

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 250, 205)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 250, 205) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 250, 205)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1FACD
RGB	161, 250, 205
RGB Percent	63%, 98%, 80%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0196, 0.1961
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.02
HSL	150°, 90%, 81%
HSV	150°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	59.9030, 80.3561, 70.1107
YIQ	218.2590, -38.5990, -32.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

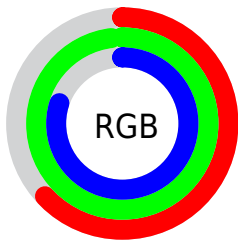
Format	Color
RYB	161, 221, 250
Decimal	10615501
CIELab	91.84, -36.16, 13.23
CIELCh	92, 38.505, 159.898
Yxy	80.3561, 0.2848, 0.3820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288805581 (0xFFA1FACD)
YUV	218.2590, -6.5367, -50.2161
Hunter-Lab	89.6415, -37.5900, 16.3770

Details

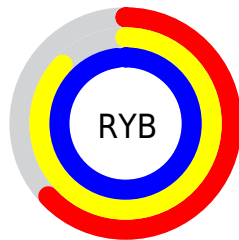
The RGB color **161, 250, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **250, 161, 206**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 255**, and **106, 193, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 250, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 250, 218**.

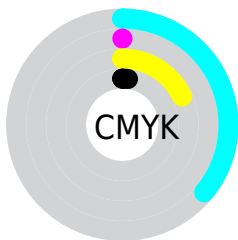
Distribution



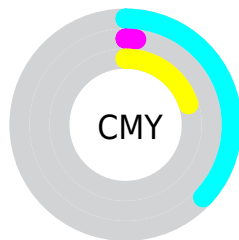
- Red (63%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 250, 205 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, 250, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 250, 205

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 255


 248, 255, 255

 161, 250, 205


 133, 221, 177

 106, 193, 151

 78, 166, 125

 50, 139, 100

 13, 113, 76

 0, 88, 53

 0, 64, 31

 0, 41, 9

 0, 12, 0

■ 161, 250, 205

■ 161, 250, 205

■ 136, 250, 192

■ 186, 250, 218

■ 111, 250, 180

■ 211, 250, 230

■ 86, 250, 167

■ 236, 250, 243

■ 61, 250, 154

■ 255, 250, 255

■ 36, 250, 142

■ 11, 250, 129

■ 0, 250, 124

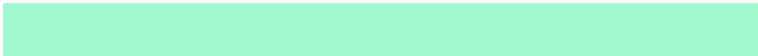
Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 244, 174



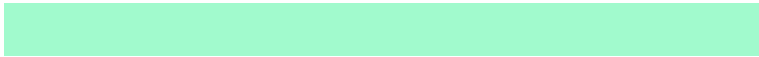
161, 250, 205



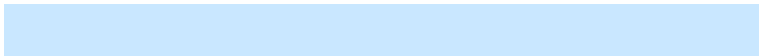
123, 252, 243

Triad

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



161, 250, 205



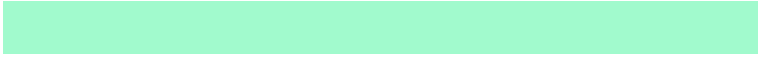
201, 231, 255



255, 209, 186

Complementary

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



161, 250, 205



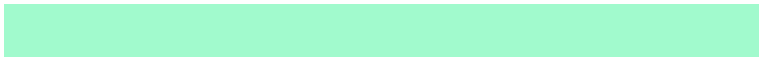
250, 161, 206

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, 204, 221



161, 250, 205



252, 218, 255

Square

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



161, 250, 205



147, 242, 255



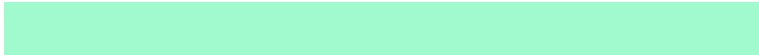
255, 207, 255



255, 221, 163

Rectangle

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



161, 250, 205



111, 251, 255



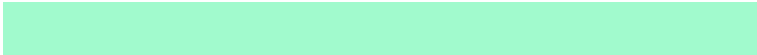
255, 207, 255



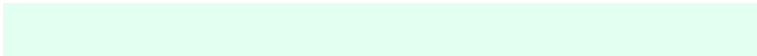
255, 207, 197

Sweetspot

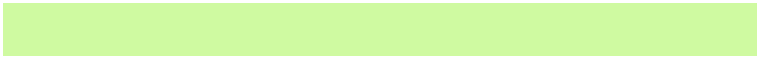
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



161, 250, 205



227, 255, 241



207, 250, 161



111, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



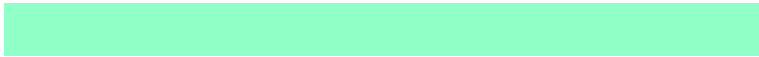
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 250, 205



145, 255, 200



161, 250, 249



112, 125, 119



0, 189, 93



0, 61, 30

Inverse Universe

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



250, 161, 206



255, 145, 201



250, 161, 162



125, 112, 119



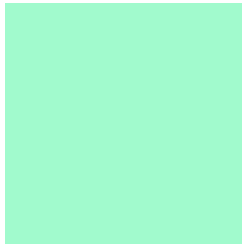
189, 0, 95



61, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 250, 205 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

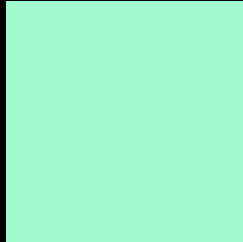
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 205 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

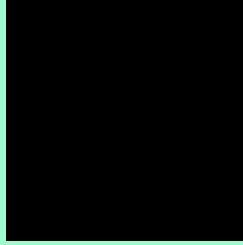
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 250, 205 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 250, 205.

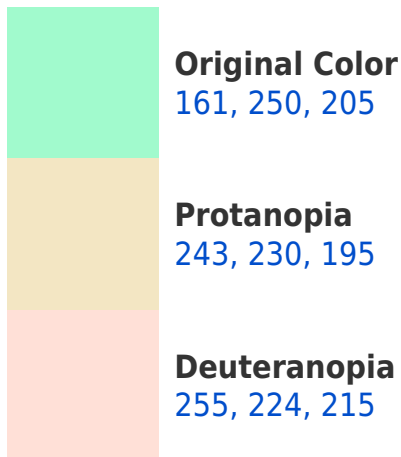


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 250, 205.

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





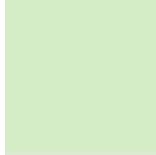
Tritanopia
188, 240, 255

Trichromacy



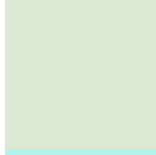
Original Color

161, 250, 205



Protanomaly

213, 237, 199



Deuteranomaly

221, 233, 211



Tritanomaly

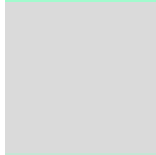
178, 244, 237

Monochromacy



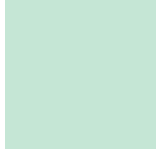
Original Color

161, 250, 205



Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218



Achromatomaly

197, 230, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 250, 205 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, 250, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 250, 205)  
}
```

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, 250, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 250, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 250, 205 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, 250, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 250, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 250, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 250, 205); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 250, 205); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 250, 205) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 250, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 250, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
250, 205) }
```

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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