

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 242, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 242, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 242, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1F2B7
RGB	161, 242, 183
RGB Percent	63%, 95%, 72%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0510, 0.2824
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.24, 0.05
HSL	136°, 76%, 79%
HSV	136°, 33%, 95%
XYZ	54.9973, 74.5002, 56.2811
YIQ	211.0550, -29.3370, -35.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

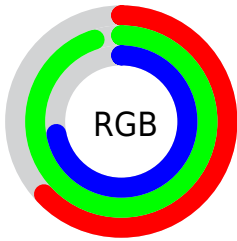
Format	Color
RYB	161, 225, 242
Decimal	10613431
CIELab	89.16, -36.62, 20.80
CIELCh	89, 42.114, 150.404
Yxy	74.5002, 0.2960, 0.4010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288803511 (0xFFA1F2B7)
YUV	211.0550, -13.8311, -43.8982
Hunter-Lab	86.3135, -37.3119, 21.7592

Details

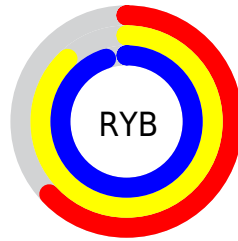
The RGB color **161, 242, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **242, 161, 220**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 239**, and **106, 185, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 242, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 242, 201**.

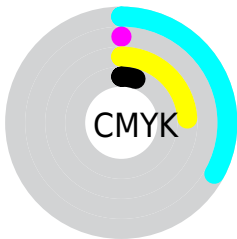
Distribution



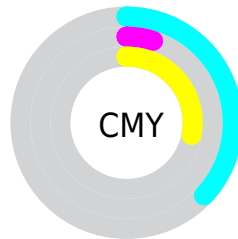
- Red (63%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 242, 183 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, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 242, 183

 161, 242, 183


255, 255, 255

 133, 213, 156


 218, 255, 239


 106, 185, 130

 247, 255, 255

 79, 158, 104

 52, 132, 80

 21, 106, 57

 0, 81, 34

 0, 57, 13

 0, 37, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 242, 183

 161, 242, 183

 137, 242, 165

 185, 242, 201

 113, 242, 148

 209, 242, 218

 88, 242, 130

 234, 242, 236

 64, 242, 112

 255, 242, 254

 40, 242, 95

 255, 242, 255

 16, 242, 77

 0, 242, 66

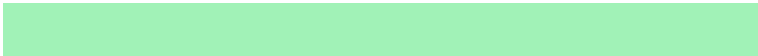
Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 234, 153



161, 242, 183



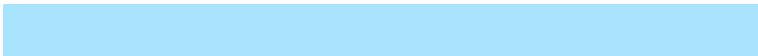
112, 246, 223

Triad

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



161, 242, 183



169, 228, 255



255, 197, 185

Complementary

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



161, 242, 183



242, 161, 220

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, 193, 225



161, 242, 183



230, 213, 255

Square

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



161, 242, 183



106, 239, 255



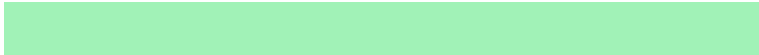
255, 200, 255



255, 208, 155

Rectangle

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



161, 242, 183



85, 246, 251



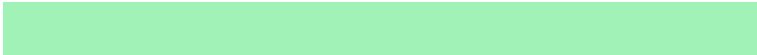
255, 200, 255



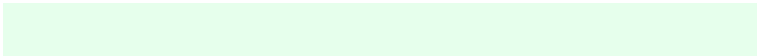
255, 194, 198

Sweetspot

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



161, 242, 183



230, 255, 236



220, 242, 161



112, 128, 116



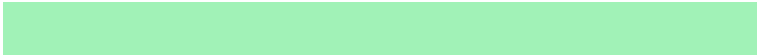
0, 0, 0



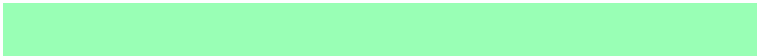
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 242, 183



153, 255, 181



161, 242, 223



108, 120, 111



0, 184, 50



0, 56, 15

Inverse Universe

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



242, 161, 220



255, 153, 227



242, 161, 180



120, 108, 117



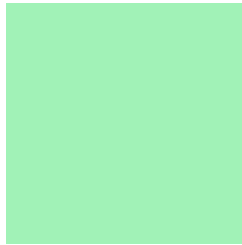
184, 0, 134



56, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 242, 183 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, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

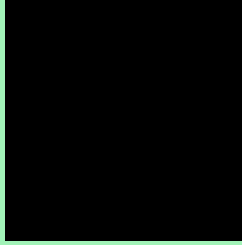
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 242, 183.

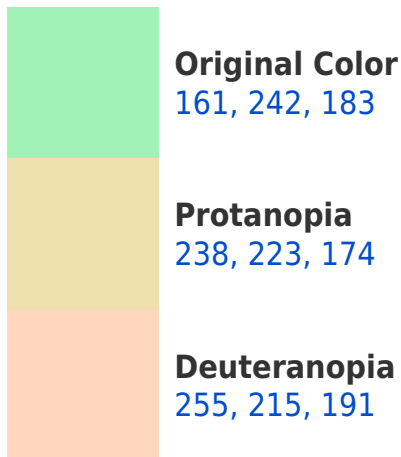


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 242, 183.

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





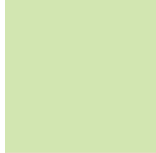
Tritanopia
175, 233, 252

Trichromacy



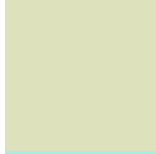
Original Color

161, 242, 183



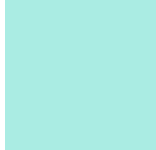
Protanomaly

210, 230, 177



Deuteranomaly

221, 225, 188



Tritanomaly

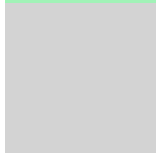
170, 236, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 242, 183



Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211



Achromatomaly

193, 222, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 242, 183 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, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 242, 183)  
}
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 242, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 242, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 242, 183) }
```

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, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 242, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 242, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 242,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 242, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
242, 183) }
```

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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