

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 205, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 205, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 205, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CDA6
RGB	161, 205, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 65%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1961, 0.3490
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.19, 0.20
HSL	127°, 31%, 72%
HSV	127°, 21%, 80%
XYZ	43.4122, 53.9929, 44.2100
YIQ	187.3980, -13.7050, -21.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

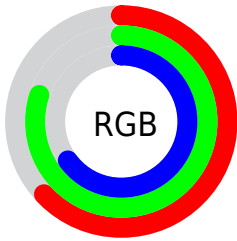
Format	Color
RYB	161, 201, 205
Decimal	10603942
CIELab	78.46, -22.09, 14.76
CIELCh	78, 26.563, 146.245
Yxy	53.9929, 0.3066, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288794022 (0xFFA1CDA6)
YUV	187.3980, -10.5492, -23.1510
Hunter-Lab	73.4799, -23.1312, 15.7634

Details

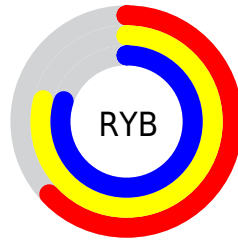
The RGB color **161, 205, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **205, 161, 200**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 221**, and **109, 151, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 205, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 205, 184**.

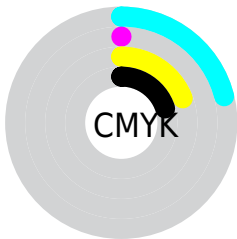
Distribution



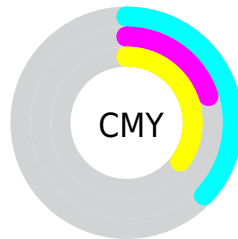
- Red (63%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 205, 166 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, 205, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 205, 166

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 221

 245, 255, 250

 161, 205, 166


 134, 177, 140

 109, 151, 114

 84, 125, 89

 59, 99, 66

 36, 75, 44

 11, 52, 23

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 205, 166

 161, 205, 166

 140, 205, 148

 181, 205, 184

 120, 205, 130

 202, 205, 202

 100, 205, 111

 222, 205, 221

 79, 205, 93

 243, 205, 239

 58, 205, 75

 255, 205, 255

 38, 205, 57

 17, 205, 39

 0, 205, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 199, 149



161, 205, 166



136, 208, 190

Triad

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



161, 205, 166



160, 197, 243



244, 178, 173

Complementary

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



161, 205, 166



205, 161, 200

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.



241, 177, 198



161, 205, 166



194, 189, 238

Square

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



161, 205, 166



132, 204, 234



223, 181, 222



235, 183, 154

Rectangle

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



161, 205, 166



125, 208, 207



223, 181, 222



245, 177, 181

Sweetspot

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



161, 205, 166



240, 255, 241



201, 205, 161



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



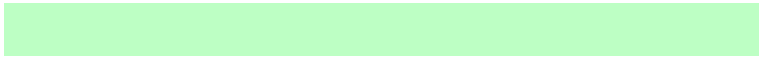
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 205, 166



189, 255, 196



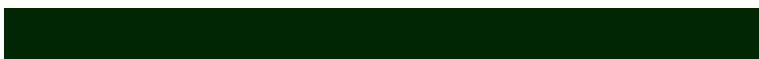
161, 205, 187



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 19



0, 38, 4

Inverse Universe

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



205, 161, 200



255, 189, 247



205, 161, 179



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 147



38, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 205, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

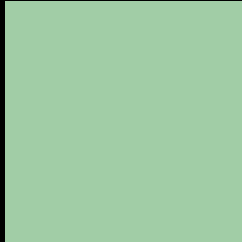
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 205, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

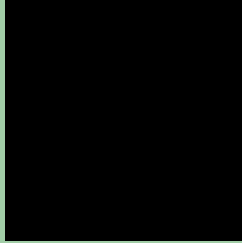
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 205, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 205, 166.

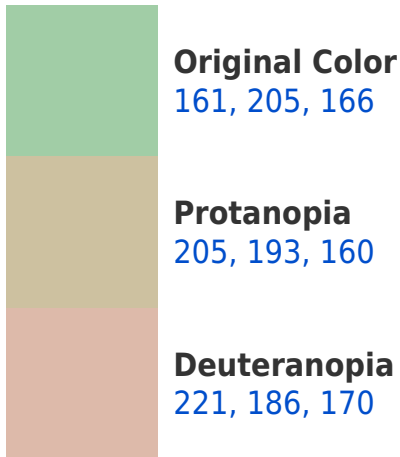


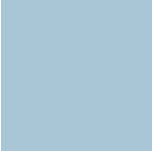
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 205, 166.

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
169, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 205, 166

Protanomaly
189, 197, 162

Deuteranomaly
199, 193, 169

Tritanomaly
166, 201, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 205, 166

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
178, 194, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 205, 166 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, 205, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 205, 166)  
}
```

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, 205, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 205, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 205, 166 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, 205, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 205, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 205, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 205, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 205, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 205,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 205, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 205, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
205, 166) }
```

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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