

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 248, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 248, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 248, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1F8A8
RGB	161, 248, 168
RGB Percent	63%, 97%, 66%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0275, 0.3412
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.32, 0.03
HSL	125°, 86%, 80%
HSV	125°, 35%, 97%
XYZ	55.3332, 77.5390, 49.0960
YIQ	212.8670, -26.1720, -43.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

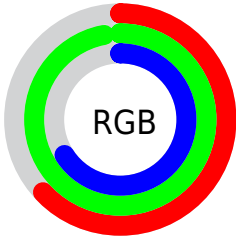
Format	Color
RYB	161, 242, 248
Decimal	10614952
CIELab	90.57, -41.85, 30.38
CIElCh	91, 51.714, 144.030
Yxy	77.5390, 0.3041, 0.4261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288805032 (0xFFA1F8A8)
YUV	212.8670, -22.1194, -45.4874
Hunter-Lab	88.0562, -41.9317, 28.5821

Details

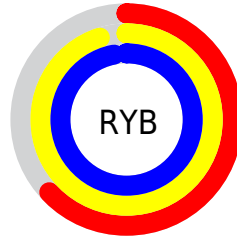
The RGB color **161, 248, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **248, 161, 241**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 224**, and **106, 191, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 248, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 248, 191**.

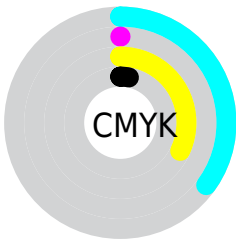
Distribution



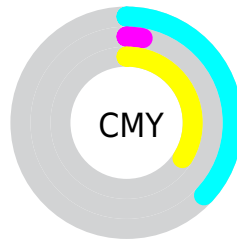
- Red (63%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 248, 168 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, 248, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 248, 168

255, 255, 255

 218, 255, 224

 248, 255, 252

 161, 248, 168


 133, 219, 141

 106, 191, 115

 78, 164, 90

 50, 137, 66

 13, 111, 42

 0, 86, 19

 0, 62, 0

 0, 40, 0

 0, 4, 0

■ 161, 248, 168

■ 161, 248, 168

■ 136, 248, 145

■ 186, 248, 191

■ 111, 248, 122

■ 211, 248, 214

■ 87, 248, 100

■ 235, 248, 236

■ 62, 248, 77

■ 255, 248, 255

■ 37, 248, 54

■ 12, 248, 31

■ 0, 248, 20

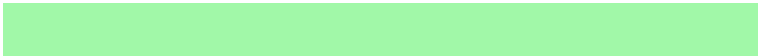
Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 237, 135



161, 248, 168



87, 253, 216

Triad

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



161, 248, 168



132, 236, 255



255, 191, 190

Complementary

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



161, 248, 168



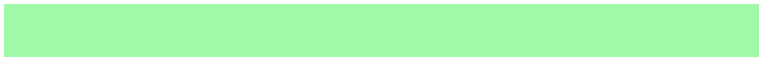
248, 161, 241

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, 189, 240



161, 248, 168



218, 219, 255

Square

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



161, 248, 168



0, 248, 255



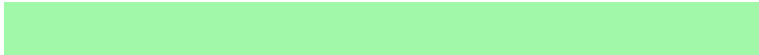
255, 201, 255



255, 204, 149

Rectangle

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



161, 248, 168



0, 254, 250



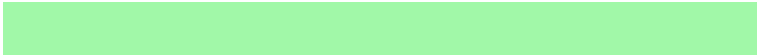
255, 201, 255



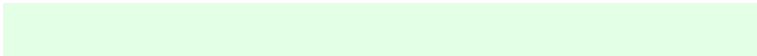
255, 189, 206

Sweetspot

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



161, 248, 168



227, 255, 229



242, 248, 161



111, 128, 112



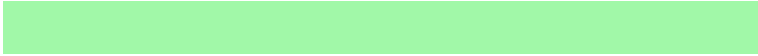
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 248, 168



148, 255, 157



161, 248, 210



112, 125, 113



0, 189, 15



0, 61, 5

Inverse Universe

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



248, 161, 241



255, 148, 246



248, 161, 199



125, 112, 124



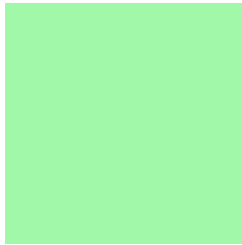
189, 0, 174



61, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 248, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

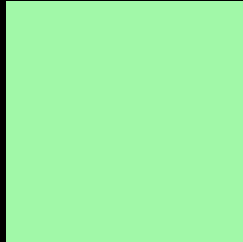
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 248, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

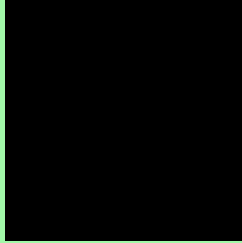
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 248, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 248, 168.

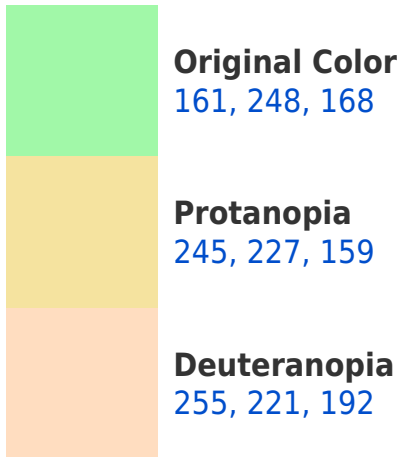


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 248, 168.

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



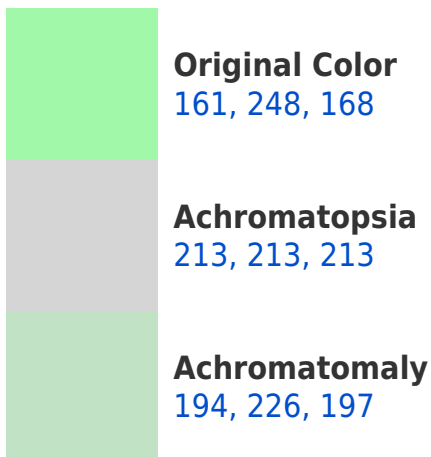


Tritanopia
180, 237, 255

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 248, 168 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, 248, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 248, 168)  
}
```

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, 248, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 248, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 248, 168 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, 248, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 248, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 248, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 248, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 248, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 248,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 248, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 248, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
248, 168) }
```

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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