

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 207, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 207, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 207, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1CFB2
RGB	161, 207, 178
RGB Percent	63%, 81%, 70%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1882, 0.3020
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.14, 0.19
HSL	142°, 32%, 72%
HSV	142°, 22%, 81%
XYZ	45.0466, 55.4171, 50.4418
YIQ	189.9400, -18.1070, -18.7710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

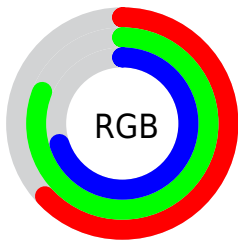
Format	Color
RYB	161, 195, 207
Decimal	10604466
CIELab	79.28, -20.86, 9.52
CIElCh	79, 22.932, 155.461
Yxy	55.4171, 0.2985, 0.3672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288794546 (0xFFA1CFB2)
YUV	189.9400, -5.8864, -25.3804
Hunter-Lab	74.4426, -22.2609, 11.9353

Details

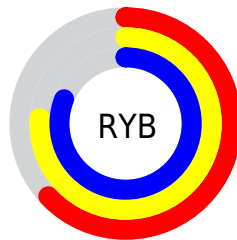
The RGB color **161, 207, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **207, 161, 190**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 234**, and **109, 153, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 207, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 207, 191**.

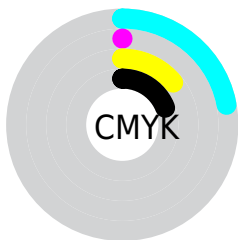
Distribution



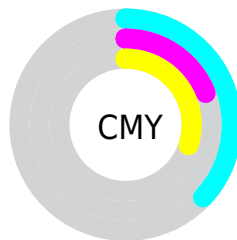
- Red (63%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 207, 178 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, 207, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 207, 178

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 234


 245, 255, 255

 161, 207, 178


 134, 179, 151

 109, 153, 125

 83, 126, 100

 59, 101, 76

 36, 77, 54

 11, 54, 32

 0, 33, 10


 0, 0, 0

 161, 207, 178

 161, 207, 178

 140, 207, 165

 182, 207, 191

 120, 207, 152

 202, 207, 204

 99, 207, 139

 223, 207, 217

 78, 207, 126

 244, 207, 230

 57, 207, 113

 255, 207, 243

 37, 207, 100

 255, 207, 255

 16, 207, 87

 0, 207, 76

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 203, 161



161, 207, 178



143, 209, 200

Triad

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



161, 207, 178



177, 197, 239



239, 183, 173

Complementary

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



161, 207, 178



207, 161, 190

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.



239, 181, 193



161, 207, 178



205, 190, 231

Square

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



161, 207, 178



151, 203, 235



228, 184, 215



228, 189, 158

Rectangle

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



161, 207, 178



137, 208, 214



228, 184, 215



241, 182, 179

Sweetspot

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



161, 207, 178



237, 255, 244



190, 207, 161



117, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



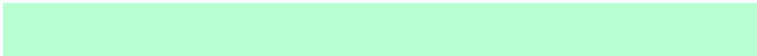
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 207, 178



186, 255, 212



161, 207, 201



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 62



0, 41, 15

Inverse Universe

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



207, 161, 190



255, 186, 230



207, 161, 167



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 106



41, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 207, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

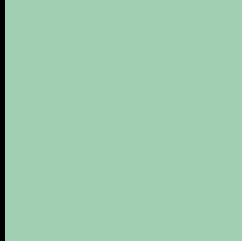
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

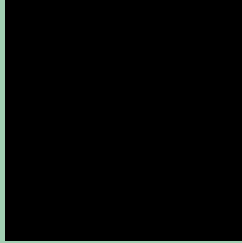
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 207, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 207, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 207, 178.

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, 207, 178

Protanopia
205, 195, 172

Deuteranopia
220, 189, 182



Tritanopia
168, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 207, 178

Protanomaly
189, 199, 174

Deuteranomaly
199, 196, 181

Tritanomaly
165, 203, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 207, 178

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
179, 196, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 207, 178 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, 207, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 207, 178)  
}
```

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, 207, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 207, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 207, 178 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, 207, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 207, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 207, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 207, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 207, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 207, 178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 207, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 207, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
207, 178) }
```

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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