

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 101, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 101, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 101, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A16588
RGB	161, 101, 136
RGB Percent	63%, 40%, 53%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6039, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.16, 0.37
HSL	325°, 24%, 51%
HSV	325°, 37%, 63%
XYZ	23.7956, 18.6620, 25.6405
YIQ	122.9300, 24.5250, 23.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

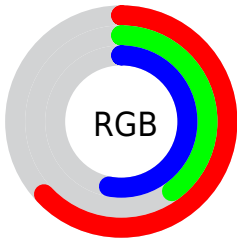
Format	Color
RYB	161, 101, 136
Decimal	10577288
CIELab	50.29, 29.40, -9.21
CIELCh	50, 30.809, 342.600
Yxy	18.6620, 0.3494, 0.2740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288767368 (0xFFA16588)
YUV	122.9300, 6.4435, 33.3874
Hunter-Lab	43.1995, 22.7238, -4.9511

Details

The RGB color **161, 101, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **101, 161, 126**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 153, 189**, and **108, 52, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 85, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 117, 143**.

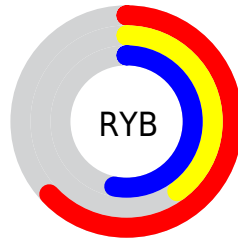
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (40%)

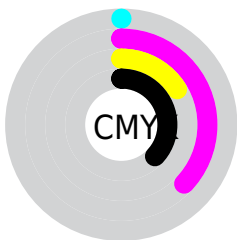
Blue (53%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (53%)

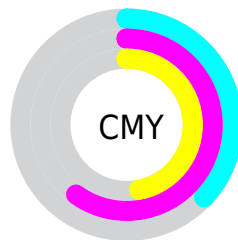


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 101, 136 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, 101, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 101, 136

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 153, 189

■ 246, 180, 217

■ 255, 208, 246

■ 255, 236, 255

■ 161, 101, 136

■ 134, 76, 111

■ 108, 52, 86

■ 83, 29, 63

■ 58, 4, 41

■ 39, 0, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 101, 136

■ 161, 85, 129

■ 161, 69, 123

■ 161, 101, 136

■ 161, 117, 143

■ 161, 133, 149

161, 53, 116

161, 149, 156

161, 37, 109

161, 165, 163

161, 20, 102

161, 181, 170

161, 4, 96

161, 198, 176

161, 0, 94

161, 214, 183

161, 230, 190

161, 246, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 109, 158



161, 101, 136



171, 99, 109

Triad

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



161, 101, 136



126, 122, 68



0, 132, 154

Complementary

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



161, 101, 136



101, 161, 126

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.



15, 134, 130



161, 101, 136



97, 128, 80

Square

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



161, 101, 136



150, 113, 70



63, 132, 103



51, 127, 169

Rectangle

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



161, 101, 136



169, 102, 93



63, 132, 103



0, 133, 147

Sweetspot

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



161, 101, 136



209, 186, 200



126, 101, 161



105, 91, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 101, 136



209, 115, 170



161, 101, 106



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 85



18, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



161, 101, 136



209, 115, 170



101, 161, 156



82, 73, 78



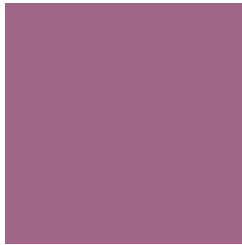
145, 0, 85



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 101, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

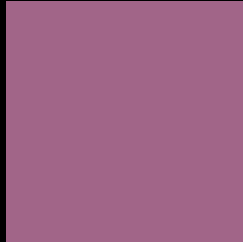
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 101, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

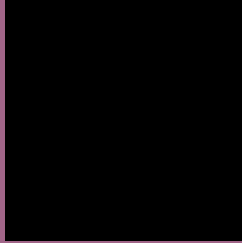
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 161, 101, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 101, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 101, 136.

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



Original Color
161, 101, 136

Protanopia
113, 119, 148

Deuteranopia
126, 117, 133



Tritanopia
158, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 101, 136

Protanomaly

130, 112, 144

Deuteranomaly

139, 111, 134

Tritanomaly

159, 104, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 101, 136

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

137, 115, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 101, 136 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, 101, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 101, 136)  
}
```

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, 101, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 101, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 101, 136 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, 101, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 101, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 101, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 101, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 101, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 101,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 101, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 101, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
101, 136) }
```

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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