

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 210, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 210, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 210, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1D294
RGB	161, 210, 148
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 58%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1765, 0.4196
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	107°, 41%, 70%
HSV	107°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	43.0898, 55.8084, 36.5180
YIQ	188.2810, -9.3020, -29.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

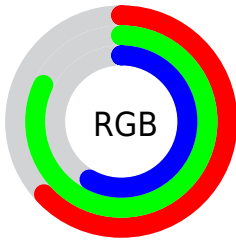
Format	Color
RYB	148, 210, 197
Decimal	10605204
CIELab	79.50, -27.55, 25.71
CIELCh	80, 37.684, 136.986
Yxy	55.8084, 0.3182, 0.4121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288795284 (0xFFA1D294)
YUV	188.2810, -19.8585, -23.9254
Hunter-Lab	74.7050, -27.7750, 23.3108

Details

The RGB color **161, 210, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 148, 210**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 202**, and **108, 155, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 210, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 210, 169**.

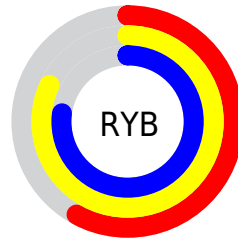
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (82%)

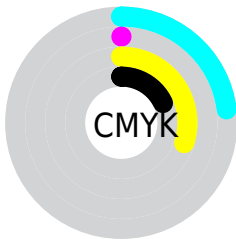
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (77%)

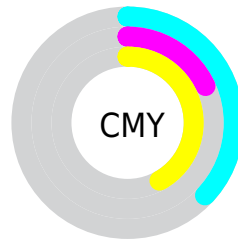


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 210, 148 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, 210, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 210, 148

255, 255, 255

 217, 255, 202

 246, 255, 231

 161, 210, 148

 134, 182, 122

 108, 155, 97

 83, 129, 73

 58, 104, 49

 33, 79, 27

 6, 56, 3

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 210, 148


 161, 210, 148


 144, 210, 127

 178, 210, 169

 128, 210, 106

 194, 210, 190

 111, 210, 85

 211, 210, 211

 95, 210, 64


 227, 210, 232


 78, 210, 43

 244, 210, 253

 61, 210, 22

 255, 210, 255

 45, 210, 1

 44, 210, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 201, 129



161, 210, 148



118, 215, 180

Triad

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



161, 210, 148



124, 205, 255



255, 171, 178

Complementary

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



161, 210, 148



197, 148, 210

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.



255, 172, 214



161, 210, 148



180, 193, 255

Square

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



161, 210, 148



78, 213, 247



226, 181, 245



255, 178, 147

Rectangle

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



161, 210, 148



91, 216, 204



226, 181, 245



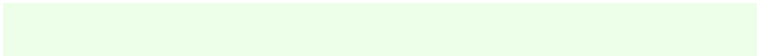
255, 170, 190

Sweetspot

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



161, 210, 148



237, 255, 232



210, 197, 148



116, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



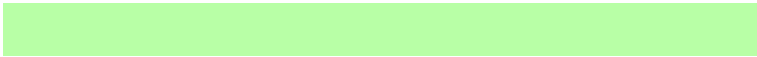
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 210, 148



184, 255, 166



148, 210, 166



96, 105, 94



35, 168, 0



9, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



197, 148, 210



236, 166, 255



210, 148, 192



102, 94, 105



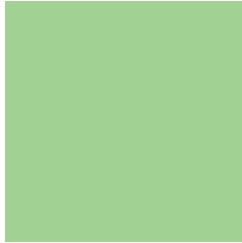
133, 0, 168



32, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 210, 148 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, 210, 148 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, 210, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 210, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 210, 148.

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, 210, 148

Protanopia
211, 196, 142

Deuteranopia
230, 188, 153



Tritanopia
172, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 210, 148

Protanomaly
193, 201, 144

Deuteranomaly
205, 196, 151

Tritanomaly
168, 204, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 210, 148

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
178, 196, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 210, 148 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, 210, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 210, 148)  
}
```

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, 210, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 210, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 210, 148 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, 210, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 210, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 210, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 210, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 210, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 210, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 210, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 210, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
210, 148) }
```

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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