

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 202, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 202, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 202, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CAF1
RGB	161, 202, 241
RGB Percent	63%, 79%, 95%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2078, 0.0549
CMYK	0.33, 0.16, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	209°, 74%, 79%
HSV	209°, 33%, 95%
XYZ	51.6957, 56.1690, 91.3361
YIQ	194.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

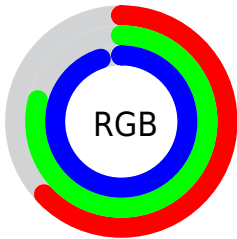
Format	Color
R _Y B	161, 188, 241
Decimal	10603249
CIE Lab	79.71, -4.40, -23.60
CIE LCh	80, 24.011, 259.433
Yxy	56.1690, 0.2595, 0.2820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288793329 (0xFFA1CAF1)
YUV	194.1870, 23.0788, -29.1050
Hunter-Lab	74.9460, -8.0311, -19.7941

Details

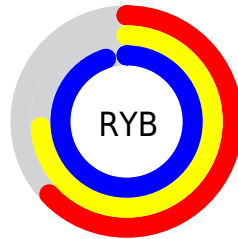
The RGB color **161, 202, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**, and the color name is **baby blue eyes**. A complement of this color would be **241, 200, 161**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 255**, and **107, 148, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 190, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 214, 241**.

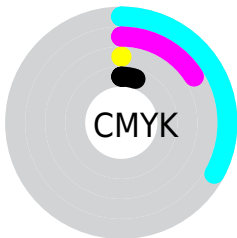
Distribution



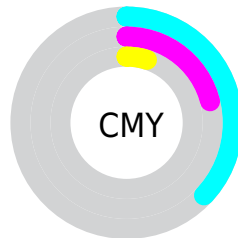
- Red (63%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 202, 241 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, 202, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 202, 241

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 255, 255

■ 247, 255, 255

■ 161, 202, 241

■ 134, 175, 213

■ 107, 148, 185

■ 80, 122, 158

■ 53, 98, 132

■ 24, 74, 106

■ 0, 51, 82

■ 0, 30, 59

■ 0, 2, 37

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 161, 202, 241

■ 161, 202, 241

■ 137, 190, 241

■ 185, 214, 241

■ 113, 179, 241

■ 209, 225, 241

■ 89, 167, 241

■ 233, 237, 241

■ 65, 155, 241

■ 255, 249, 241

■ 41, 143, 241

■ 255, 255, 241

■ 16, 132, 241

■ 0, 124, 241

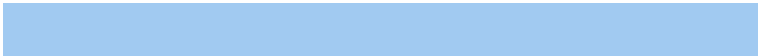
Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 208, 231



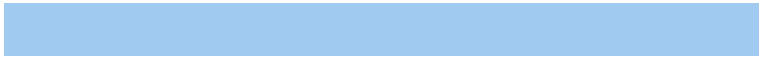
161, 202, 241



191, 195, 240

Triad

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



161, 202, 241



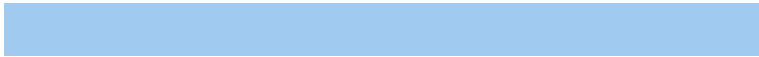
244, 182, 184



174, 207, 168

Complementary

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



161, 202, 241



241, 200, 161

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.



199, 201, 155



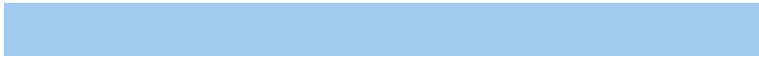
161, 202, 241



238, 186, 164

Square

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



161, 202, 241



237, 182, 206



222, 193, 154



150, 210, 189

Rectangle

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



161, 202, 241



210, 189, 232



222, 193, 154



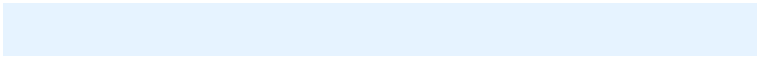
182, 205, 163

Sweetspot

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



161, 202, 241



230, 243, 255



161, 241, 200



112, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



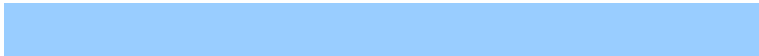
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 202, 241



153, 205, 255



161, 162, 241



108, 114, 120



0, 94, 184



0, 29, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 161, 202



255, 153, 205



241, 240, 161



120, 108, 114



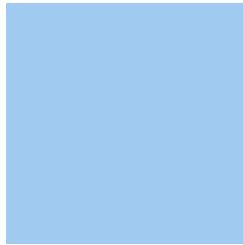
184, 0, 94



56, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 202, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

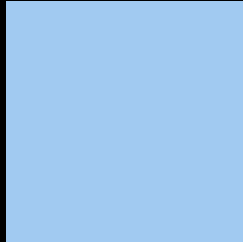
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 241 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

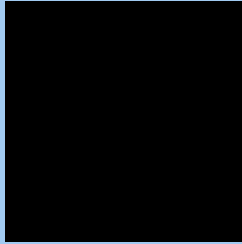
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

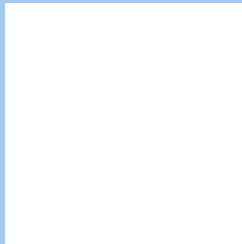
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 161, 202, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 202, 241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 202, 241.

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, 202, 241

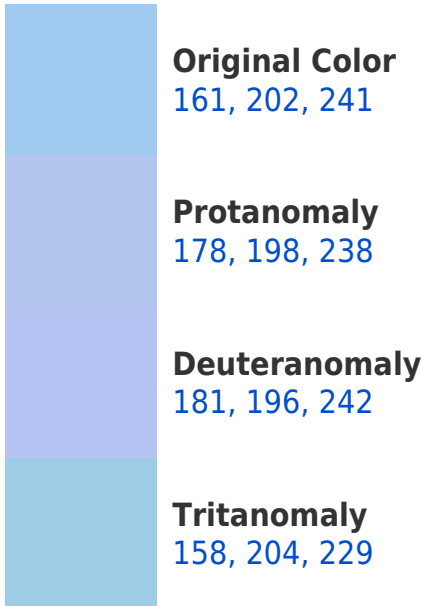
Protanopia
188, 195, 236

Deuteranopia
193, 193, 243

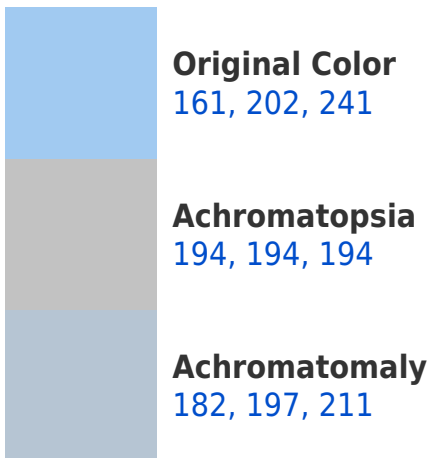


Tritanopia
157, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 202, 241 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, 202, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 202, 241)  
}
```

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, 202, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 202, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 202, 241 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, 202, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 202, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 202, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 202, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 202, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 202,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 202, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 202, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
202, 241) }
```

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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