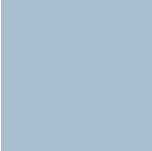
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 196, 172.

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, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 196, 172

Protanomaly
183, 190, 169

Deuteranomaly
192, 186, 174

Tritanomaly
165, 193, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 196, 172

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
175, 188, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 196, 172 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, 196, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 196, 172)  
}
```

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, 196, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 196, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 196, 172 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, 196, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 196, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 196, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 196, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 196, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 196,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 196, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 196, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
196, 172) }
```

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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