

# Converting Colors

RGB(161, 224, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(161, 224, 220) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(161, 224, 220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1E0DC
RGB	161, 224, 220
RGB Percent	63%, 88%, 86%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1216, 0.1373
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.02, 0.12
HSL	176°, 50%, 75%
HSV	176°, 28%, 88%
XYZ	54.2719, 66.0557, 77.5997
YIQ	204.7070, -36.2640, -14.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

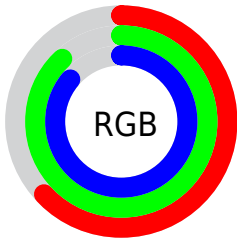
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 194, 224
Decimal	10608860
CIELab	85.02, -20.64, -4.47
CIELCh	85, 21.120, 192.210
Yxy	66.0557, 0.2742, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288798940 (0xFFA1E0DC)
YUV	204.7070, 7.5394, -38.3310
Hunter-Lab	81.2746, -23.0357, 0.2831

# Details

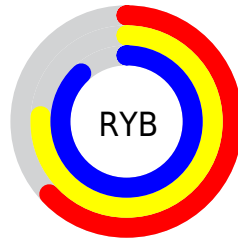
The RGB color **161, 224, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 161, 165**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **107, 169, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 224, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 224, 221**.

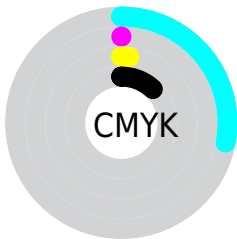
# Distribution



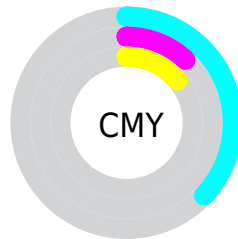
- Red (63%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 224, 220 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, 224, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 161, 224, 220

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255

 161, 224, 220

 134, 196, 192

 107, 169, 165

 81, 142, 139

 55, 116, 113

 26, 91, 89

 0, 68, 66

 0, 45, 44

 0, 26, 23

 0, 0, 0

161, 224, 220

161, 224, 220

139, 224, 219

183, 224, 221

116, 224, 217

206, 224, 223

94, 224, 216

228, 224, 224

71, 224, 214

251, 224, 226

49, 224, 213

255, 224, 227

27, 224, 211

255, 224, 229

4, 224, 210

255, 224, 230

0, 224, 210

255, 224, 231

255, 224, 233

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 223, 200



161, 224, 220



161, 222, 238

# Triad

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



161, 224, 220



226, 205, 242



239, 207, 175

# Complementary

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



161, 224, 220



224, 161, 165

# 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.



251, 201, 186



161, 224, 220



245, 200, 225

# Square

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



161, 224, 220



200, 211, 251



254, 198, 205



219, 214, 173

# Rectangle

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



161, 224, 220



169, 219, 247



254, 198, 205



244, 205, 178



# Sweetspot

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



161, 224, 220



235, 255, 254



165, 224, 161



115, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

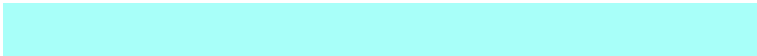


# Same Dimension

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



161, 224, 220



168, 255, 249



161, 197, 224



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 165



0, 48, 45



# Inverse Universe

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



224, 161, 165



255, 168, 174



224, 188, 161



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 11



48, 0, 3



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 224, 220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

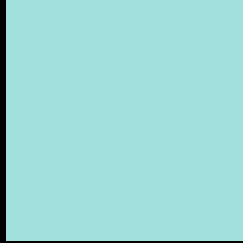
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

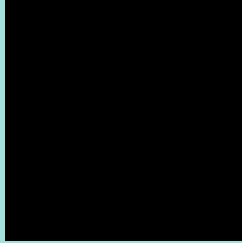
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

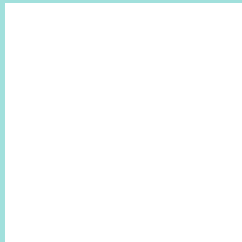
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 161, 224, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 224, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 224, 220.

# 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





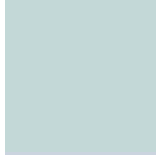
**Tritanopia**  
165, 221, 239

# Trichromacy



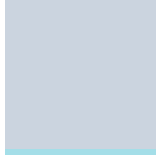
**Original Color**

161, 224, 220



**Protanomaly**

195, 216, 215



**Deuteranomaly**

203, 212, 223



**Tritanomaly**

164, 222, 232

# Monochromacy



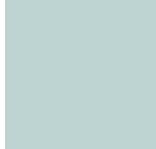
**Original Color**

161, 224, 220



**Achromatopsia**

205, 205, 205



**Achromatomaly**

189, 212, 210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 224, 220 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, 224, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 224, 220)  
}
```

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, 224, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 224, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 224, 220 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, 224, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 224, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 224, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 224, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 224, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 224,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 224, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 224, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
224, 220) }
```

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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