

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 216, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 216, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 216, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1D88D
RGB	161, 216, 141
RGB Percent	63%, 85%, 55%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1529, 0.4471
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.35, 0.15
HSL	104°, 49%, 70%
HSV	104°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	44.0615, 58.6119, 34.1902
YIQ	191.0050, -8.7050, -34.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

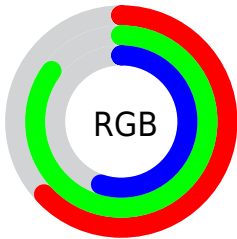
Format	Color
RYB	141, 216, 196
Decimal	10606733
CIELab	81.08, -31.47, 31.44
CIElCh	81, 44.481, 135.030
Yxy	58.6119, 0.3219, 0.4283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288796813 (0xFFA1D88D)
YUV	191.0050, -24.6525, -26.3144
Hunter-Lab	76.5584, -31.2454, 27.1125

Details

The RGB color **161, 216, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 141, 216**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 195**, and **108, 161, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 216, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 216, 163**.

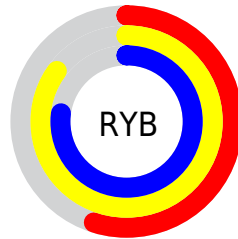
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (85%)

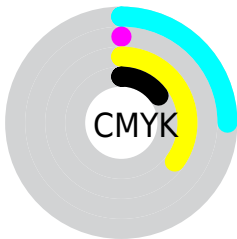
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (77%)

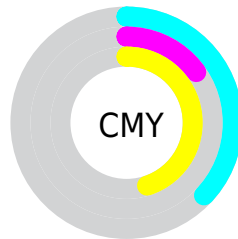


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (15%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 216, 141 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, 216, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 216, 141


255, 255, 255

 217, 255, 195


 246, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 161, 216, 141

 134, 188, 115

 108, 161, 90

 82, 134, 66

 56, 109, 42

 30, 84, 18


 1, 60, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 216, 141


 161, 216, 141

 145, 216, 119

 177, 216, 163

 129, 216, 98

 193, 216, 184

 113, 216, 76

 209, 216, 206

 98, 216, 55

 224, 216, 227

 82, 216, 33

 240, 216, 249

 66, 216, 11

 255, 216, 255

 58, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 206, 119



161, 216, 141



107, 222, 178

Triad

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



161, 216, 141



100, 212, 255



255, 169, 182

Complementary

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



161, 216, 141



196, 141, 216

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, 171, 224



161, 216, 141



175, 198, 255

Square

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



161, 216, 141



0, 220, 255



232, 183, 255



255, 178, 144

Rectangle

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



161, 216, 141



62, 224, 207



232, 183, 255



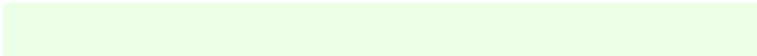
255, 168, 196

Sweetspot

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



161, 216, 141



236, 255, 230



216, 196, 141



116, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



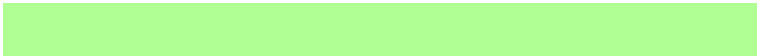
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 216, 141



176, 255, 148



141, 216, 159



99, 107, 96



46, 171, 0



12, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 141, 216



226, 148, 255



216, 141, 199



104, 96, 107



125, 0, 171



32, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 216, 141 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, 216, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

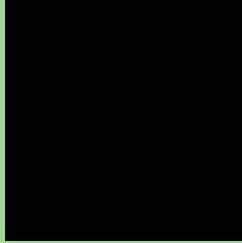
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 216, 141.

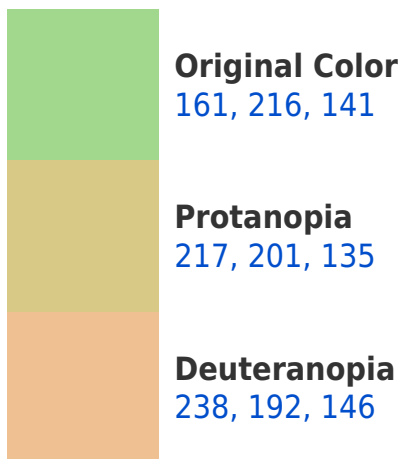


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 216, 141.

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
174, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 216, 141

Protanomaly
197, 206, 137

Deuteranomaly
210, 201, 144

Tritanomaly
169, 210, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 216, 141

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
180, 200, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 216, 141 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, 216, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 216, 141)  
}
```

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, 216, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 216, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 216, 141 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, 216, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 216, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 216, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 216, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 216, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 216,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 216, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 216, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
216, 141) }
```

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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