

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 227, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 227, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 227, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1E3DB
RGB	161, 227, 219
RGB Percent	63%, 89%, 86%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1098, 0.1412
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	173°, 54%, 76%
HSV	173°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	54.9532, 67.6297, 77.1753
YIQ	206.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

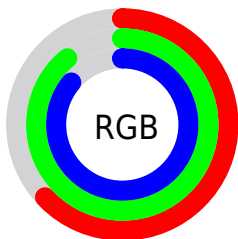
Format	Color
RYB	161, 196, 227
Decimal	10609627
CIELab	85.82, -22.35, -2.77
CIELCh	86, 22.516, 187.061
Yxy	67.6297, 0.2751, 0.3386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288799707 (0xFFA1E3DB)
YUV	206.3540, 6.2345, -39.7755
Hunter-Lab	82.2373, -24.6367, 1.9256

Details

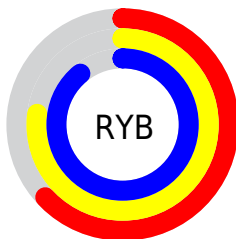
The RGB color **161, 227, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 161, 169**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **107, 171, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 227, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 227, 222**.

Distribution



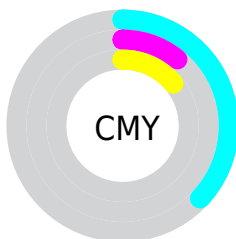
- Red (63%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 227, 219 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, 227, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 227, 219

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255

 161, 227, 219

 134, 199, 191

 107, 171, 164

 81, 145, 138

 54, 119, 112

 26, 94, 88

 0, 70, 65

 0, 47, 43

 0, 28, 22

 0, 0, 0

 161, 227, 219

 161, 227, 219

 138, 227, 216

 184, 227, 222

 116, 227, 213

 206, 227, 225

 93, 227, 211

 229, 227, 227

 70, 227, 208

 252, 227, 230

 48, 227, 205

 255, 227, 233

 25, 227, 202

 255, 227, 236

 2, 227, 200

 255, 227, 238

 0, 227, 199

 255, 227, 241

 255, 227, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 225, 197



161, 227, 219



157, 226, 239

Triad

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



161, 227, 219



225, 207, 249



246, 208, 176

Complementary

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



161, 227, 219



227, 161, 169

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, 202, 190



161, 227, 219



247, 202, 232

Square

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



161, 227, 219



197, 215, 255



255, 200, 210



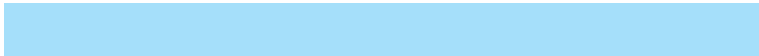
226, 215, 172

Rectangle

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



161, 227, 219



165, 223, 250



255, 200, 210



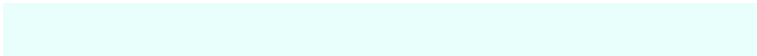
251, 206, 180

Sweetspot

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



161, 227, 219



232, 255, 252



170, 227, 161



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 227, 219



166, 255, 244



161, 203, 227



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 157



0, 51, 45

Inverse Universe

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



227, 161, 169



255, 166, 177



227, 185, 161



115, 103, 105



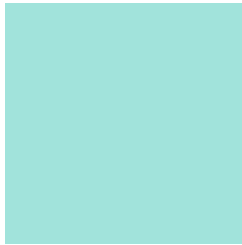
179, 0, 22



51, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 227, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

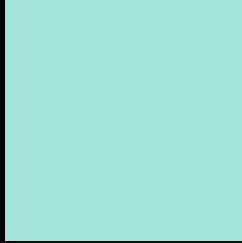
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 219 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

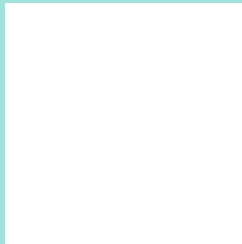
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 227, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 227, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 227, 219.

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





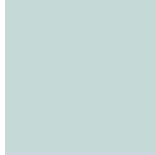
Tritanopia
166, 224, 242

Trichromacy



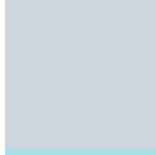
Original Color

161, 227, 219



Protanomaly

197, 218, 214



Deuteranomaly

205, 214, 222



Tritanomaly

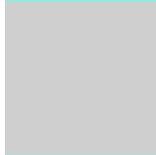
164, 225, 234

Monochromacy



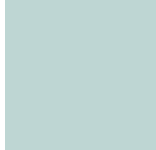
Original Color

161, 227, 219



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

190, 214, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 227, 219 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, 227, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 227, 219)  
}
```

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, 227, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 227, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 227, 219 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, 227, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 227, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 227, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 227, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 227, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 227, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 227, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 227, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
227, 219) }
```

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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