

# Converting Colors

RGB(161, 206, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(161, 206, 218) contains.

<b>RGB(161, 206, 218)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(161, 206, 218)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CEDA
RGB	161, 206, 218
RGB Percent	63%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1922, 0.1451
CMYK	0.26, 0.06, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	193°, 44%, 74%
HSV	193°, 26%, 85%
XYZ	49.4241, 56.7816, 74.6847
YIQ	193.9130, -30.6720, -5.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

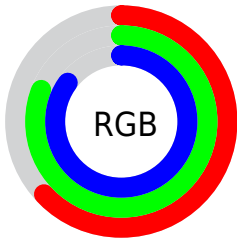
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	161, 186, 218
Decimal	10604250
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.06, -11.97, -10.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 16.097, 221.982
Yxy	56.7816, 0.2732, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288794330 (0xFFA1CEDA)
YUV	193.9130, 11.8749, -28.8647
Hunter-Lab	75.3536, -14.7913, -6.0162

# Details

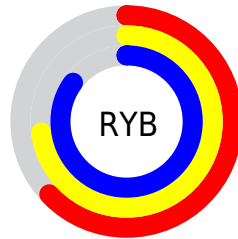
The RGB color **161, 206, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 173, 161**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **108, 152, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 201, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 211, 218**.

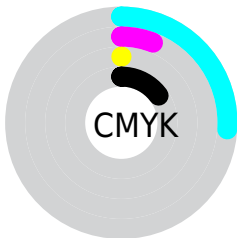
# Distribution



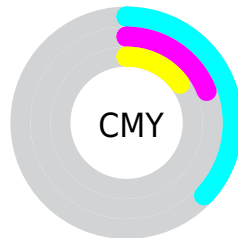
- Red (63%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 206, 218 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, 206, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 161, 206, 218

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255


 161, 206, 218

 134, 178, 190

 108, 152, 163

 82, 126, 137

 57, 101, 111

 31, 77, 87

 1, 54, 64

 0, 32, 42

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 161, 206, 218


 161, 206, 218

 139, 201, 218


 183, 211, 218

 117, 197, 218


 205, 215, 218

 96, 192, 218


 226, 220, 218

 74, 188, 218

 248, 224, 218

 52, 183, 218

 255, 229, 218

 30, 178, 218

 255, 234, 218

 8, 174, 218

 255, 238, 218

 0, 172, 218

 255, 243, 218

 255, 247, 218

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161, 207, 204



161, 206, 218



172, 203, 227

# Triad

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



161, 206, 218



223, 189, 208



204, 199, 169

# Complementary

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



161, 206, 218



218, 173, 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.



219, 194, 170



161, 206, 218



230, 188, 193

# Square

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



161, 206, 218



209, 193, 221



229, 190, 179



187, 204, 176

# Rectangle

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



161, 206, 218



183, 199, 228



229, 190, 179



210, 198, 169



# Sweetspot

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



161, 206, 218



235, 251, 255



161, 218, 172



115, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

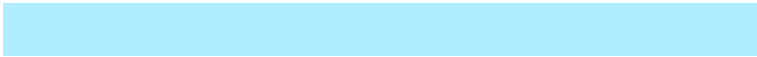


# Same Dimension

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



161, 206, 218



176, 238, 255



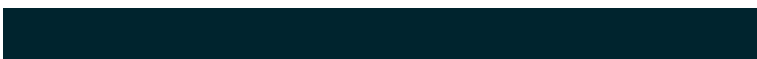
161, 178, 218



99, 107, 110



0, 137, 173



0, 36, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



218, 161, 206



255, 176, 238



218, 201, 161



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 137

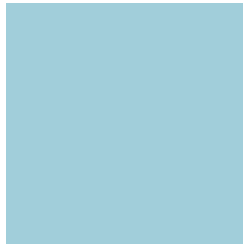


46, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 206, 218 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

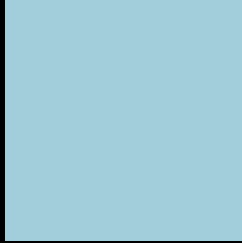
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 218 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

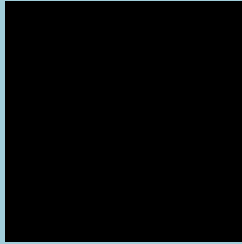
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 161, 206, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 206, 218.

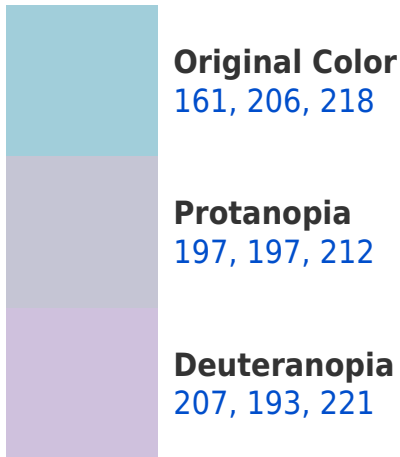


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 206, 218.

# 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](#).

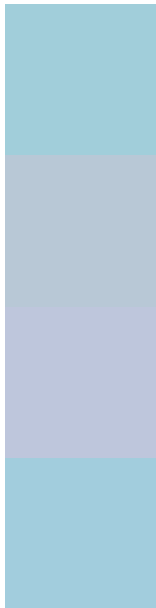
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
162, 205, 222

# Trichromacy



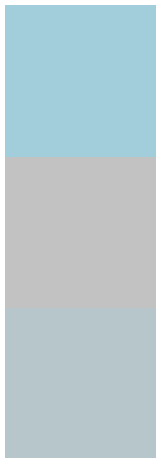
**Original Color**  
161, 206, 218

**Protanomaly**  
184, 200, 214

**Deuteranomaly**  
190, 198, 220

**Tritanomaly**  
162, 205, 221

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
161, 206, 218

**Achromatopsia**  
194, 194, 194

**Achromatomaly**  
182, 198, 203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 206, 218 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, 206, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 206, 218)  
}
```

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, 206, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 206, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 206, 218 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, 206, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 206, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 206, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 206, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 206, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 206,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 206, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 206, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
206, 218) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor