

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 165, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 165, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 165, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A584
RGB	161, 165, 132
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3529, 0.4824
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	67°, 15%, 58%
HSV	67°, 20%, 65%
XYZ	32.3179, 36.1533, 27.1047
YIQ	160.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

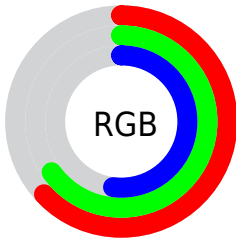
Format	Color
RYB	132, 165, 136
Decimal	10593668
CIELab	66.64, -7.21, 16.66
CIELCh	67, 18.157, 113.395
Yxy	36.1533, 0.3381, 0.3783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288783748 (0xFFA1A584)
YUV	160.0420, -13.8247, 0.8402
Hunter-Lab	60.1276, -9.2815, 15.3622

Details

The RGB color **161, 165, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 132, 165**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 220, 185**, and **109, 113, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 165, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 165, 148**.

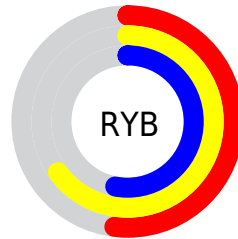
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (65%)

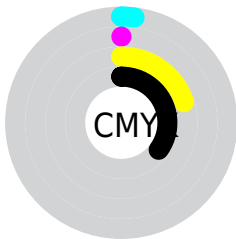
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (53%)

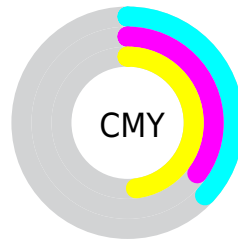


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 165, 132 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, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 165, 132

255, 255, 255

 216, 220, 185

 245, 248, 213

 255, 255, 241

 161, 165, 132

 135, 139, 107

 109, 113, 82

 85, 89, 59

 61, 65, 37


 39, 43, 16

 17, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 161, 165, 132

 159, 165, 115

 161, 165, 132

 163, 165, 148

■ 157, 165, 99

■ 165, 165, 165

■ 155, 165, 82

■ 167, 165, 182

■ 153, 165, 66

■ 169, 165, 198

■ 151, 165, 50

■ 171, 165, 214

■ 149, 165, 33

■ 173, 165, 231

■ 147, 165, 16

■ 175, 165, 247

■ 145, 165, 0

■ 177, 165, 255

■ 179, 165, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 160, 130



161, 165, 132



142, 169, 142

Triad

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



161, 165, 132



123, 169, 188



193, 151, 166

Complementary

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



161, 165, 132



136, 132, 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.



180, 154, 182



161, 165, 132



139, 165, 194

Square

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



161, 165, 132



118, 171, 174



160, 159, 192



196, 151, 150

Rectangle

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



161, 165, 132



131, 171, 152



160, 159, 192



189, 152, 172

Sweetspot

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



161, 165, 132



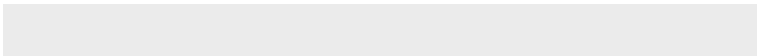
213, 214, 201



165, 136, 132



106, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



161, 165, 132



208, 214, 163



145, 165, 132



81, 82, 73



128, 145, 0



16, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 132, 165



169, 163, 214



152, 132, 165



74, 73, 82



18, 0, 145



2, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 165, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

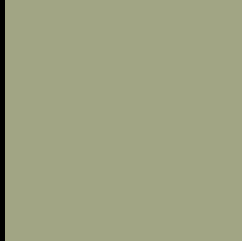
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

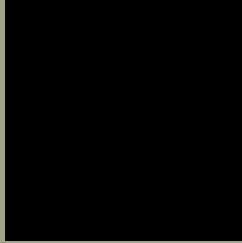
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

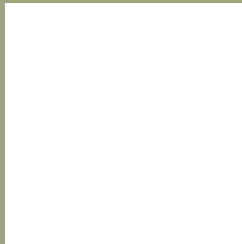
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 165, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 165, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 165, 132.

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, 132

Protanopia
172, 162, 130

Deuteranopia
187, 156, 134



Tritanopia
166, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 165, 132

Protanomaly
168, 163, 131

Deuteranomaly
178, 159, 133

Tritanomaly
164, 162, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 165, 132

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
160, 162, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 165, 132 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, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 165, 132)  
}
```

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, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 165, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 165, 132 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, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 165, 132) }
```

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, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 165, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 165, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 165,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 165, 132 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, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
165, 132) }
```

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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