

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 100, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 100, 203) contains.

RGB(161, 100, 203)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(161, 100, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A164CB
RGB	161, 100, 203
RGB Percent	63%, 39%, 80%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6078, 0.2039
CMYK	0.21, 0.51, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	276°, 50%, 59%
HSV	276°, 51%, 80%
XYZ	30.0346, 21.0032, 58.9709
YIQ	129.9810, 3.2930, 44.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

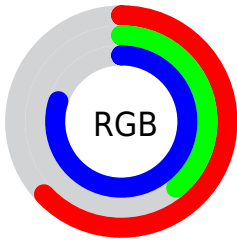
Format	Color
R _Y B	161, 100, 203
Decimal	10577099
CIE Lab	52.95, 43.35, -44.14
CIE LCh	53, 61.870, 314.483
Yxy	21.0032, 0.2730, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288767179 (0xFFA164CB)
YUV	129.9810, 35.9984, 27.2037
Hunter-Lab	45.8293, 36.7803, -44.2111

Details

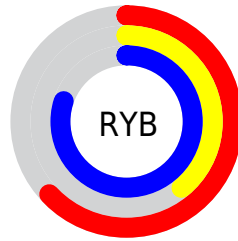
The RGB color **161, 100, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 203, 100**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 153, 255**, and **107, 50, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 80, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 120, 203**.

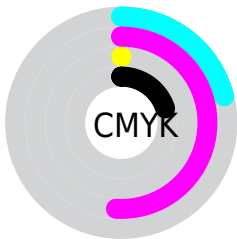
Distribution



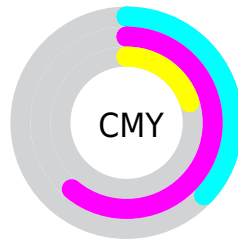
- Red (63%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 100, 203 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, 100, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 100, 203

255, 255, 255

 218, 153, 255

 247, 180, 255

 255, 208, 255

 255, 237, 255

 161, 100, 203

 134, 75, 175

 107, 50, 148

 80, 24, 122

 54, 0, 97

 29, 0, 72


 0, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 161, 100, 203

 161, 100, 203

 153, 80, 203

 169, 120, 203

 144, 59, 203


 178, 141, 203

 136, 39, 203

 186, 161, 203

 128, 19, 203

 194, 181, 203

 120, 0, 203

 202, 202, 203

 211, 222, 203

 219, 242, 203

 227, 255, 203

 235, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58, 124, 230



161, 100, 203



208, 77, 156

Triad

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



161, 100, 203



174, 114, 1



0, 151, 152

Complementary

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



161, 100, 203



142, 203, 100

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.



0, 149, 96



161, 100, 203



128, 132, 0

Square

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



161, 100, 203



208, 90, 53



64, 143, 43



0, 149, 200

Rectangle

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



161, 100, 203



220, 70, 121



64, 143, 43



0, 151, 133

Sweetspot

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



161, 100, 203



239, 217, 255



100, 143, 203



118, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 100, 203



192, 99, 255



203, 100, 194



98, 92, 102



98, 0, 166



23, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 100, 142



255, 99, 163



100, 203, 109



102, 92, 96



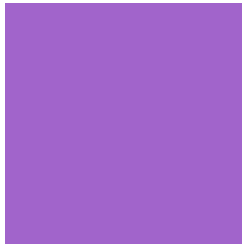
166, 0, 68



38, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 100, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

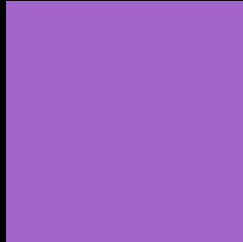
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 100, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

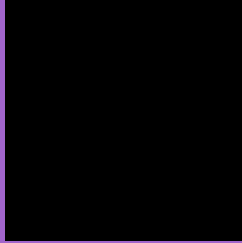
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 161, 100, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 100, 203.

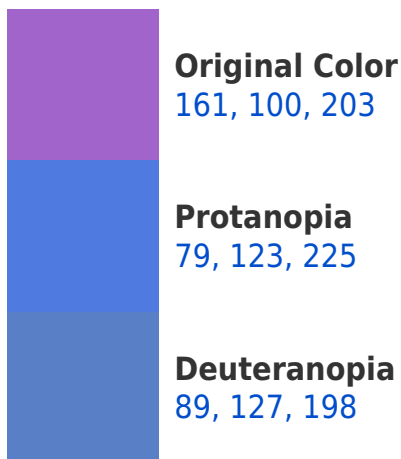


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 100, 203.

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





Tritanopia
149, 118, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 100, 203



Protanomaly

109, 115, 217



Deuteranomaly

115, 117, 200



Tritanomaly

153, 111, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 100, 203



Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly

141, 119, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 100, 203 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, 100, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 100, 203)  
}
```

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, 100, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 100, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 100, 203 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, 100, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 100, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 100, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 100, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 100, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 100,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 100, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 100, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
100, 203) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor