

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 129, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 129, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 129, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A181B7
RGB	161, 129, 183
RGB Percent	63%, 51%, 72%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4941, 0.2824
CMYK	0.12, 0.30, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	276°, 27%, 61%
HSV	276°, 30%, 72%
XYZ	31.0954, 26.6965, 48.3138
YIQ	144.7240, 1.7380, 23.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

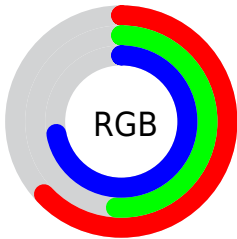
Format	Color
RYB	161, 129, 183
Decimal	10584503
CIELab	58.69, 22.58, -23.77
CIELCh	59, 32.780, 313.530
Yxy	26.6965, 0.2931, 0.2516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288774583 (0xFFA181B7)
YUV	144.7240, 18.8701, 14.2741
Hunter-Lab	51.6686, 17.0055, -19.2722

Details

The RGB color **161, 129, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **151, 183, 129**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 182, 239**, and **109, 79, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 111, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 147, 183**.

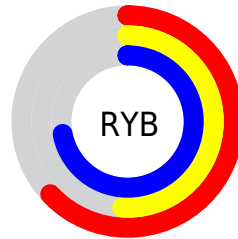
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (51%)

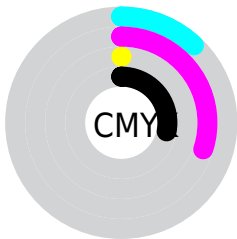
Blue (72%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (72%)

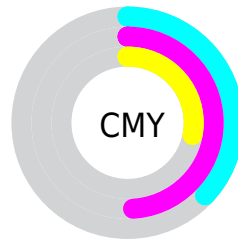


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (28%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 129, 183 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, 129, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 129, 183


255, 255, 255

 216, 182, 239

 245, 210, 255

 255, 238, 255

 161, 129, 183

 134, 104, 156

 109, 79, 130

 84, 56, 105

 60, 34, 80

 37, 13, 57


 16, 0, 36

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 161, 129, 183

 161, 129, 183

 154, 111, 183


 168, 147, 183

 146, 92, 183

 176, 166, 183

 139, 74, 183


 183, 184, 183

 131, 56, 183

 191, 202, 183

 124, 38, 183

 198, 220, 183

 116, 19, 183

 206, 239, 183

 109, 1, 183

 213, 255, 183

 108, 0, 183

 221, 255, 183

 228, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 140, 197



161, 129, 183



187, 121, 158

Triad

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



161, 129, 183



174, 134, 86



37, 157, 154

Complementary

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



161, 129, 183



151, 183, 129

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.



79, 155, 124



161, 129, 183



147, 144, 84

Square

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



161, 129, 183



192, 124, 103



115, 151, 99



21, 154, 180

Rectangle

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



161, 129, 183



196, 119, 139



115, 151, 99



52, 157, 144

Sweetspot

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



161, 129, 183



228, 216, 237



129, 152, 183



114, 107, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



161, 129, 183



203, 154, 237



183, 129, 179



88, 83, 92



92, 0, 156



17, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 129, 151



237, 154, 188



129, 183, 133



92, 83, 86



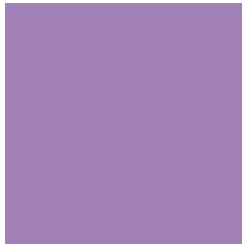
156, 0, 63



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 129, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

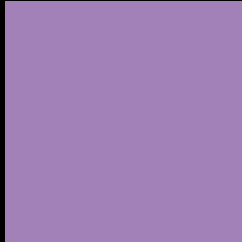
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

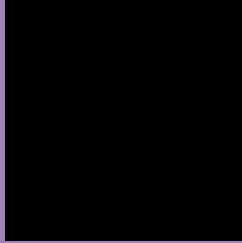
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 129, 183.

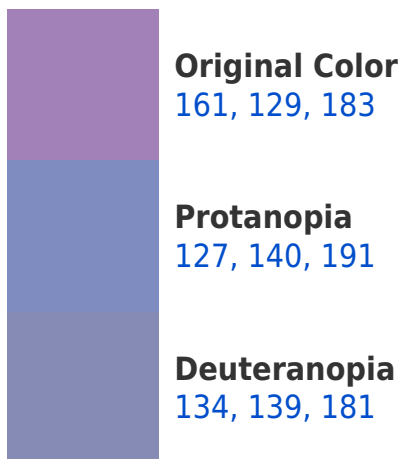



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 129, 183.

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
155, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 129, 183

Protanomaly
139, 136, 188

Deuteranomaly
144, 135, 182

Tritanomaly
157, 133, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 129, 183

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
151, 139, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 129, 183 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, 129, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 129, 183)  
}
```

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, 129, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 129, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 129, 183 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, 129, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 129, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 129, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 129, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 129, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 129, 183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 129, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 129, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
129, 183) }
```

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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