

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 218, 201)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 218, 201) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 218, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1DAC9
RGB	161, 218, 201
RGB Percent	63%, 85%, 79%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1451, 0.2118
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.08, 0.15
HSL	162°, 44%, 74%
HSV	162°, 26%, 85%
XYZ	50.3120, 61.9369, 64.5616
YIQ	199.0190, -28.5150, -17.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

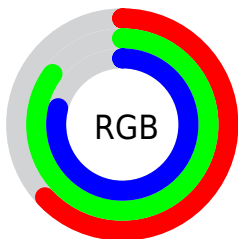
Format	Color
RYB	161, 194, 218
Decimal	10607305
CIELab	82.88, -21.74, 2.46
CIELCh	83, 21.880, 173.545
Yxy	61.9369, 0.2846, 0.3503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288797385 (0xFFA1DAC9)
YUV	199.0190, 0.9766, -33.3427
Hunter-Lab	78.7000, -23.6121, 6.4514

Details

The RGB color **161, 218, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 161, 178**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **108, 163, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 218, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 218, 208**.

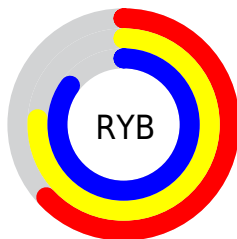
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (85%)

Blue (79%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (85%)

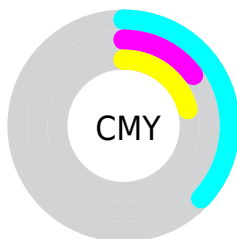


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (15%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 218, 201 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, 218, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 218, 201

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255


 161, 218, 201


 134, 190, 174

 108, 163, 147

 82, 136, 121

 57, 111, 97

 31, 86, 73

 1, 63, 50

 0, 40, 29

 0, 18, 4

 0, 0, 0

 161, 218, 201

 161, 218, 201

 139, 218, 194


 183, 218, 208

 117, 218, 188

 205, 218, 214

 96, 218, 181

 226, 218, 221

 74, 218, 175

 248, 218, 227

 52, 218, 168

 255, 218, 234

 30, 218, 162

 255, 218, 240

 8, 218, 155

 255, 218, 247

 0, 218, 153

 255, 218, 253

 255, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 215, 181



161, 218, 201



151, 218, 222

Triad

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



161, 218, 201



204, 203, 244



243, 197, 174

Complementary

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



161, 218, 201



218, 161, 178

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.



249, 193, 191



161, 218, 201



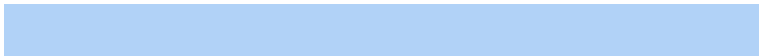
229, 196, 231

Square

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



161, 218, 201



177, 210, 247



245, 192, 212



227, 203, 166

Rectangle

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



161, 218, 201



153, 216, 234



245, 192, 212



246, 195, 179

Sweetspot

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



161, 218, 201



235, 255, 249



178, 218, 161



115, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



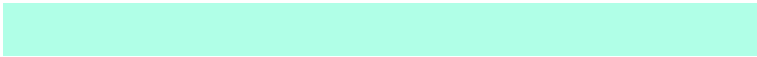
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 218, 201



176, 255, 231



161, 207, 218



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 122



0, 46, 32

Inverse Universe

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



218, 161, 178



255, 176, 200



218, 172, 161



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 52



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 218, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

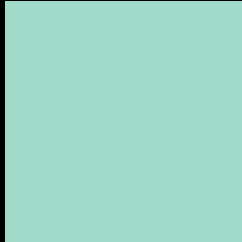
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 201 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

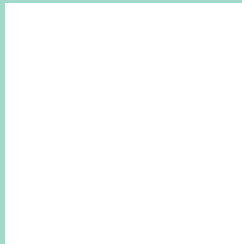
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 218, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 218, 201.

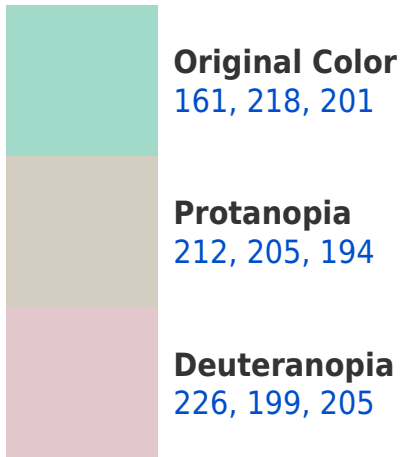


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 218, 201.

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
167, 214, 231

Trichromacy



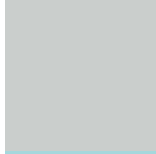
Original Color

161, 218, 201



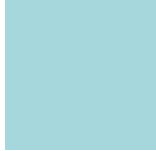
Protanomaly

193, 210, 197



Deuteranomaly

202, 206, 204



Tritanomaly

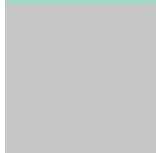
165, 215, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 218, 201



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

185, 206, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 218, 201 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, 218, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 218, 201)  
}
```

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, 218, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 218, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 218, 201 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, 218, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 218, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 218, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 218, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 218, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 218, 201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 218, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 218, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
218, 201) }
```

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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