

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 106, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 106, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 106, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A16ACC
RGB	161, 106, 204
RGB Percent	63%, 42%, 80%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5843, 0.2000
CMYK	0.21, 0.48, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	274°, 49%, 61%
HSV	274°, 48%, 80%
XYZ	30.7511, 22.2448, 59.7997
YIQ	133.6170, 1.3220, 42.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

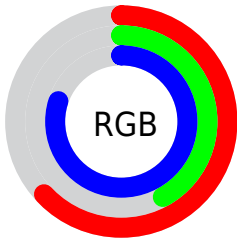
Format	Color
R _{YB}	161, 106, 204
Decimal	10578636
CIE Lab	54.29, 40.29, -42.60
CIE LCh	54, 58.640, 313.404
Yxy	22.2448, 0.2726, 0.1972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288768716 (0xFFA16ACC)
YUV	133.6170, 34.6988, 24.0149
Hunter-Lab	47.1644, 33.8440, -42.1587

Details

The RGB color **161, 106, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **149, 204, 106**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 159, 255**, and **107, 56, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 86, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 126, 204**.

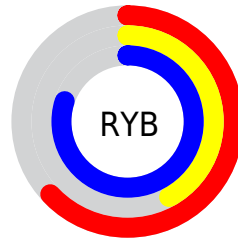
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (42%)

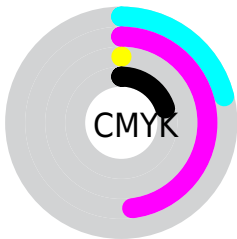
Blue (80%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (80%)

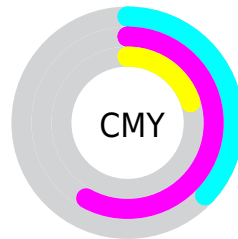


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 106, 204 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, 106, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 106, 204

255, 255, 255

 218, 159, 255

 247, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 161, 106, 204

 134, 81, 176


 107, 56, 149

 81, 32, 123

 55, 5, 98

 29, 0, 73

 0, 0, 50

 0, 1, 28

 0, 0, 0

 161, 106, 204

 161, 106, 204

152, 86, 204

170, 126, 204

143, 65, 204

179, 147, 204

134, 45, 204

188, 167, 204

125, 24, 204

197, 188, 204

116, 4, 204

206, 208, 204

114, 0, 204

215, 228, 204

224, 249, 204

233, 255, 204

242, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67, 128, 229



161, 106, 204



207, 85, 160

Triad

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



161, 106, 204



178, 117, 22



0, 154, 152

Complementary

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



161, 106, 204



149, 204, 106

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, 152, 99



161, 106, 204



134, 134, 9

Square

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



161, 106, 204



209, 96, 62



76, 146, 50



0, 151, 198

Rectangle

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



161, 106, 204



219, 79, 126



76, 146, 50



0, 153, 134

Sweetspot

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



161, 106, 204



239, 219, 255



106, 150, 204



118, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 106, 204



190, 107, 255



204, 106, 199



98, 92, 102



93, 0, 166



21, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 106, 149



255, 107, 172



106, 204, 111



102, 92, 96



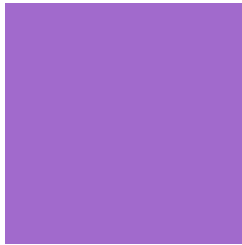
166, 0, 73



38, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 106, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

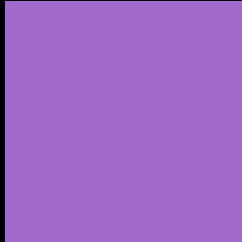
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

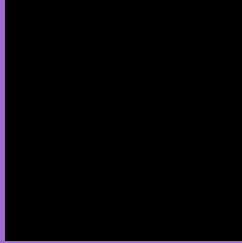
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 106, 204.

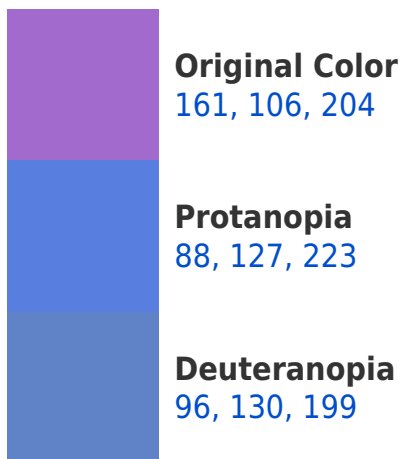


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 106, 204.

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, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 106, 204

Protanomaly
115, 119, 216

Deuteranomaly
120, 121, 201

Tritanomaly
153, 117, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 106, 204

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
144, 124, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 106, 204 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, 106, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 106, 204)  
}
```

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, 106, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 106, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 106, 204 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, 106, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 106, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 106, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 106, 204); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 106, 204); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 106, 204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 106, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 106, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
106, 204) }
```

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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