

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 203, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 203, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 203, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CBE3
RGB	161, 203, 227
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 89%
CMY	0.3686, 0.2039, 0.1098
CMYK	0.29, 0.11, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	202°, 54%, 76%
HSV	202°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	49.9190, 55.8350, 80.8193
YIQ	193.1780, -32.7360, -1.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

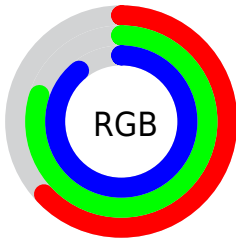
Format	Color
R _Y B	161, 187, 227
Decimal	10603491
CIE Lab	79.52, -8.31, -16.40
CIE LCh	80, 18.383, 243.110
Yxy	55.8350, 0.2676, 0.2993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288793571 (0xFFA1CBE3)
YUV	193.1780, 16.6742, -28.2201
Hunter-Lab	74.7228, -11.5170, -11.8214

Details

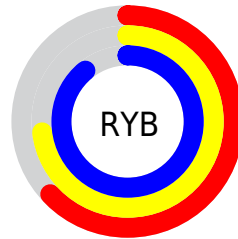
The RGB color **161, 203, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 185, 161**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **107, 149, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 195, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 211, 227**.

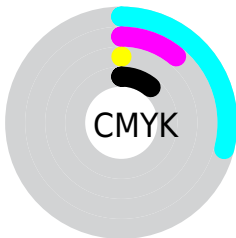
Distribution



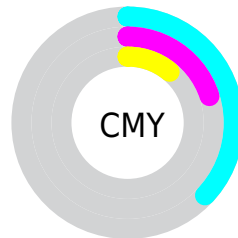
- Red (63%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 203, 227 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, 203, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 203, 227

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 161, 203, 227

 134, 176, 199

 107, 149, 172

 82, 123, 145

 56, 98, 119

 29, 74, 95

 0, 52, 71

 0, 31, 48

 0, 1, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 203, 227

■ 161, 203, 227

■ 138, 195, 227

■ 184, 211, 227

■ 116, 186, 227

■ 206, 220, 227

■ 93, 178, 227

■ 229, 228, 227

■ 70, 170, 227

■ 252, 236, 227

■ 48, 162, 227

■ 255, 244, 227

■ 25, 153, 227

■ 255, 253, 227

■ 2, 145, 227

■ 255, 255, 227

■ 0, 144, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 206, 215



161, 203, 227



180, 198, 231

Triad

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



161, 203, 227



232, 185, 196



190, 202, 168

Complementary

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



161, 203, 227



227, 185, 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.



209, 196, 163



161, 203, 227



232, 187, 179

Square

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



161, 203, 227



221, 187, 213



224, 191, 167



170, 205, 181

Rectangle

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



161, 203, 227



195, 194, 228



224, 191, 167



196, 200, 165

Sweetspot

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



161, 203, 227



232, 247, 255



161, 227, 184



113, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



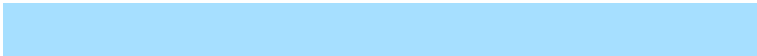
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 203, 227



166, 223, 255



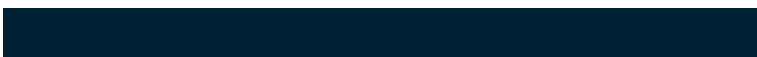
161, 171, 227



103, 111, 115



0, 114, 179



0, 32, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 161, 203



255, 166, 223



227, 217, 161



115, 103, 111



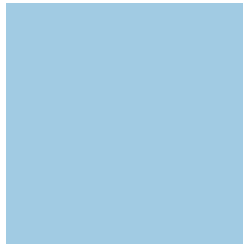
179, 0, 114



51, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 203, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

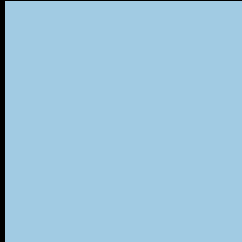
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

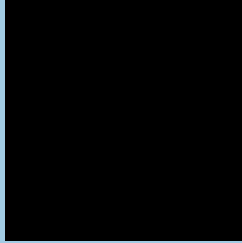
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

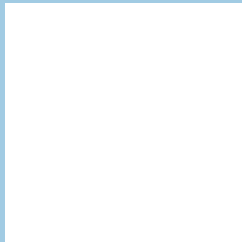
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 203, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 203, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 203, 227.

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, 203, 227

Protanopia
192, 195, 222

Deuteranopia
200, 192, 229

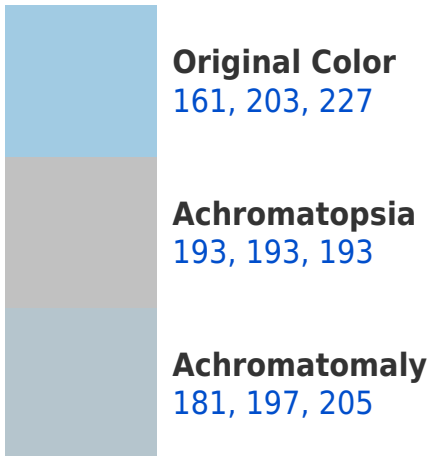


Tritanopia
160, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 203, 227 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, 203, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 203, 227)  
}
```

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, 203, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 203, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 203, 227 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, 203, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 203, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 203, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 203, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 203, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 203,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 203, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 203, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
203, 227) }
```

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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