

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 111, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(161, 111, 132) contains.

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Color

R_YB(161, 111, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A16F84
RGB	161, 111, 132
RGB Percent	63%, 44%, 52%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5647, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.18, 0.37
HSL	335°, 21%, 53%
HSV	335°, 31%, 63%
XYZ	24.5472, 20.6119, 24.5145
YIQ	128.3440, 23.0590, 17.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

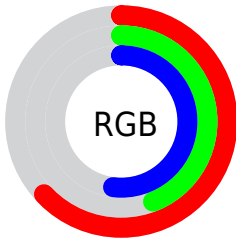
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 111, 132
Decimal	10579844
CIE Lab	52.52, 23.06, -3.53
CIE LCh	53, 23.328, 351.300
Yxy	20.6119, 0.3523, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288769924 (0xFFA16F84)
YUV	128.3440, 1.8024, 28.6393
Hunter-Lab	45.4003, 17.0616, -0.2342

Details

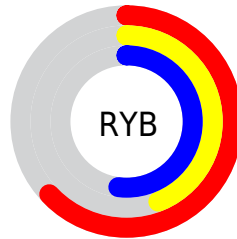
The RYB color **161, 111, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 143, 161**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 163, 185**, and **108, 62, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 95, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 127, 141**.

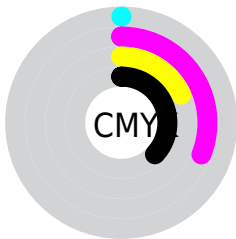
Distribution



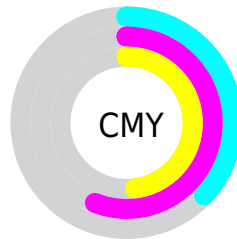
- Red (63%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 111, 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 RYB color 161, 111, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 111, 132

255, 255, 255

 217, 163, 185

 245, 190, 213

 255, 218, 241

 255, 247, 255

 161, 111, 132

 134, 86, 107


 108, 62, 83


 83, 40, 60


 59, 17, 38


 38, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 161, 111, 132

 161, 95, 123

 161, 79, 113

 161, 111, 132

 161, 127, 141

 161, 143, 151

161, 63, 104

161, 159, 160

161, 47, 95

161, 170, 175

161, 30, 85

161, 181, 192

161, 14, 76

161, 191, 208

161, 0, 68

161, 201, 224

161, 211, 240

161, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 115, 151



161, 111, 132



166, 111, 112

Triad

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



161, 111, 132



88, 129, 92



67, 105, 156

Complementary

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



161, 111, 132



111, 143, 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.



63, 100, 139



161, 111, 132



100, 133, 131

Square

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



161, 111, 132



124, 145, 86



79, 112, 136



91, 116, 164

Rectangle

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



161, 111, 132



163, 118, 100



79, 112, 136



63, 103, 151

Sweetspot

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



161, 111, 132



209, 190, 198



139, 111, 161



105, 93, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 111, 132



209, 132, 164



161, 114, 111



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 61



18, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



161, 111, 132



209, 132, 164



111, 135, 161



82, 73, 77



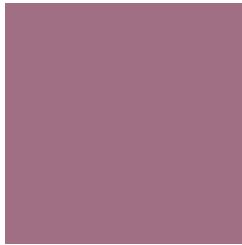
145, 0, 61



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 111, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

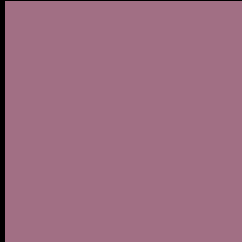
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 111, 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 × Fail

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

RYB 161, 111, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 111, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 111, 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, 111, 132

Protanopia
124, 125, 140

Deuteranopia
136, 122, 130



Tritanopia
160, 113, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 111, 132

Protanomaly

137, 120, 137

Deuteranomaly

145, 118, 131

Tritanomaly

160, 112, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 111, 132

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

140, 122, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 111, 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, 111, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 111, 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, 111, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 111, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 111, 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, 111, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 111, 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, 111, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 111, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 111, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 111,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 111, 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, 111, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
111, 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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