

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 102, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 102, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 102, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1669C
RGB	161, 102, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 40%, 61%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6000, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	305°, 24%, 52%
HSV	305°, 37%, 63%
XYZ	25.4501, 19.4801, 33.8712
YIQ	125.7970, 17.8300, 29.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

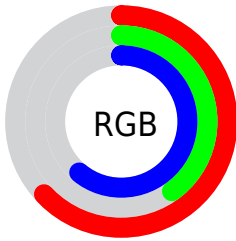
Format	Color
R _Y B	161, 102, 156
Decimal	10577564
CIE Lab	51.24, 32.42, -19.58
CIE LCh	51, 37.876, 328.878
Yxy	19.4801, 0.3230, 0.2472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288767644 (0xFFA1669C)
YUV	125.7970, 14.8901, 30.8730
Hunter-Lab	44.1363, 25.6890, -14.6051

Details

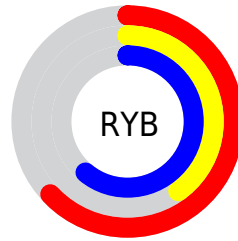
The RGB color **161, 102, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **102, 161, 107**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 154, 211**, and **108, 53, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 86, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 118, 157**.

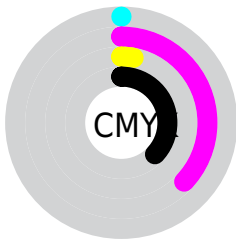
Distribution



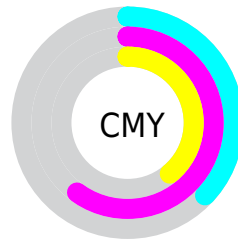
- Red (63%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 102, 156 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, 102, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 102, 156


255, 255, 255

 217, 154, 211

 246, 181, 239


 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 161, 102, 156

 134, 77, 130

 108, 53, 105


 83, 29, 80


 58, 4, 57


 38, 0, 36


 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 161, 102, 156

 161, 86, 155

 161, 102, 156

 161, 118, 157

161, 70, 153

161, 134, 159

161, 54, 152

161, 150, 160

161, 38, 151

161, 166, 161

161, 22, 149

161, 183, 163

161, 5, 148

161, 199, 164

161, 0, 147

161, 215, 166

161, 231, 167

161, 247, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 114, 179



161, 102, 156



181, 95, 125

Triad

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



161, 102, 156



143, 120, 56



0, 138, 152

Complementary

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



161, 102, 156



102, 161, 107

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, 139, 120



161, 102, 156



110, 129, 63

Square

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



161, 102, 156



168, 108, 67



69, 136, 87



0, 134, 177

Rectangle

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



161, 102, 156



183, 96, 103



69, 136, 87



0, 139, 142

Sweetspot

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



161, 102, 156



209, 186, 207



107, 102, 161



105, 91, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 102, 156



209, 117, 201



161, 102, 127



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 133



18, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



161, 102, 156



209, 117, 201



102, 161, 136



82, 73, 81



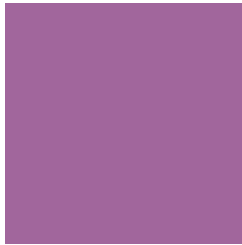
145, 0, 133



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 102, 156 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, 102, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

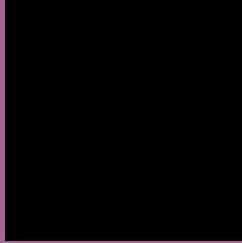
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 102, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 102, 156.

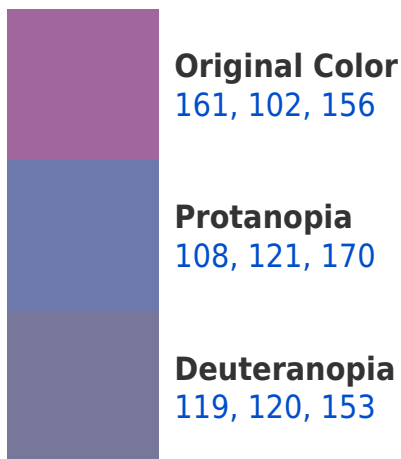


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 102, 156.

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
156, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 102, 156

Protanomaly
127, 114, 165

Deuteranomaly
134, 113, 154

Tritanomaly
158, 107, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 102, 156

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
139, 117, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 102, 156 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, 102, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 102, 156)  
}
```

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, 102, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 102, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 102, 156 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, 102, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 102, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 102, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 102, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 102, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 102,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 102, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 102, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
102, 156) }
```

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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