

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 232, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 232, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 232, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1E8D4
RGB	161, 232, 212
RGB Percent	63%, 91%, 83%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0902, 0.1686
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.09, 0.09
HSL	163°, 61%, 77%
HSV	163°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	55.4382, 70.0438, 72.8852
YIQ	208.4910, -35.8960, -21.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

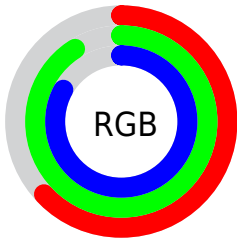
Format	Color
RYB	161, 202, 232
Decimal	10610900
CIELab	87.02, -26.28, 2.66
CIELCh	87, 26.419, 174.213
Yxy	70.0438, 0.2795, 0.3531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288800980 (0xFFA1E8D4)
YUV	208.4910, 1.7299, -41.6496
Hunter-Lab	83.6921, -28.2217, 6.9504

Details

The RGB color **161, 232, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **232, 161, 181**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **107, 176, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 232, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 232, 219**.

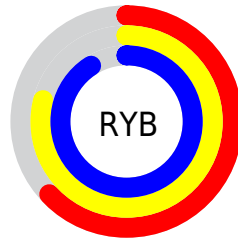
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (91%)

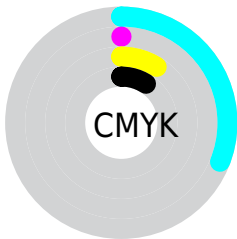
Blue (83%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (91%)

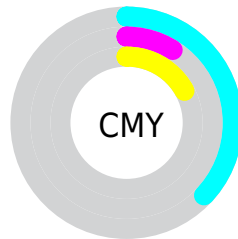


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 232, 212 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, 232, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 232, 212


255, 255, 255

 217, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255

 161, 232, 212

 134, 204, 184

 107, 176, 157


 80, 149, 131

 54, 123, 106

 25, 98, 82

 0, 74, 59

 0, 51, 38

 0, 31, 17

 0, 0, 0

 161, 232, 212

 161, 232, 212

 138, 232, 205

 184, 232, 219

 115, 232, 199

 207, 232, 225

 91, 232, 192

 231, 232, 232

 68, 232, 186

 254, 232, 238

 45, 232, 179

 255, 232, 245

 22, 232, 173

 255, 232, 251

 0, 232, 167

 255, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 229, 188



161, 232, 212



148, 232, 238

Triad

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



161, 232, 212



216, 213, 255



255, 207, 178

Complementary

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



161, 232, 212



232, 161, 181

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, 201, 199



161, 232, 212



246, 205, 248

Square

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



161, 232, 212



182, 222, 255



255, 200, 224



242, 215, 168

Rectangle

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



161, 232, 212



150, 230, 252



255, 200, 224



255, 204, 184

Sweetspot

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



161, 232, 212



232, 255, 249



181, 232, 161



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



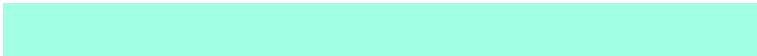
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 232, 212



161, 255, 228



161, 217, 232



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 128



0, 51, 37

Inverse Universe

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



232, 161, 181



255, 161, 187



232, 176, 161



115, 103, 107



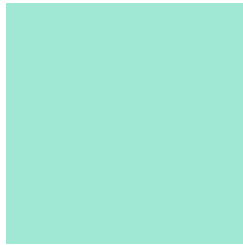
179, 0, 50



51, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 232, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

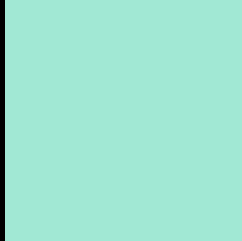
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

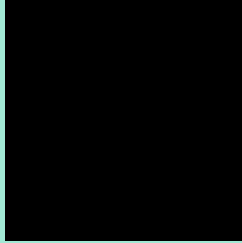
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

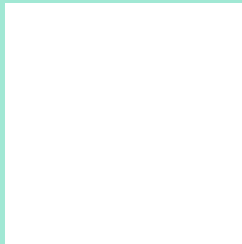
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 232, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 232, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 232, 212.

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





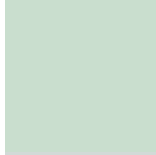
Tritanopia
168, 227, 245

Trichromacy



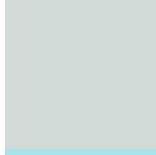
Original Color

161, 232, 212



Protanomaly

201, 222, 206



Deuteranomaly

210, 218, 215



Tritanomaly

165, 229, 233

Monochromacy



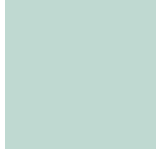
Original Color

161, 232, 212



Achromatopsia

208, 208, 208



Achromatomaly

191, 217, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 232, 212 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, 232, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 232, 212)  
}
```

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, 232, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 232, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 232, 212 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, 232, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 232, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 232, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 232, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 232, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 232,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 232, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 232, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
232, 212) }
```

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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