

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 126, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 126, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 126, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A17EFA
RGB	161, 126, 250
RGB Percent	63%, 49%, 98%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5059, 0.0196
CMYK	0.36, 0.50, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	257°, 93%, 74%
HSV	257°, 50%, 98%
XYZ	39.4141, 29.4009, 94.0401
YIQ	150.6010, -18.9440, 45.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

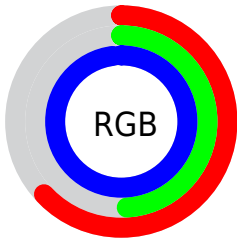
Format	Color
RYB	161, 126, 250
Decimal	10583802
CIELab	61.13, 40.38, -57.48
CIELCh	61, 70.244, 305.092
Yxy	29.4009, 0.2420, 0.1805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288773882 (0xFFFA17EFA)
YUV	150.6010, 49.0037, 9.1199
Hunter-Lab	54.2226, 34.8611, -64.8728

Details

The RGB color **161, 126, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 250, 126**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 179, 255**, and **104, 76, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 101, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 151, 250**.

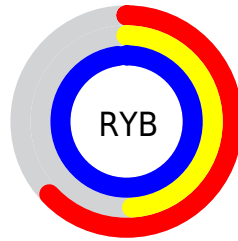
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (49%)

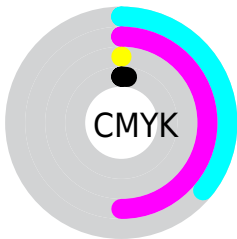
Blue (98%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (98%)

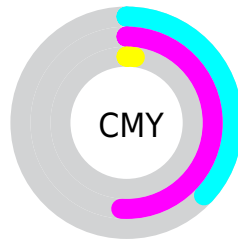


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (51%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 126, 250 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, 126, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 126, 250

255, 255, 255

 219, 179, 255

 249, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255

 161, 126, 250

 133, 101, 221

 104, 76, 193

 76, 52, 165

 45, 29, 138


 0, 6, 112


 0, 0, 87


 0, 5, 62


 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17

 161, 126, 250

 161, 126, 250

 143, 101, 250

 179, 151, 250

 125, 76, 250


 197, 176, 250


 107, 51, 250


 215, 201, 250

 89, 26, 250

 233, 226, 250

 71, 1, 250

 251, 251, 250

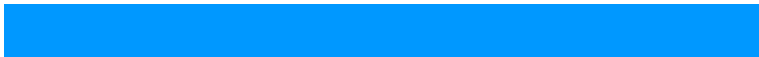
 71, 0, 250

 255, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 152, 255



161, 126, 250



230, 96, 201

Triad

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



161, 126, 250



217, 125, 22



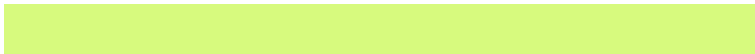
0, 176, 157

Complementary

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



161, 126, 250



215, 250, 126

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, 172, 92



161, 126, 250



167, 148, 0

Square

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



161, 126, 250



250, 97, 80



102, 164, 29



0, 175, 218

Rectangle

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



161, 126, 250



252, 83, 161



102, 164, 29



0, 175, 135

Sweetspot

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



161, 126, 250



228, 217, 255



126, 217, 250



111, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 126, 250



145, 102, 255



221, 126, 250



116, 112, 125



53, 0, 189



17, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 126, 215



255, 102, 212



155, 250, 126



125, 112, 121



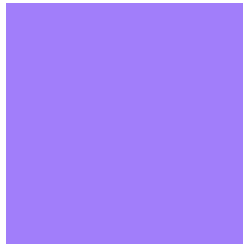
189, 0, 135



61, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 126, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

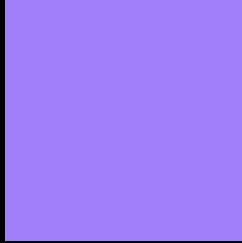
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

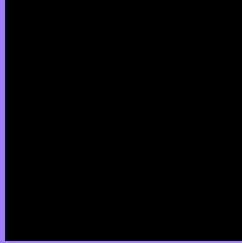
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 126, 250.

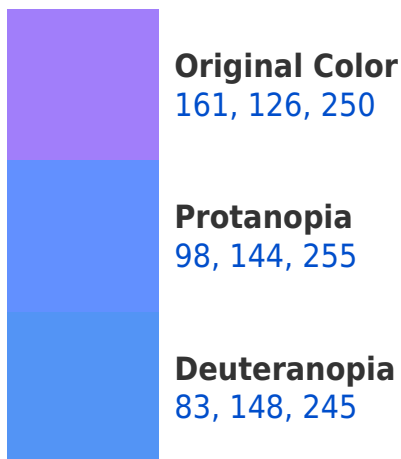


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 126, 250.

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

142, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 126, 250



Protanomaly

121, 137, 253



Deuteranomaly

111, 140, 247



Tritanomaly

149, 140, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 126, 250



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

155, 142, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 126, 250 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, 126, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 126, 250)  
}
```

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, 126, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 126, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 126, 250 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, 126, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 126, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 126, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 126, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 126, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 126,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 126, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 126, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
126, 250) }
```

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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