

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 171, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 171, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 171, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A1ABA7 |
| RGB | 161, 171, 167 |
| RGB Percent | 63%, 67%, 65% |
| CMY | 0.3686, 0.3294, 0.3451 |
| CMYK | 0.06, 0.00, 0.02, 0.33 |
| HSL | 156°, 6%, 65% |
| HSV | 156°, 6%, 67% |
| XYZ | 36.2359, 39.4929, 42.2723 |
| YIQ | 167.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

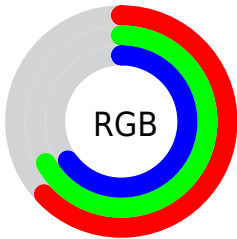
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| RYB | 161, 167, 171 |
| Decimal | 10595239 |
| CIELab | 69.11, -4.29, 0.83 |
| CIELCh | 69, 4.368, 168.997 |
| Yxy | 39.4929, 0.3071, 0.3347 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288785319 (0xFFA1ABA7) |
| YUV | 167.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479 |
| Hunter-Lab | 62.8434, -7.0517, 4.1083 |

Details

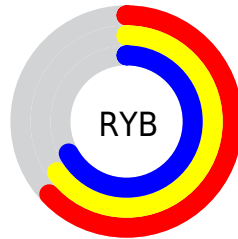
The RGB color **161, 171, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 161, 165**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 226, 222**, and **109, 119, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 171, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 171, 174**.

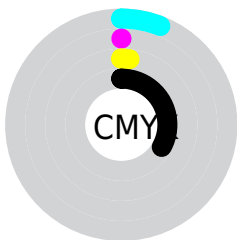
Distribution



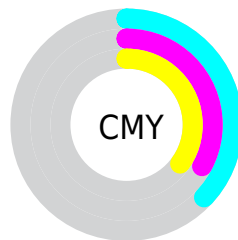
- Red (63%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 171, 167 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, 171, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 171, 167


255, 255, 255

 216, 226, 222

 244, 255, 251

 161, 171, 167


 135, 145, 141

 109, 119, 115

 85, 94, 91


 62, 71, 67

 40, 48, 45

 20, 27, 24


 0, 0, 0

 161, 171, 167


 144, 171, 160


 161, 171, 167


 178, 171, 174

 127, 171, 153


 195, 171, 181


 110, 171, 146


 212, 171, 188

 93, 171, 140


 229, 171, 194

 75, 171, 133


 246, 171, 201


 58, 171, 126

 255, 171, 208

 41, 171, 119

 255, 171, 215

 24, 171, 112

 255, 171, 222

 7, 171, 105

 255, 171, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 170, 163



161, 171, 167



159, 171, 171

Triad

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



161, 171, 167



168, 168, 176



177, 167, 163

Complementary

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



161, 171, 167



171, 161, 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.



178, 166, 166



161, 171, 167



173, 167, 174

Square

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



161, 171, 167



163, 169, 176



176, 166, 170



174, 168, 161

Rectangle

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



161, 171, 167



160, 171, 173



176, 166, 170



177, 166, 164

Sweetspot

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



161, 171, 167



217, 222, 220



165, 171, 161



110, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



161, 171, 167



206, 222, 216



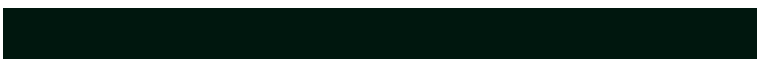
161, 170, 171



80, 87, 84



0, 150, 90



0, 23, 14

Inverse Universe

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



171, 161, 165



222, 206, 213



171, 162, 161



87, 80, 83



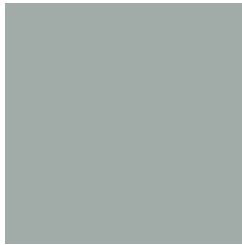
150, 0, 60



23, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 171, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

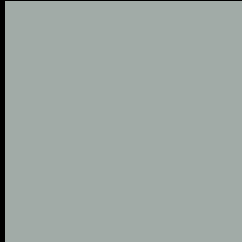
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

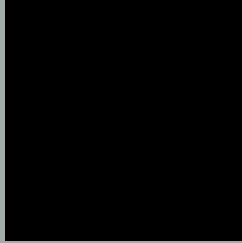
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

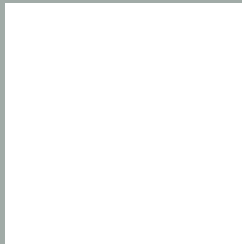
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 171, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 171, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 171, 167.

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](#).

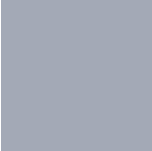
Dichromacy



Original Color
161, 171, 167

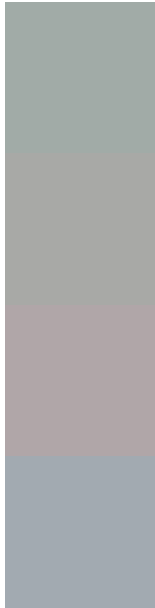
Protanopia
172, 168, 165

Deuteranopia
185, 163, 169



Tritanopia
163, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 171, 167

Protanomaly

168, 169, 166

Deuteranomaly

176, 166, 168

Tritanomaly

162, 170, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 171, 167

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

165, 169, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 171, 167 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, 171, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 171, 167)  
}
```

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, 171, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 171, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 171, 167 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, 171, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 171, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 171, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 171, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 171, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 171,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 171, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 171, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
171, 167) }
```

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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