

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 247, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 247, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 247, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1F7DC
RGB	161, 247, 220
RGB Percent	63%, 97%, 86%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0314, 0.1373
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.11, 0.03
HSL	161°, 84%, 80%
HSV	161°, 35%, 97%
XYZ	60.8770, 79.2659, 79.8014
YIQ	218.2080, -42.5890, -26.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

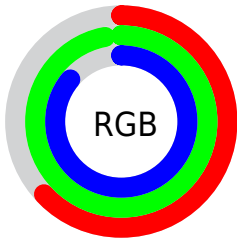
Format	Color
RYB	161, 212, 247
Decimal	10614748
CIELab	91.35, -31.74, 4.77
CIELCh	91, 32.094, 171.448
Yxy	79.2659, 0.2768, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288804828 (0xFFA1F7DC)
YUV	218.2080, 0.8835, -50.1714
Hunter-Lab	89.0314, -33.7521, 9.1786

Details

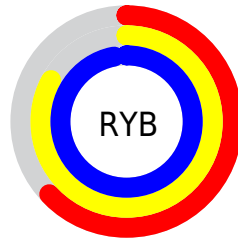
The RGB color **161, 247, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **247, 161, 188**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 255**, and **106, 190, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 247, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 247, 228**.

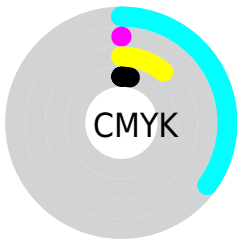
Distribution



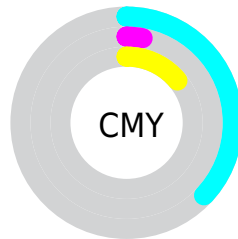
- Red (63%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 247, 220 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, 247, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 247, 220

 161, 247, 220

255, 255, 255


 133, 218, 192

 218, 255, 255


 106, 190, 165

 248, 255, 255

 78, 163, 139

 50, 136, 113

 13, 111, 89

 0, 86, 65

 0, 62, 43

 0, 40, 23

 0, 9, 0

■ 161, 247, 220

■ 161, 247, 220

■ 136, 247, 212

■ 186, 247, 228

■ 112, 247, 204

■ 210, 247, 236

■ 87, 247, 197

■ 235, 247, 243

■ 62, 247, 189

■ 255, 247, 251

■ 37, 247, 181

■ 255, 247, 255

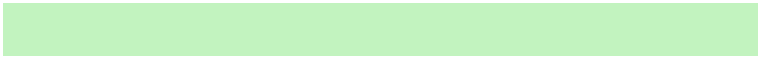
■ 13, 247, 173

■ 0, 247, 169

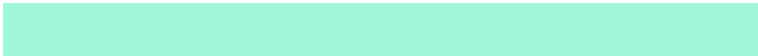
Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 243, 191



161, 247, 220



140, 247, 252

Triad

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



161, 247, 220



223, 225, 255



255, 215, 183

Complementary

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



161, 247, 220



247, 161, 188

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, 209, 209



161, 247, 220



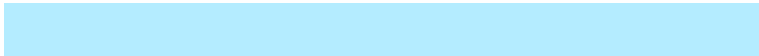
255, 215, 255

Square

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



161, 247, 220



180, 236, 255



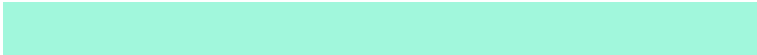
255, 209, 240



255, 225, 170

Rectangle

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



161, 247, 220



141, 245, 255



255, 209, 240



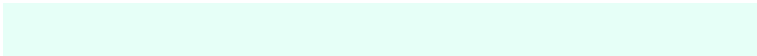
255, 213, 191

Sweetspot

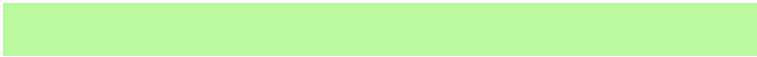
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



161, 247, 220



230, 255, 247



188, 247, 161



112, 128, 123



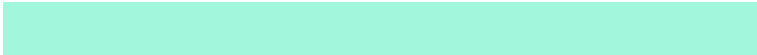
0, 0, 0



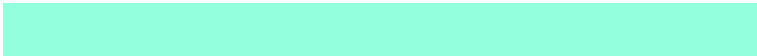
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 247, 220



148, 255, 221



161, 231, 247



110, 122, 119



0, 186, 128



0, 59, 40

Inverse Universe

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



247, 161, 188



255, 148, 182



247, 177, 161



122, 110, 114



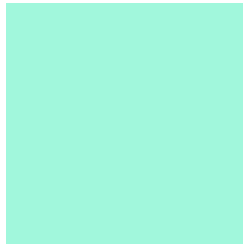
186, 0, 58



59, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 247, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

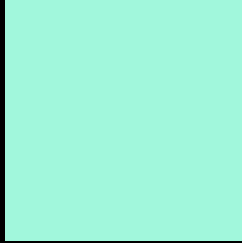
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

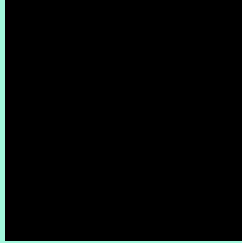
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 247, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 247, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 247, 220.

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





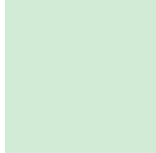
Tritanopia
183, 239, 255

Trichromacy



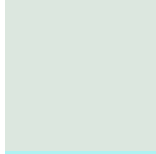
Original Color

161, 247, 220



Protanomaly

210, 235, 214



Deuteranomaly

220, 231, 223



Tritanomaly

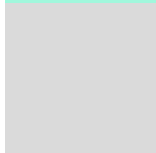
175, 242, 242

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 247, 220



Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218



Achromatomaly

197, 229, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 247, 220 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, 247, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 247, 220)  
}
```

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, 247, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 247, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 247, 220 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, 247, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 247, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 247, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 247, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 247, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 247,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 247, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 247, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
247, 220) }
```

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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