

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 226, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 226, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 226, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1E2E9
RGB	161, 226, 233
RGB Percent	63%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.31, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	186°, 62%, 77%
HSV	186°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	56.6023, 67.8530, 87.2045
YIQ	207.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

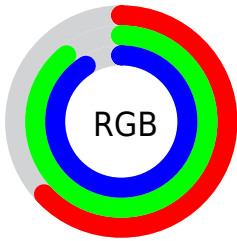
Format	Color
RYB	161, 195, 233
Decimal	10609385
CIELab	85.93, -18.70, -9.99
CIELCh	86, 21.201, 208.102
Yxy	67.8530, 0.2674, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288799465 (0xFFA1E2E9)
YUV	207.3630, 12.6390, -40.6604
Hunter-Lab	82.3729, -21.4969, -5.1066

Details

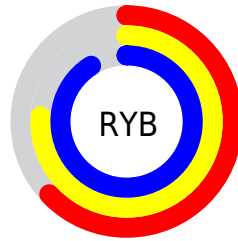
The RGB color **161, 226, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 168, 161**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 255**, and **106, 171, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 224, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 228, 233**.

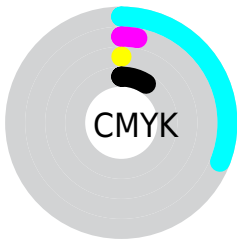
Distribution



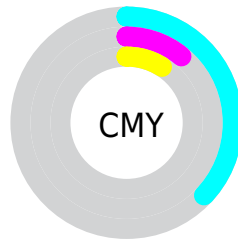
- Red (63%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 226, 233 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, 226, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 226, 233

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255

 161, 226, 233

 133, 198, 205

 106, 171, 177

 80, 144, 151

 53, 118, 125

 22, 93, 100

 0, 70, 76

 0, 47, 53

 0, 28, 32

 0, 0, 7

 161, 226, 233

 161, 226, 233

 138, 224, 233

 184, 228, 233

 114, 221, 233

 208, 231, 233

 91, 219, 233

 231, 233, 233

 68, 217, 233

 254, 235, 233

 44, 215, 233

 255, 237, 233

 21, 212, 233

 255, 240, 233

 0, 210, 233

 255, 242, 233

 255, 244, 233

 255, 246, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 227, 213



161, 226, 233



169, 223, 248

Triad

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



161, 226, 233



240, 204, 236



232, 213, 175

Complementary

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



161, 226, 233



233, 168, 161

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, 207, 182



161, 226, 233



254, 201, 217

Square

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



161, 226, 233



217, 210, 250



255, 202, 197



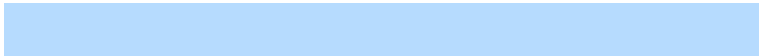
210, 219, 179

Rectangle

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



161, 226, 233



182, 219, 254



255, 202, 197



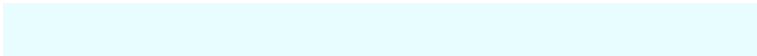
238, 211, 176

Sweetspot

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



161, 226, 233



232, 253, 255



161, 233, 167



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 226, 233



161, 246, 255



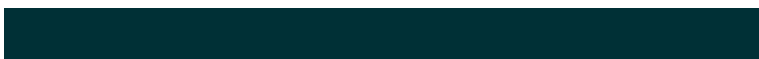
161, 191, 233



106, 116, 117



0, 163, 181



0, 48, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 161, 226



255, 161, 246



233, 203, 161



117, 106, 116



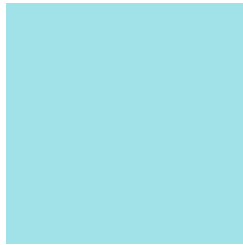
181, 0, 163



54, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 226, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

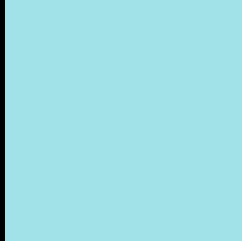
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 233 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, 226, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 226, 233.

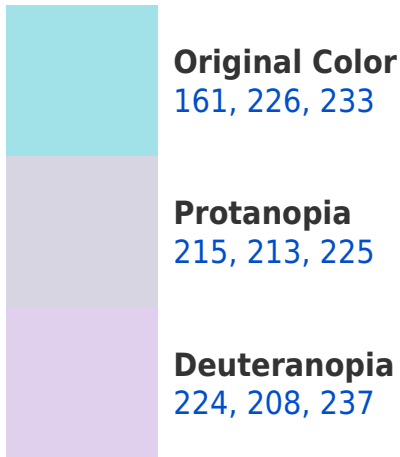


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 226, 233.

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





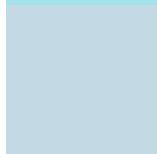
Tritanopia
163, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 226, 233



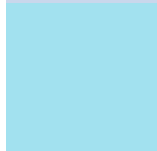
Protanomaly

195, 218, 228



Deuteranomaly

201, 215, 236



Tritanomaly

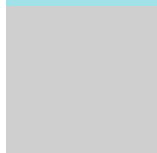
162, 225, 239

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 226, 233



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

190, 214, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 226, 233 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, 226, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 226, 233)  
}
```

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, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 226, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 226, 233 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, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 226, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 226, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 226, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 226,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 226, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
226, 233) }
```

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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