

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 131, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 131, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 131, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A183BE
RGB	161, 131, 190
RGB Percent	63%, 51%, 75%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4863, 0.2549
CMYK	0.15, 0.31, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	271°, 31%, 63%
HSV	271°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	32.1085, 27.5274, 52.3362
YIQ	146.6960, -1.0590, 24.7090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

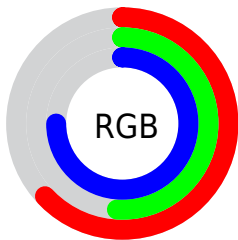
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 131, 190
Decimal	10585022
CIE _{Lab}	59.46, 22.97, -26.56
CIE _{LCh}	59, 35.120, 310.852
Yxy	27.5274, 0.2868, 0.2458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288775102 (0xFFA183BE)
YUV	146.6960, 21.3489, 12.5446
Hunter-Lab	52.4665, 17.4221, -22.4162

Details

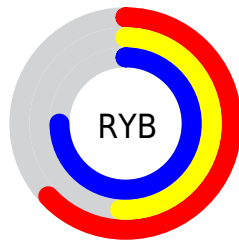
The RGB color **161, 131, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 190, 131**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 184, 246**, and **109, 81, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 112, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 150, 190**.

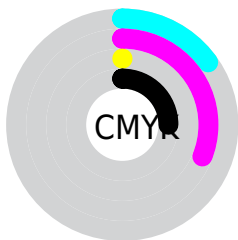
Distribution



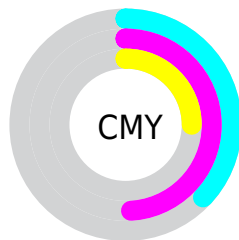
- Red (63%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 131, 190 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, 131, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 131, 190

255, 255, 255

 216, 184, 246

 245, 212, 255

 255, 240, 255

 161, 131, 190

 134, 106, 163


 109, 81, 136

 84, 58, 111

 59, 36, 86

 36, 15, 63

 18, 0, 41

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0


 161, 131, 190

 161, 131, 190

 152, 112, 190

 170, 150, 190

 142, 93, 190

 180, 169, 190

 133, 74, 190


 189, 188, 190

 124, 55, 190

 198, 207, 190

 114, 36, 190

 208, 226, 190

 105, 17, 190

 217, 245, 190

 97, 0, 190

 226, 255, 190

 236, 255, 190

 245, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 142, 204



161, 131, 190



191, 122, 164

Triad

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



161, 131, 190



180, 134, 85



24, 160, 154

Complementary

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



161, 131, 190



160, 190, 131

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, 158, 122



161, 131, 190



152, 145, 81

Square

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



161, 131, 190



198, 124, 104



118, 153, 95



0, 158, 183

Rectangle

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



161, 131, 190



201, 119, 143



118, 153, 95



46, 159, 143

Sweetspot

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



161, 131, 190



236, 225, 247



131, 161, 190



118, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



161, 131, 190



202, 156, 247



190, 131, 190



90, 85, 94



80, 0, 158



16, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 131, 160



247, 156, 201



131, 190, 131



94, 85, 90



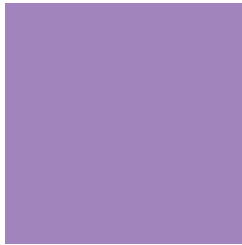
158, 0, 78



31, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 131, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

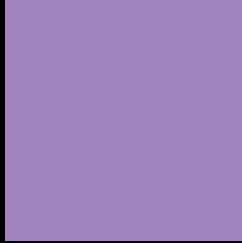
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

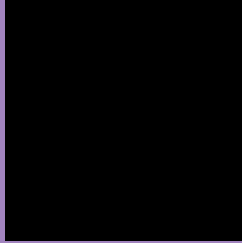
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 131, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 131, 190.

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, 131, 190

Protanopia
126, 141, 198

Deuteranopia
133, 141, 188



Tritanopia
154, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 131, 190

Protanomaly

139, 137, 195

Deuteranomaly

143, 137, 189

Tritanomaly

157, 136, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 131, 190

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

152, 141, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 131, 190 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, 131, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 131, 190)  
}
```

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, 131, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 131, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 131, 190 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, 131, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 131, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 131, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 131, 190); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 131, 190); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 131, 190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 131, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 131, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
131, 190) }
```

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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