

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 255, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 255, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 255, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1FFB0
RGB	161, 255, 176
RGB Percent	63%, 100%, 69%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0000, 0.3098
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	130°, 100%, 82%
HSV	130°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	58.2944, 82.2317, 53.8742
YIQ	217.8880, -30.6650, -44.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

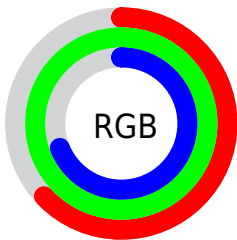
Format	Color
RYB	161, 242, 255
Decimal	10616752
CIELab	92.68, -43.62, 29.19
CIELCh	93, 52.485, 146.213
Yxy	82.2317, 0.2999, 0.4230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288806832 (0xFFA1FFB0)
YUV	217.8880, -20.6508, -49.8908
Hunter-Lab	90.6817, -43.9448, 28.2529

Details

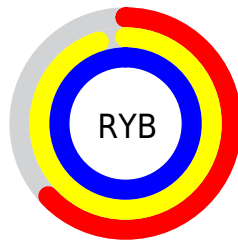
The RGB color **161, 255, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **255, 161, 240**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 232**, and **105, 198, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 255, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 255, 197**.

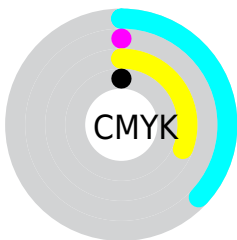
Distribution



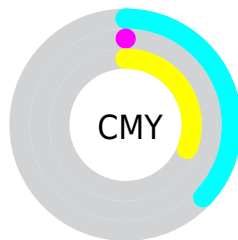
- Red (63%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 255, 176 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, 255, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 255, 176

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 232


 248, 255, 255


 161, 255, 176

 133, 226, 149

 105, 198, 123

 77, 170, 98

 48, 143, 73

 5, 117, 49

 0, 91, 26

 0, 67, 2

 0, 45, 0

 0, 17, 0

■ 161, 255, 176

■ 161, 255, 176

■ 135, 255, 155

■ 187, 255, 197

■ 110, 255, 133

■ 212, 255, 219

■ 84, 255, 112

■ 238, 255, 240

■ 59, 255, 90

255, 255, 255

■ 33, 255, 69

■ 8, 255, 47

■ 0, 255, 41

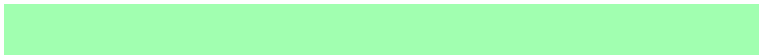
Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 244, 141



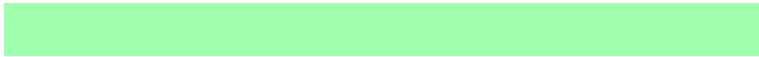
161, 255, 176



84, 255, 226

Triad

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



161, 255, 176



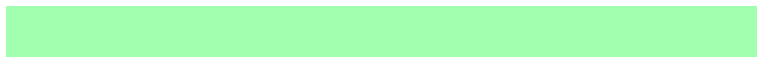
144, 241, 255



255, 197, 192

Complementary

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



161, 255, 176



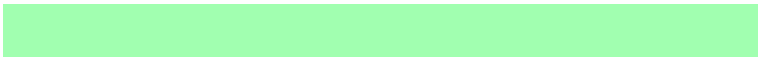
255, 161, 240

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, 194, 242



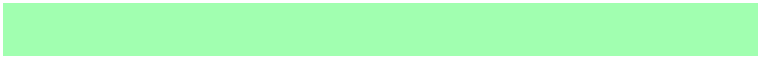
161, 255, 176



230, 223, 255

Square

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



161, 255, 176



0, 254, 255



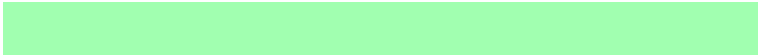
255, 205, 255



255, 211, 152

Rectangle

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



161, 255, 176



0, 255, 255



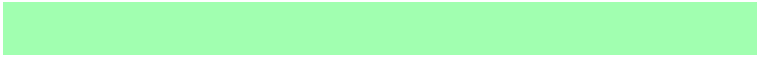
255, 205, 255



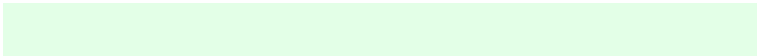
255, 195, 208

Sweetspot

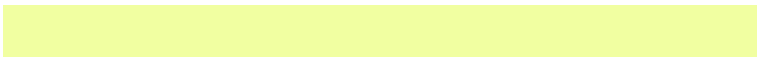
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



161, 255, 176



227, 255, 231



241, 255, 161



111, 128, 114



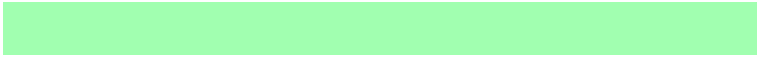
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 255, 176



143, 255, 161



161, 255, 222



115, 128, 117



0, 191, 31



0, 64, 10

Inverse Universe

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



255, 161, 240



255, 143, 237



255, 161, 194



128, 115, 125



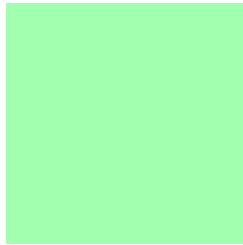
191, 0, 161



64, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 255, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

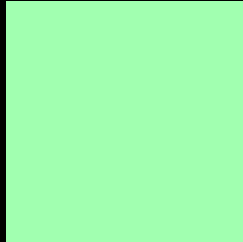
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 176 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, 255, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 255, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 255, 176.

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





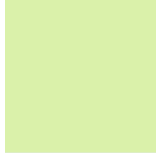
Tritanopia
196, 241, 255

Trichromacy



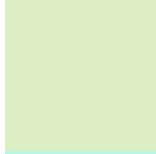
Original Color

161, 255, 176



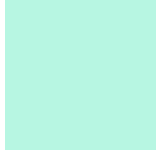
Protanomaly

218, 241, 170



Deuteranomaly

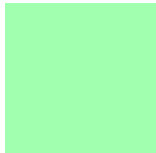
221, 238, 196



Tritanomaly

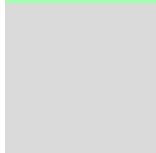
183, 246, 226

Monochromacy



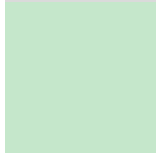
Original Color

161, 255, 176



Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218



Achromatomaly

197, 231, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 255, 176 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, 255, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 255, 176)  
}
```

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, 255, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 255, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 255, 176 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, 255, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 255, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 255, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 255, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 255, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
255, 176) }
```

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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