

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 220, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 220, 147) contains.

RGB(161, 220, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(161, 220, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1DC93
RGB	161, 220, 147
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 58%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1373, 0.4235
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.33, 0.14
HSL	108°, 51%, 72%
HSV	108°, 33%, 86%
XYZ	45.5576, 60.8701, 36.9517
YIQ	194.0370, -11.7310, -35.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

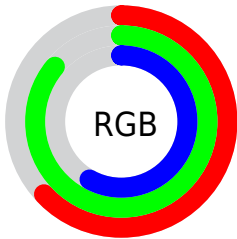
Format	Color
RYB	147, 220, 206
Decimal	10607763
CIELab	82.31, -32.44, 29.99
CIElCh	82, 44.184, 137.248
Yxy	60.8701, 0.3177, 0.4245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288797843 (0xFFFA1DC93)
YUV	194.0370, -23.1892, -28.9734
Hunter-Lab	78.0193, -32.3026, 26.5324

Details

The RGB color **161, 220, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 147, 220**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 202**, and **107, 165, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 220, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 220, 169**.

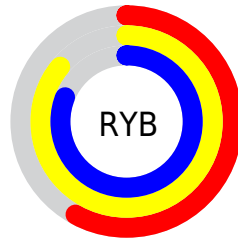
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (86%)

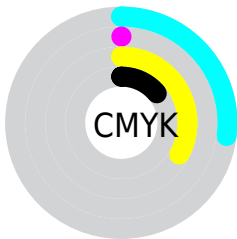
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (81%)

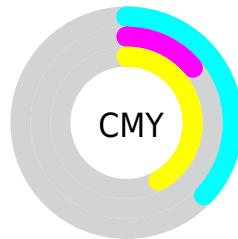


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (14%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 220, 147 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, 220, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 220, 147

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 202

 246, 255, 230

 161, 220, 147

 134, 192, 121

 107, 165, 96

 81, 138, 71

 56, 112, 48

 29, 87, 24

 0, 64, 0

 0, 41, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 220, 147


 161, 220, 147

 143, 220, 125

 179, 220, 169

 125, 220, 103

 197, 220, 191

 108, 220, 81

 214, 220, 213

 90, 220, 59


 232, 220, 235

 72, 220, 37

 250, 220, 255

 54, 220, 15

 255, 220, 255

 42, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 210, 124



161, 220, 147



107, 226, 185

Triad

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



161, 220, 147



112, 214, 255



255, 173, 182

Complementary

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



161, 220, 147



206, 147, 220

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, 174, 224



161, 220, 147



183, 201, 255

Square

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



161, 220, 147



25, 223, 255



239, 185, 255



255, 182, 146

Rectangle

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



161, 220, 147



64, 227, 214



239, 185, 255



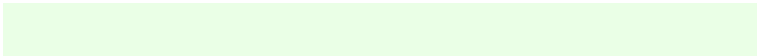
255, 172, 196

Sweetspot

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



161, 220, 147



234, 255, 230



220, 205, 147



115, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



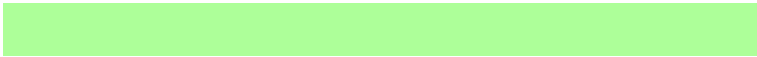
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 220, 147



173, 255, 153



147, 220, 169



101, 110, 99



33, 173, 0



9, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 147, 220



235, 153, 255



220, 147, 198



108, 99, 110



140, 0, 173



37, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 220, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

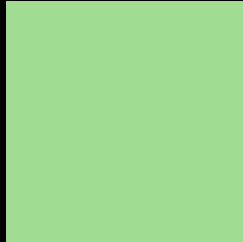
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

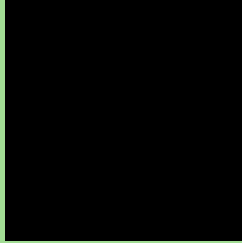
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 220, 147.

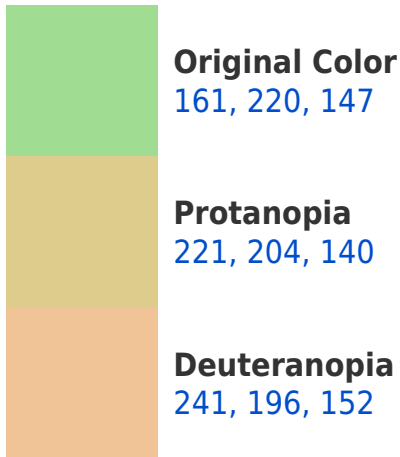


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 220, 147.

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, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 220, 147



Protanomaly

199, 210, 143



Deuteranomaly

212, 205, 150



Tritanomaly

169, 214, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 220, 147



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

182, 203, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 220, 147 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, 220, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 220, 147)  
}
```

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, 220, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 220, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 220, 147 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, 220, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 220, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 220, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 220, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 220, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 220,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 220, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 220, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
220, 147) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor