

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 159, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 159, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 159, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19F98
RGB	161, 159, 152
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 60%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3765, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.06, 0.37
HSL	47°, 5%, 61%
HSV	47°, 6%, 63%
XYZ	32.7636, 34.6403, 34.6652
YIQ	158.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

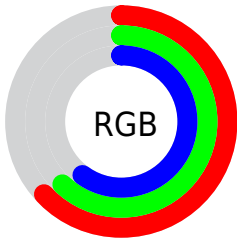
Format	Color
RYB	155, 161, 152
Decimal	10592152
CIELab	65.47, -0.57, 3.90
CIELCh	65, 3.938, 98.373
Yxy	34.6403, 0.3210, 0.3394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782232 (0xFFA19F98)
YUV	158.8000, -3.3524, 1.9294
Hunter-Lab	58.8560, -3.6319, 6.2784

Details

The RGB color **161, 159, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 154, 161**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 214, 206**, and **109, 108, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 155, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 163, 168**.

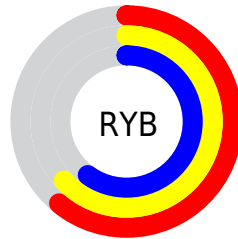
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

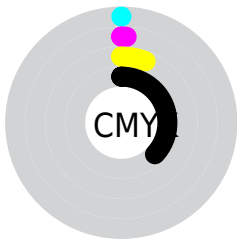
Blue (60%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (60%)

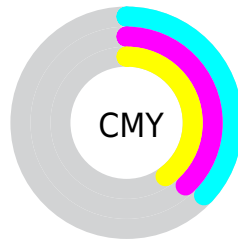


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 159, 152 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, 159, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 159, 152

255, 255, 255

 216, 214, 206

 244, 242, 234

 161, 159, 152

 135, 133, 126

 109, 108, 101

 85, 83, 77


 62, 60, 54


 40, 39, 33


 20, 18, 10

 0, 0, 0

 161, 159, 152

 161, 155, 136

 161, 159, 152

 161, 163, 168

■ 161, 152, 120

■ 161, 166, 184

■ 161, 148, 104

■ 161, 170, 200

■ 161, 145, 88

■ 161, 173, 216

■ 161, 141, 72

■ 161, 177, 233

■ 161, 138, 55

■ 161, 180, 249

■ 161, 134, 39

■ 161, 184, 255

■ 161, 130, 23

■ 161, 188, 255

■ 161, 127, 7

■ 161, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 158, 152



161, 159, 152



157, 160, 153

Triad

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



161, 159, 152



151, 161, 163



165, 157, 162

Complementary

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



161, 159, 152



152, 154, 161

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.



161, 158, 164



161, 159, 152



153, 160, 165

Square

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



161, 159, 152



151, 161, 160



157, 159, 166



167, 157, 158

Rectangle

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



161, 159, 152



154, 161, 155



157, 159, 166



164, 157, 163

Sweetspot

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



161, 159, 152



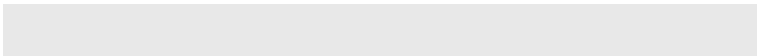
209, 208, 205



161, 152, 154



105, 104, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 159, 152



209, 206, 194



159, 161, 152



82, 80, 75



145, 113, 0



18, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 154, 161



194, 198, 209



154, 152, 161



75, 77, 82



0, 32, 145



0, 4, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 159, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

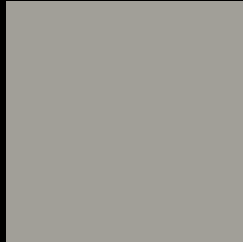
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

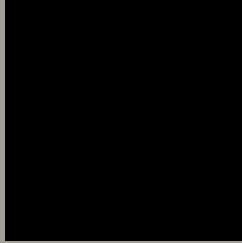
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

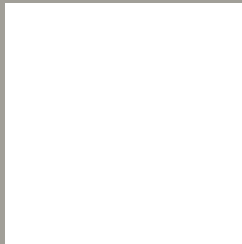
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 159, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 159, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 159, 152.

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, 159, 152

Protanopia

163, 158, 152

Deuteranopia

176, 154, 153



Tritanopia
163, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 159, 152

Protanomaly

162, 158, 152

Deuteranomaly

171, 156, 153

Tritanomaly

162, 157, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 159, 152

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

160, 159, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 159, 152 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, 159, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 159, 152)  
}
```

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, 159, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 159, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 159, 152 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, 159, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 159, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 159, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 159, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 159, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
159, 152) }
```

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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