

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 122, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 122, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 122, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A17A96
RGB	161, 122, 150
RGB Percent	63%, 48%, 59%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5216, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.07, 0.37
HSL	317°, 17%, 55%
HSV	317°, 24%, 63%
XYZ	27.1625, 23.6981, 31.9967
YIQ	136.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

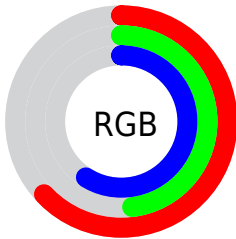
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 122, 150
Decimal	10582678
CIE _{Lab}	55.78, 19.93, -9.20
CIE _{LCh}	56, 21.949, 335.215
Yxy	23.6981, 0.3278, 0.2860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288772758 (0xFFA17A96)
YUV	136.8530, 6.4815, 21.1769
Hunter-Lab	48.6807, 14.4067, -4.8935

Details

The RGB color **161, 122, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **122, 161, 133**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 175, 204**, and **109, 73, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 106, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 138, 155**.

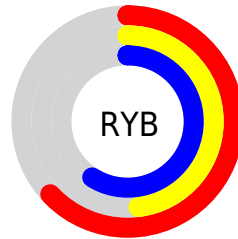
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (48%)

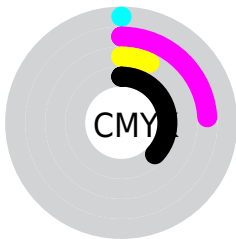
Blue (59%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (59%)

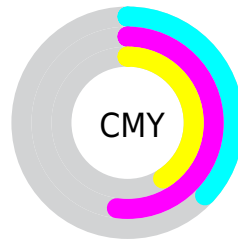


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (52%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 122, 150 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, 122, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 122, 150

255, 255, 255

 216, 175, 204

 245, 202, 232

 255, 230, 255

 161, 122, 150

 135, 97, 124

 109, 73, 99


 84, 50, 75

 60, 28, 53


 38, 6, 31


 2, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 161, 122, 150

 161, 106, 145

 161, 122, 150

 161, 138, 155

161, 90, 141

161, 154, 159

161, 74, 136

161, 170, 164

161, 58, 132

161, 186, 168

161, 42, 127

161, 203, 173

161, 25, 123

161, 219, 177

161, 9, 118

161, 235, 182

161, 0, 116

161, 251, 186

161, 255, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 128, 165



161, 122, 150



171, 120, 131

Triad

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



161, 122, 150



144, 133, 96



77, 143, 155

Complementary

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



161, 122, 150



122, 161, 133

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.



83, 144, 136



161, 122, 150



123, 139, 102

Square

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



161, 122, 150



161, 127, 100



101, 143, 117



90, 140, 168

Rectangle

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



161, 122, 150



172, 121, 118



101, 143, 117



77, 144, 149

Sweetspot

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



161, 122, 150



209, 194, 205



132, 122, 161



105, 96, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 122, 150



209, 148, 192



161, 122, 131



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 104



18, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



161, 122, 150



209, 148, 192



122, 161, 152



82, 73, 79



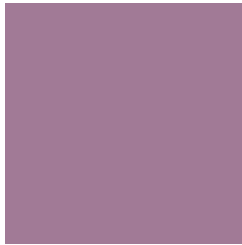
145, 0, 104



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 122, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

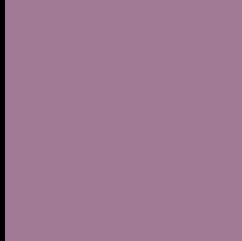
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

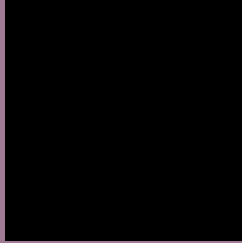
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 122, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 122, 150.

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, 122, 150

Protanopia
129, 133, 157

Deuteranopia
140, 130, 148



Tritanopia
159, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 122, 150

Protanomaly
141, 129, 154

Deuteranomaly
148, 127, 149

Tritanomaly
160, 124, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 122, 150

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
146, 132, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 122, 150 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, 122, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 122, 150)  
}
```

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, 122, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 122, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 122, 150 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, 122, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 122, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 122, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 122, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 122, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 122,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 122, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 122, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
122, 150) }
```

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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