Converting Colors

RGB(161, 198, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(161, 198, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 198, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1C68F
RGB	161, 198, 143
RGB Percent	63%, 78%, 56%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2235, 0.4392
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	100°, 33%, 67%
HSV	100°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	39.8500, 49.9484, 33.5273
YIQ	180.6670, -4.3970, -24.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

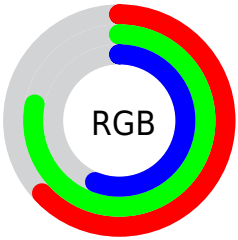
Format	Color
RYB	143, 198, 180
Decimal	10602127
CIELab	76.04, -22.49, 23.63
CIELCh	76, 32.621, 133.581
Yxy	49.9484, 0.3231, 0.4050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288792207 (0xFFA1C68F)
YUV	180.6670, -18.5698, -17.2480
Hunter-Lab	70.6742, -23.0318, 21.3452

Details

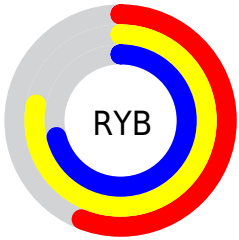
The RGB color 161, 198, 143 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 180, 143, 198, and the grayscale version is 181, 181, 181.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 216, 255, 197, and 109, 144, 92 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 148, 198, 123, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 174, 198, 163.

Distribution

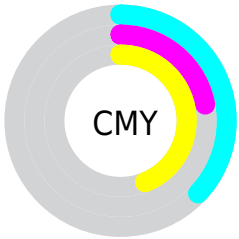


- Red (63%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (71%)

- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 198, 143 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, 198, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

161, 198, 143

255, 255, 255

216, 255, 197

245, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

161, 198, 143

134, 171, 117

109, 144, 92

84, 118, 68

59, 93, 45

36, 70, 23

14, 47, 0

0, 28, 0

0, 0, 0

161, 198, 143

161, 198, 143

148, 198, 123

134, 198, 103

121, 198, 84

108, 198, 64

94, 198, 44

81, 198, 24

68, 198, 4

65, 198, 0

174, 198, 163

188, 198, 183

201, 198, 202

214, 198, 222

228, 198, 242

241, 198, 255

254, 198, 255

255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

195, 190, 128

161, 198, 143

126, 203, 169

Triad

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

161, 198, 143

124, 195, 245

248, 165, 175

Complementary

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

161, 198, 143

180, 143, 198

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.

237, 167, 205

161, 198, 143

168, 186, 246

Square

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

161, 198, 143

92, 202, 228

209, 175, 231

242, 170, 147

Rectangle

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

161, 198, 143

105, 204, 190

209, 175, 231

246, 165, 185

Sweetspot

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

161, 198, 143

241, 255, 235

198, 180, 143

119, 128, 115

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

161, 198, 143

198, 255, 171

143, 198, 152

93, 99, 90

53, 163, 0

12, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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

180, 143, 198

227, 171, 255

198, 143, 189

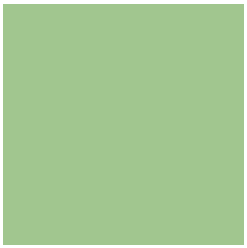
96, 90, 99

110, 0, 163

24, 0, 36

Previews

White Background

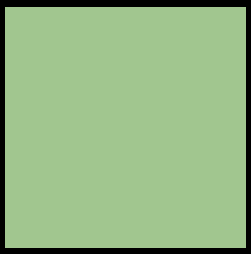


This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 198, 143 looks on a white background.

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



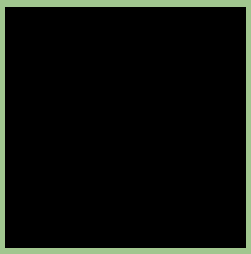
This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 198, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

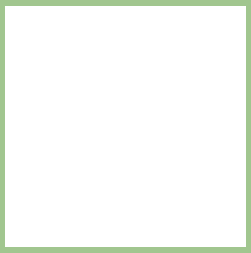
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 161, 198, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 198, 143.

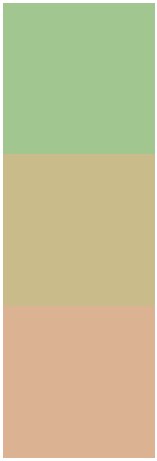


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 198, 143.

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



Original Color
161, 198, 143

Protanopia
201, 187, 138

Deuteranopia
219, 179, 147

Tritanopia
171, 190, 205

Trichromacy

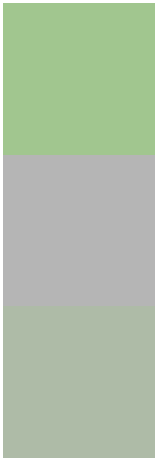
Original Color
161, 198, 143

Protanomaly
186, 191, 140

Deuteranomaly
198, 186, 146

Tritanomaly
167, 193, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 198, 143

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
174, 187, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 198, 143 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, 198, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(161, 198, 143)
}
```

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, 198, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 198, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 198, 143 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, 198, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 198, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 198, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 198, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 198, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 198, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 198, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(161, 198, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(161,
198, 143) }
```

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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