

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 165, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 165, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 165, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A564
RGB	161, 165, 100
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 39%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3529, 0.6078
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.39, 0.35
HSL	64°, 27%, 52%
HSV	64°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	30.4533, 35.4074, 17.2858
YIQ	156.3940, 18.4810, -21.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

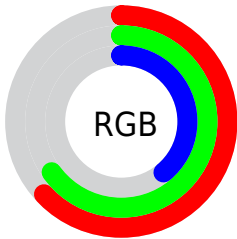
Format	Color
RYB	100, 165, 104
Decimal	10593636
CIELab	66.06, -11.59, 33.20
CIELCh	66, 35.161, 109.243
Yxy	35.4074, 0.3663, 0.4258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288783716 (0xFFA1A564)
YUV	156.3940, -27.8022, 4.0395
Hunter-Lab	59.5041, -12.7786, 24.4293

Details

The RGB color **161, 165, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 100, 165**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 220, 152**, and **108, 113, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 165, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 165, 116**.

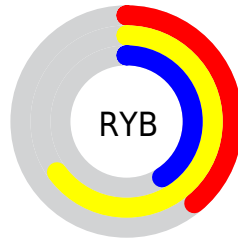
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (65%)

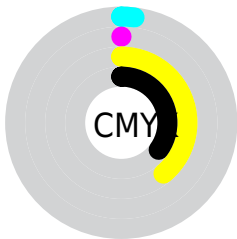
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (41%)

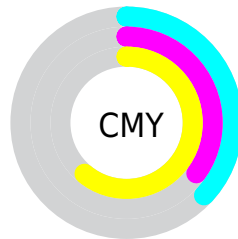


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 165, 100 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, 165, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 165, 100

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 220, 152

■ 246, 248, 179

■ 255, 255, 207

■ 255, 255, 235

■ 161, 165, 100

■ 160, 165, 84

■ 161, 165, 100

■ 134, 139, 75

■ 108, 113, 51

■ 83, 89, 28

■ 59, 66, 3

■ 36, 43, 0

■ 4, 24, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 165, 100

■ 162, 165, 116

■ 159, 165, 67

■ 163, 165, 133

■ 158, 165, 50

■ 164, 165, 149

■ 157, 165, 34

■ 165, 165, 166

■ 156, 165, 17

■ 166, 165, 182

■ 155, 165, 1

■ 167, 165, 199

■ 155, 165, 0

■ 168, 165, 216

■ 169, 165, 232

■ 170, 165, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 155, 99



161, 165, 100



125, 173, 118

Triad

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



161, 165, 100



44, 174, 207



215, 137, 173

Complementary

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



161, 165, 100



104, 100, 165

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.



189, 145, 202



161, 165, 100



96, 167, 222

Square

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



161, 165, 100



43, 177, 180



148, 157, 220



223, 137, 141

Rectangle

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



161, 165, 100



99, 176, 137



148, 157, 220



208, 139, 184

Sweetspot

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



161, 165, 100



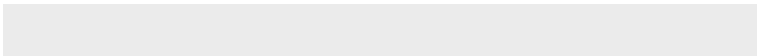
213, 214, 188



165, 103, 100



106, 107, 92



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



161, 165, 100



208, 214, 114



129, 165, 100



81, 82, 73



136, 145, 0



17, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 100, 165



120, 114, 214



136, 100, 165



74, 73, 82



9, 0, 145



1, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 165, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

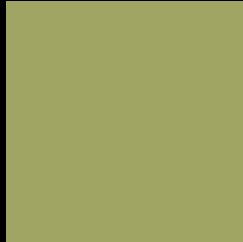
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

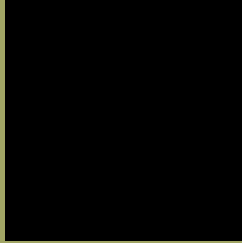
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 165, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 165, 100.

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, 165, 100

Protanopia
175, 160, 98

Deuteranopia
193, 153, 103



Tritanopia
169, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 165, 100

Protanomaly
170, 162, 99

Deuteranomaly
181, 157, 102

Tritanomaly
166, 160, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 165, 100

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
158, 159, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 165, 100 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, 165, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 165, 100)  
}
```

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, 165, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 165, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 165, 100 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, 165, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 165, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 165, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 165, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 165, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 165,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 165, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 165, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
165, 100) }
```

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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