

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 121, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 121, 224) contains.

RGB(161, 121, 224)	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, 121, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A179E0
RGB	161, 121, 224
RGB Percent	63%, 47%, 88%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5255, 0.1216
CMYK	0.28, 0.46, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	263°, 62%, 68%
HSV	263°, 46%, 88%
XYZ	34.9899, 26.6336, 73.8176
YIQ	144.7020, -9.2230, 40.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

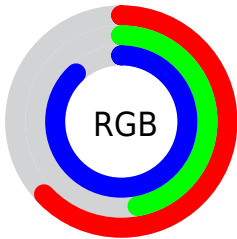
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 121, 224
Decimal	10582496
CIE _{Lab}	58.63, 36.65, -47.02
CIE _{LCh}	59, 59.615, 307.937
Yxy	26.6336, 0.2583, 0.1966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288772576 (0xFFA179E0)
YUV	144.7020, 39.0939, 14.2933
Hunter-Lab	51.6078, 30.7086, -48.6805

Details

The RGB color **161, 121, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 224, 121**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 174, 255**, and **106, 71, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 99, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 143, 224**.

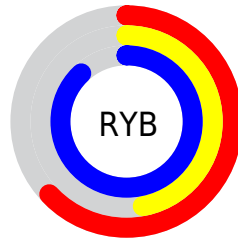
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (47%)

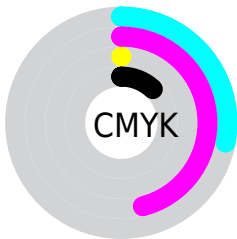
Blue (88%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (88%)

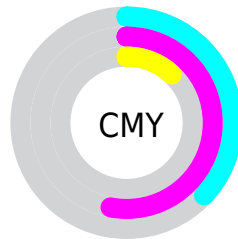


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 121, 224 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, 121, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 121, 224

255, 255, 255

 218, 174, 255

 247, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255

 161, 121, 224

 133, 96, 196

 106, 71, 168

 79, 48, 141

 53, 25, 115


 23, 2, 90


 0, 0, 66

 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 161, 121, 224


 161, 121, 224


 147, 99, 224


 175, 143, 224

 134, 76, 224

 188, 166, 224

 120, 54, 224

 202, 188, 224

 106, 31, 224

 216, 211, 224

 92, 9, 224

 230, 233, 224

 87, 0, 224

 243, 255, 224

 255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45, 142, 245



161, 121, 224



215, 99, 181

Triad

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



161, 121, 224



198, 124, 39



0, 166, 154

Complementary

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



161, 121, 224



184, 224, 121

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, 163, 100



161, 121, 224



155, 143, 21

Square

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



161, 121, 224



228, 103, 79



99, 156, 52



0, 164, 204

Rectangle

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



161, 121, 224



232, 91, 147



99, 156, 52



0, 165, 136

Sweetspot

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



161, 121, 224



233, 219, 255



121, 185, 224



114, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 121, 224



169, 115, 255



212, 121, 224



105, 101, 112



68, 0, 176



19, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 121, 184



255, 115, 201



133, 224, 121



112, 101, 108



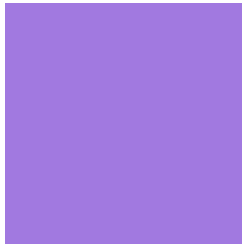
176, 0, 108



48, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 121, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

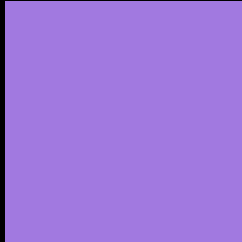
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 224 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, 121, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 121, 224.

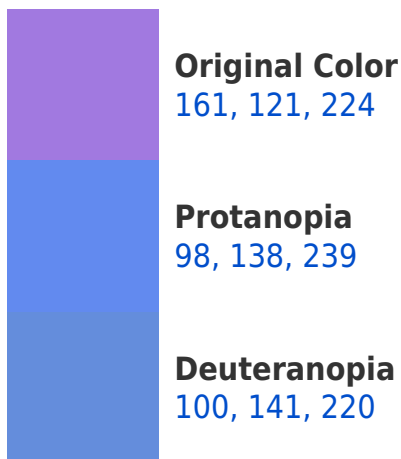


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 121, 224.

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
147, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 121, 224

Protanomaly
121, 132, 234

Deuteranomaly
122, 134, 221

Tritanomaly
152, 132, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 121, 224

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
151, 136, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 121, 224 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, 121, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 121, 224)  
}
```

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, 121, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 121, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 121, 224 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

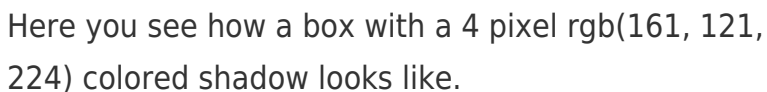
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(161, 121, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 121, 224) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 121, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 121, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 121, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 121,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 121, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 121, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
121, 224) }
```

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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