

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 242, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 242, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 242, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1F273
RGB	161, 242, 115
RGB Percent	63%, 95%, 45%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0510, 0.5490
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.52, 0.05
HSL	98°, 83%, 70%
HSV	98°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	49.5446, 72.3191, 27.5674
YIQ	203.3030, -7.5090, -56.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

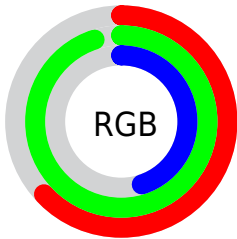
Format	Color
RYB	115, 242, 196
Decimal	10613363
CIELab	88.12, -46.40, 53.00
CIElCh	88, 70.440, 131.206
Yxy	72.3191, 0.3316, 0.4840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288803443 (0xFFA1F273)
YUV	203.3030, -43.5334, -37.0997
Hunter-Lab	85.0407, -44.8273, 40.3086

Details

The RGB color **161, 242, 115** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **196, 115, 242**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 170**, and **104, 185, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 242, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 242, 139**.

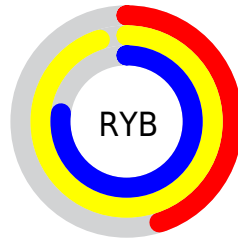
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (95%)

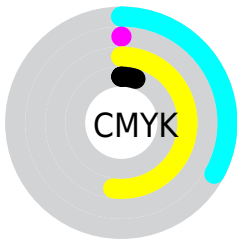
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (77%)

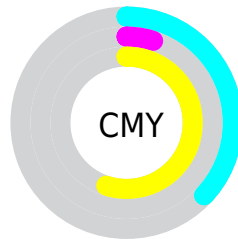


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 242, 115 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, 242, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 242, 115

255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 170


 249, 255, 198

 255, 255, 226


 161, 242, 115

 133, 213, 88

 104, 185, 62

 76, 158, 34

 46, 131, 0

 1, 106, 0

 0, 81, 0

 0, 57, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 242, 115

■ 161, 242, 115

■ 146, 242, 91

■ 176, 242, 139

■ 130, 242, 67

■ 192, 242, 163

■ 115, 242, 42

■ 207, 242, 188

■ 99, 242, 18

■ 223, 242, 212

■ 88, 242, 0

■ 238, 242, 236

■ 254, 242, 255

■ 255, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 226, 80



161, 242, 115



5, 251, 175

Triad

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



161, 242, 115



0, 240, 255



255, 162, 198

Complementary

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



161, 242, 115



196, 115, 242

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, 168, 255



161, 242, 115



145, 220, 255

Square

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



161, 242, 115



0, 251, 255



255, 193, 255



255, 177, 136

Rectangle

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



161, 242, 115



0, 254, 222



255, 193, 255



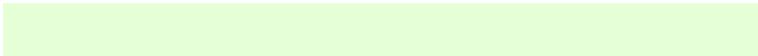
255, 161, 221

Sweetspot

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



161, 242, 115



229, 255, 214



242, 195, 115



112, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 242, 115



153, 255, 94



115, 242, 132



112, 120, 108



67, 184, 0



20, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 115, 242



197, 94, 255



242, 115, 225



116, 108, 120



117, 0, 184



36, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 242, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

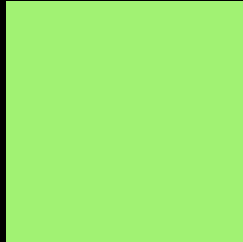
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242, 115 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, 242, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 242, 115.

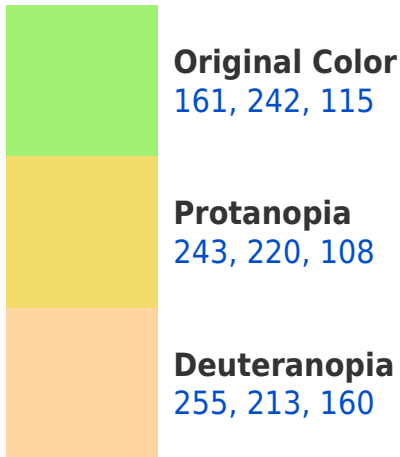


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 242, 115.

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





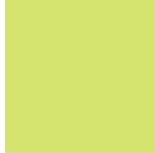
Tritanopia
182, 228, 246

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 242, 115



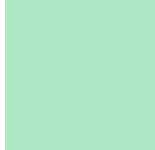
Protanomaly

213, 228, 111



Deuteranomaly

221, 224, 144



Tritanomaly

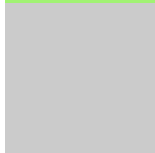
174, 233, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 242, 115



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

188, 217, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 242, 115 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, 242, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 242, 115)  
}
```

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, 242, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 242, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 242, 115 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, 242, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 242, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 242, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 242, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 242, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 242,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 242, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 242, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
242, 115) }
```

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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