

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 159, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 159, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 159, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19FA0
RGB	161, 159, 160
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3765, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	330°, 1%, 63%
HSV	330°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	33.4412, 34.9114, 38.2337
YIQ	159.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

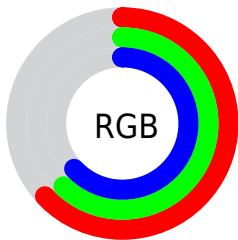
Format	Color
RYB	161, 159, 160
Decimal	10592160
CIELab	65.68, 0.91, -0.27
CIELCh	66, 0.953, 343.388
Yxy	34.9114, 0.3137, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782240 (0xFFA19FA0)
YUV	159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	59.0859, -2.3734, 2.9943

Details

The RGB color **161, 159, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 161, 160**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 214, 215**, and **110, 108, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 143, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 175, 168**.

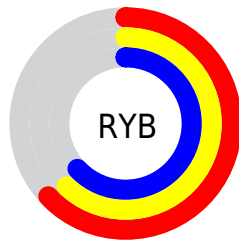
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

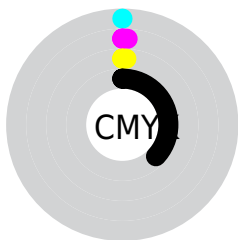
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

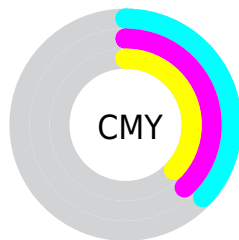


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 159, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 159, 160


255, 255, 255


 216, 214, 215

 244, 242, 243


 161, 159, 160


 135, 133, 134

 110, 108, 109


 85, 83, 84

 62, 60, 61

 40, 39, 39

 20, 18, 19

 0, 0, 0

 161, 159, 160

 161, 143, 152

 161, 159, 160

 161, 175, 168

■ 161, 127, 144

■ 161, 191, 176

■ 161, 111, 136

■ 161, 207, 184

■ 161, 95, 128

■ 161, 223, 192

■ 161, 79, 120

■ 161, 240, 200

■ 161, 62, 112

■ 161, 255, 208

■ 161, 46, 104

■ 161, 255, 216

■ 161, 30, 96

■ 161, 255, 224

■ 161, 14, 88

■ 161, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 159, 161



161, 159, 160



161, 159, 159

Triad

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



161, 159, 160



160, 160, 158



158, 160, 161

Complementary

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



161, 159, 160



159, 161, 160

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.



158, 160, 160



161, 159, 160



159, 160, 158

Square

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



161, 159, 160



161, 159, 158



158, 160, 159



158, 160, 161

Rectangle

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



161, 159, 160



161, 159, 159



158, 160, 159



158, 160, 160

Sweetspot

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



161, 159, 160



209, 209, 209



160, 159, 161



105, 105, 105



232, 232, 232

Same Dimension

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



161, 159, 160



209, 207, 208



161, 159, 159



82, 81, 81



145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



161, 159, 160



209, 207, 208



159, 161, 161



82, 81, 81



145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 159, 160 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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

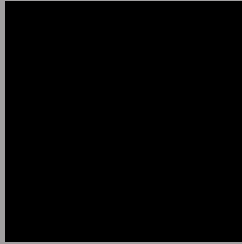
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

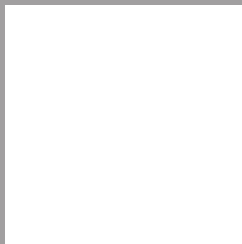
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 159, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 159, 160.

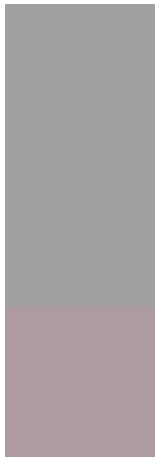


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 159, 160.

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, 160

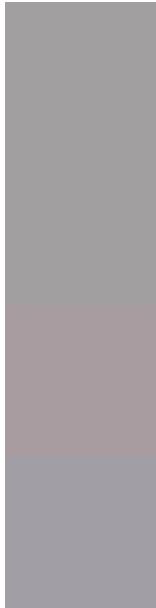
Protanopia
162, 159, 160

Deuteranopia
174, 154, 161



Tritanopia
163, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 159, 160

Protanomaly

162, 159, 160

Deuteranomaly

169, 156, 161

Tritanomaly

162, 158, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 159, 160

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

160, 160, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 159, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 159, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 159, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 159, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 159, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 159, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 159, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
159, 160) }
```

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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