

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 132, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 132, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 132, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A184BF
RGB	161, 132, 191
RGB Percent	63%, 52%, 75%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4824, 0.2510
CMYK	0.16, 0.31, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	269°, 32%, 63%
HSV	269°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	32.3532, 27.8412, 52.9589
YIQ	147.3970, -1.6550, 24.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

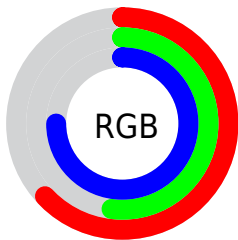
Format	Color
RYB	161, 132, 191
Decimal	10585279
CIELab	59.74, 22.62, -26.69
CIELCh	60, 34.989, 310.285
Yxy	27.8412, 0.2859, 0.2460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288775359 (0xFFFA184BF)
YUV	147.3970, 21.4963, 11.9298
Hunter-Lab	52.7647, 17.1106, -22.5728

Details

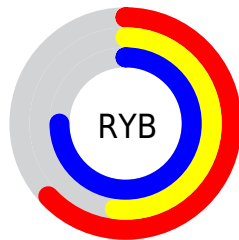
The RGB color **161, 132, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 191, 132**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 185, 248**, and **109, 82, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 113, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 151, 191**.

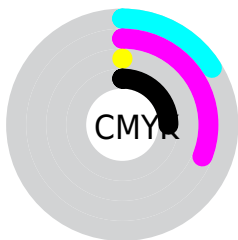
Distribution



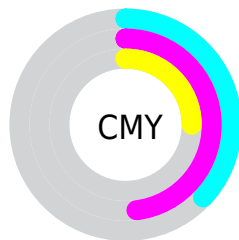
- Red (63%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 132, 191 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, 132, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 132, 191


255, 255, 255

 216, 185, 248

 245, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 161, 132, 191


 134, 107, 164


 109, 82, 137

 83, 59, 112


 59, 37, 87


 36, 15, 63


 19, 0, 42


 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0


 161, 132, 191

 161, 132, 191


 151, 113, 191

 171, 151, 191


 142, 94, 191

 180, 170, 191

 132, 75, 191


 190, 189, 191

 122, 56, 191


 200, 208, 191

 112, 37, 191

 210, 228, 191

 103, 17, 191

 219, 247, 191

 94, 0, 191

 229, 255, 191

 239, 255, 191

 248, 255, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 143, 204



161, 132, 191



191, 123, 165

Triad

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



161, 132, 191



181, 135, 86



29, 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, 132, 191



162, 191, 132

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.



81, 159, 122



161, 132, 191



154, 146, 82

Square

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



161, 132, 191



199, 125, 106



120, 154, 96



0, 158, 183

Rectangle

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



161, 132, 191



201, 120, 145



120, 154, 96



49, 160, 143

Sweetspot

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



161, 132, 191



236, 225, 247



132, 162, 191



118, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



161, 132, 191



201, 156, 247



190, 132, 191



90, 85, 94



78, 0, 158



15, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 132, 162



247, 156, 202



133, 191, 132



94, 85, 90



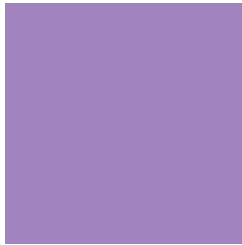
158, 0, 80



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 132, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

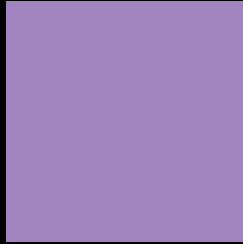
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 191 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, 132, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 132, 191.

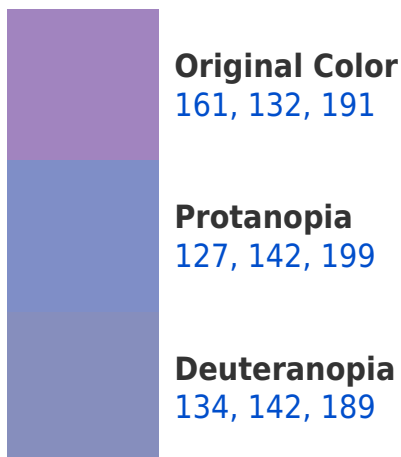


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 132, 191.

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
154, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 132, 191

Protanomaly
139, 138, 196

Deuteranomaly
144, 138, 190

Tritanomaly
157, 137, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 132, 191

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
152, 142, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 132, 191 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, 132, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 132, 191)  
}
```

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, 132, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 132, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 132, 191 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, 132, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 132, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 132, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 132, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 132, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 132,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 132, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 132, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
132, 191) }
```

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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