

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 136, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 136, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 136, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1889F
RGB	161, 136, 159
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 62%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4667, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	305°, 12%, 58%
HSV	305°, 16%, 63%
XYZ	29.7601, 27.6886, 36.5768
YIQ	146.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

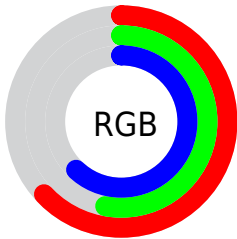
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 136, 159
Decimal	10586271
CIE _{Lab}	59.61, 13.63, -8.68
CIE _{LCh}	60, 16.159, 327.530
Yxy	27.6886, 0.3165, 0.2945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288776351 (0xFFA1889F)
YUV	146.0970, 6.3612, 13.0699
Hunter-Lab	52.6199, 8.8688, -4.3793

Details

The RGB color **161, 136, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 161, 138**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 189, 214**, and **109, 86, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 120, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 152, 160**.

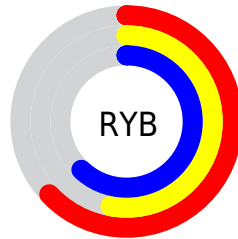
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (53%)

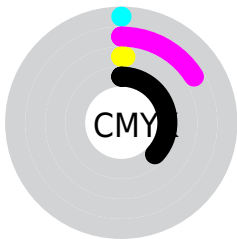
Blue (62%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (62%)

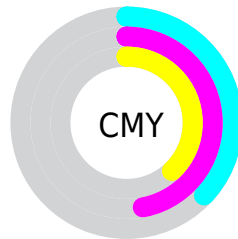


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 136, 159 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, 136, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 136, 159

255, 255, 255

 216, 189, 214

 244, 217, 242


 255, 246, 255

 161, 136, 159


 135, 111, 133

 109, 86, 108


 85, 63, 83


 61, 41, 60


 39, 20, 38


 19, 0, 18


 0, 0, 0


 161, 136, 159


 161, 120, 158


 161, 136, 159


 161, 152, 160


 161, 104, 156


 161, 168, 162

 161, 88, 155


 161, 184, 163


 161, 72, 154


 161, 200, 164


 161, 56, 153

 161, 217, 165


 161, 39, 151

 161, 233, 167


 161, 23, 150

 161, 249, 168

 161, 7, 149

 161, 255, 169

 161, 0, 148

 161, 255, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 140, 169



161, 136, 159



171, 134, 145

Triad

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



161, 136, 159



156, 142, 115



105, 151, 156

Complementary

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



161, 136, 159



136, 161, 138

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.



111, 152, 142



161, 136, 159



140, 147, 118

Square

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



161, 136, 159



168, 138, 120



124, 150, 128



111, 149, 167

Rectangle

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



161, 136, 159



173, 134, 136



124, 150, 128



106, 152, 152

Sweetspot

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



161, 136, 159



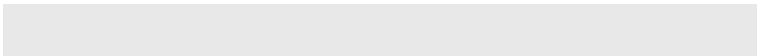
209, 199, 208



138, 136, 161



105, 98, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 136, 159



209, 169, 206



161, 136, 147



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 134



18, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



161, 136, 159



209, 169, 206



136, 161, 150



82, 73, 81



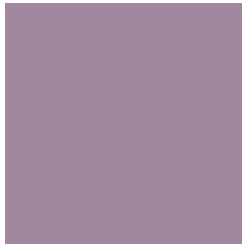
145, 0, 134



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 136, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

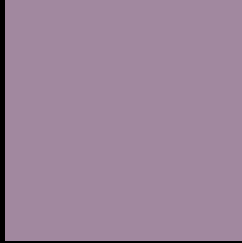
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

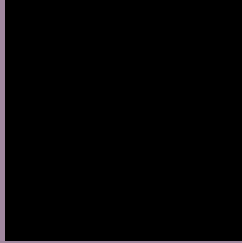
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 136, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 136, 159.

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, 136, 159

Protanopia

140, 143, 163

Deuteranopia

151, 140, 158



Tritanopia
160, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 136, 159

Protanomaly
148, 140, 162

Deuteranomaly
155, 139, 158

Tritanomaly
160, 137, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 136, 159

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
151, 142, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 136, 159 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, 136, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 136, 159)  
}
```

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, 136, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 136, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 136, 159 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, 136, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 136, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 136, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 136, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 136, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 136,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 136, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 136, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
136, 159) }
```

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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