

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 213, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 213, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 213, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1D5BD
RGB	161, 213, 189
RGB Percent	63%, 84%, 74%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1647, 0.2588
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	152°, 38%, 73%
HSV	152°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	47.6775, 58.8397, 56.9884
YIQ	194.7160, -23.2880, -18.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

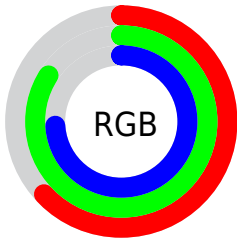
Format	Color
RYB	161, 195, 213
Decimal	10606013
CIELab	81.20, -21.70, 6.41
CIELCh	81, 22.630, 163.534
Yxy	58.8397, 0.2916, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288796093 (0xFFA1D5BD)
YUV	194.7160, -2.8180, -29.5689
Hunter-Lab	76.7070, -23.2901, 9.6462

Details

The RGB color **161, 213, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 161, 185**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 245**, and **108, 158, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 213, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 213, 199**.

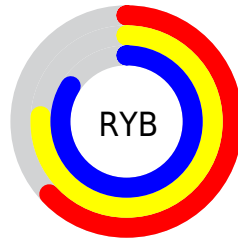
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (84%)

Blue (74%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (84%)

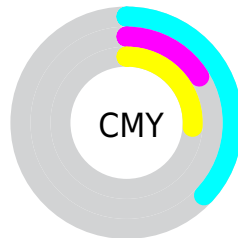


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 213, 189 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, 213, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 213, 189


255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 245

 245, 255, 255

 161, 213, 189

 134, 185, 162

 108, 158, 136

 83, 132, 110

 58, 107, 86

 34, 82, 63

 6, 59, 41

 0, 37, 21

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 213, 189

 161, 213, 189

 140, 213, 179

 182, 213, 199

 118, 213, 169

 204, 213, 209

 97, 213, 160

 225, 213, 218

 76, 213, 150

 246, 213, 228

 54, 213, 140

 255, 213, 238

 33, 213, 130

 255, 213, 248

 12, 213, 120

 255, 213, 255

 0, 213, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 209, 171



161, 213, 189



146, 214, 211

Triad

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



161, 213, 189



190, 200, 243



242, 190, 173

Complementary

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



161, 213, 189



213, 161, 185

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.



246, 187, 193



161, 213, 189



217, 193, 232

Square

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



161, 213, 189



163, 207, 242



237, 188, 214



229, 196, 162

Rectangle

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



161, 213, 189



144, 213, 224



237, 188, 214



245, 189, 179

Sweetspot

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



161, 213, 189



237, 255, 247



185, 213, 161



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



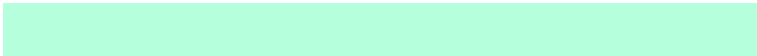
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 213, 189



181, 255, 221



161, 211, 213



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 92



0, 43, 23

Inverse Universe

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



213, 161, 185



255, 181, 215



213, 163, 161



107, 96, 101



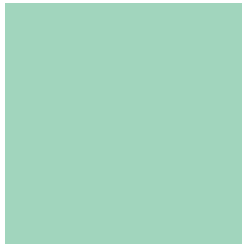
171, 0, 79



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 213, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

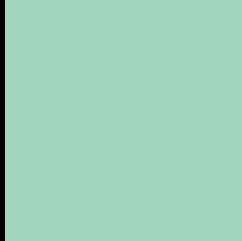
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

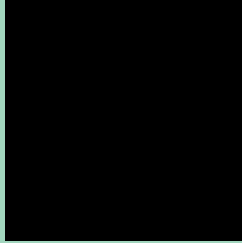
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

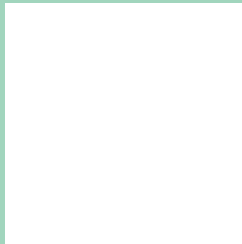
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 213, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 213, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 213, 189.

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
168, 208, 224

Trichromacy



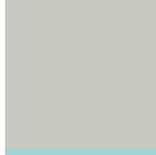
Original Color

161, 213, 189



Protanomaly

192, 205, 185



Deuteranomaly

200, 201, 192



Tritanomaly

165, 210, 211

Monochromacy



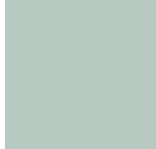
Original Color

161, 213, 189



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

183, 202, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 213, 189 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, 213, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 213, 189)  
}
```

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, 213, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 213, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 213, 189 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, 213, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 213, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 213, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 213, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 213, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 213,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 213, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 213, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
213, 189) }
```

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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