

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 130, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 130, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 130, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18288
RGB	161, 130, 136
RGB Percent	63%, 51%, 53%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4902, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.16, 0.37
HSL	348°, 14%, 57%
HSV	348°, 19%, 63%
XYZ	27.1245, 25.3199, 26.7502
YIQ	139.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

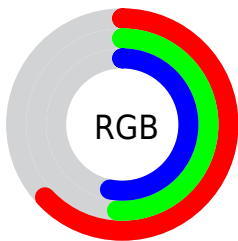
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 130, 136
Decimal	10584712
CIE _{Lab}	57.39, 12.87, 1.27
CIE _{LCh}	57, 12.932, 5.615
Yxy	25.3199, 0.3425, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288774792 (0xFFA18288)
YUV	139.9530, -1.9488, 18.4582
Hunter-Lab	50.3189, 8.1628, 3.7039

Details

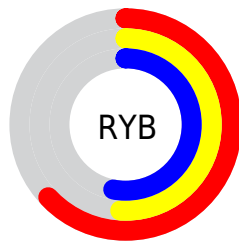
The RGB color **161, 130, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **130, 161, 155**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 183, 189**, and **109, 81, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 114, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 146, 149**.

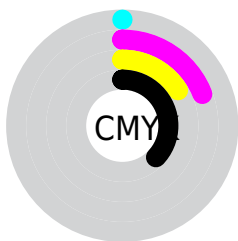
Distribution



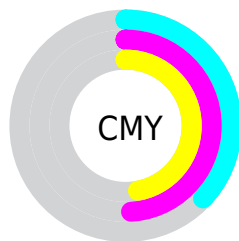
- Red (63%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 130, 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, 130, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 130, 136

255, 255, 255

 216, 183, 189

 245, 211, 217


 255, 239, 245

 161, 130, 136

 135, 105, 111

 109, 81, 86

 84, 57, 63

 61, 36, 41

 38, 15, 21

 4, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 161, 130, 136

 161, 114, 123


 161, 130, 136

 161, 146, 149


 161, 98, 110

 161, 162, 162

 161, 82, 97

 161, 178, 175


 161, 66, 84

 161, 194, 188

 161, 49, 71

 161, 211, 201

 161, 33, 58

 161, 227, 214


 161, 17, 45

 161, 243, 227

 161, 1, 32

 161, 255, 240

 161, 0, 31

 161, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 131, 147



161, 130, 136



161, 131, 125

Triad

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



161, 130, 136



132, 141, 119



115, 141, 158

Complementary

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



161, 130, 136



130, 161, 155

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.



109, 144, 150



161, 130, 136



119, 144, 128

Square

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



161, 130, 136



145, 138, 115



111, 144, 140



128, 138, 160

Rectangle

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



161, 130, 136



158, 133, 120



111, 144, 140



112, 142, 156

Sweetspot

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



161, 130, 136



209, 197, 199



155, 130, 161



105, 97, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 130, 136



209, 161, 170



161, 139, 130



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 28



18, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



161, 130, 136



209, 161, 170



130, 152, 161



82, 73, 75



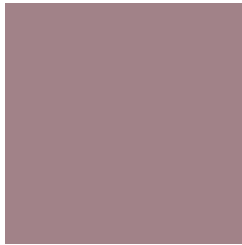
145, 0, 28



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 130, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

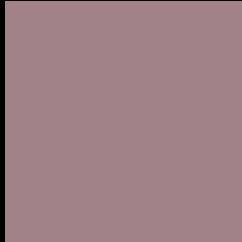
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

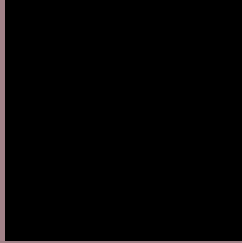
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 130, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 130, 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, 130, 136

Protanopia

140, 137, 140

Deuteranopia

152, 133, 135



Tritanopia
161, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 130, 136

Protanomaly

148, 134, 139

Deuteranomaly

155, 132, 135

Tritanomaly

161, 129, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 130, 136

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

148, 136, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 130, 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, 130, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 130, 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, 130, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 130, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 130, 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, 130, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 130, 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, 130, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 130, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 130, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 130,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 130, 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, 130, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
130, 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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