

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 118, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 118, 129) contains.

RGB(161, 118, 129)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(161, 118, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A17681
RGB	161, 118, 129
RGB Percent	63%, 46%, 51%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5373, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.20, 0.37
HSL	345°, 19%, 55%
HSV	345°, 27%, 63%
XYZ	25.1388, 22.1189, 23.7133
YIQ	132.1110, 22.0970, 12.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

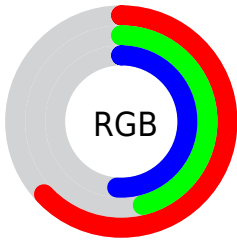
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 118, 129
Decimal	10581633
CIE _{Lab}	54.15, 18.57, 0.62
CIE _{LCh}	54, 18.578, 1.923
Yxy	22.1189, 0.3542, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288771713 (0xFFA17681)
YUV	132.1110, -1.5337, 25.3357
Hunter-Lab	47.0307, 13.1078, 3.0270

Details

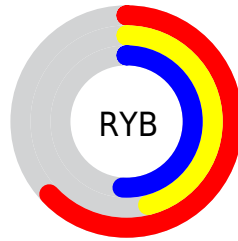
The RGB color **161, 118, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 161, 150**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 170, 182**, and **109, 69, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 102, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 134, 141**.

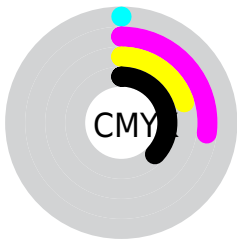
Distribution



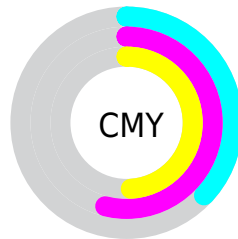
- Red (63%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 118, 129 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, 118, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 118, 129


255, 255, 255


 216, 170, 182


 245, 198, 209


 255, 226, 238

255, 255, 255

 161, 118, 129

 161, 102, 117

 161, 86, 105

 161, 118, 129

 134, 93, 104


 109, 69, 80


 84, 46, 57


 60, 25, 36

 38, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 161, 118, 129

 161, 134, 141

 161, 150, 153

161, 70, 93

161, 166, 165

161, 54, 81

161, 182, 177

161, 38, 69

161, 199, 189

161, 21, 57

161, 215, 201

161, 5, 45

161, 231, 213

161, 0, 41

161, 247, 225

161, 255, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 120, 145



161, 118, 129



162, 119, 113

Triad

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



161, 118, 129



123, 134, 102



92, 135, 157

Complementary

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



161, 118, 129



118, 161, 150

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.



84, 138, 146



161, 118, 129



105, 137, 114

Square

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



161, 118, 129



140, 129, 98



90, 139, 130



112, 131, 161

Rectangle

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



161, 118, 129



158, 122, 105



90, 139, 130



88, 136, 154

Sweetspot

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



161, 118, 129



209, 192, 197



150, 118, 161



105, 94, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 118, 129



209, 142, 159



161, 128, 118



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 37



18, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



161, 118, 129



209, 142, 159



118, 151, 161



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 37



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 118, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

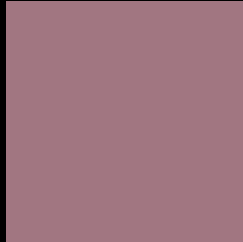
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

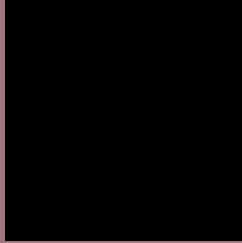
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 118, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 118, 129.

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, 118, 129

Protanopia

130, 129, 135

Deuteranopia

143, 126, 128



Tritanopia
161, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 118, 129

Protanomaly
141, 125, 133

Deuteranomaly
150, 123, 128

Tritanomaly
161, 118, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 118, 129

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
143, 127, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 118, 129 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, 118, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 118, 129)  
}
```

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, 118, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 118, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 118, 129 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, 118, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 118, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 118, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 118, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 118, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 118,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 118, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 118, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
118, 129) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor