

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 138, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 138, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 138, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18AAC
RGB	161, 138, 172
RGB Percent	63%, 54%, 67%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4588, 0.3255
CMYK	0.06, 0.20, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	281°, 17%, 61%
HSV	281°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	31.2328, 28.7326, 42.9295
YIQ	148.7530, 2.7940, 15.4500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

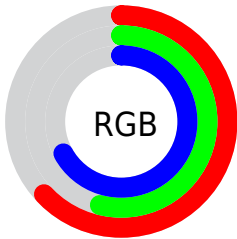
Format	Color
R _{YB}	161, 138, 172
Decimal	10586796
CIE Lab	60.54, 15.10, -14.68
CIE LCh	61, 21.059, 315.804
Yxy	28.7326, 0.3035, 0.2792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288776876 (0xFFA18AAC)
YUV	148.7530, 11.4608, 10.7406
Hunter-Lab	53.6028, 10.2020, -9.9624

Details

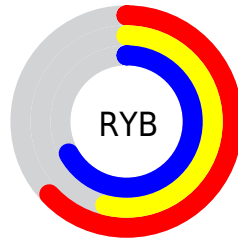
The RGB color **161, 138, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **149, 172, 138**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 192, 227**, and **109, 88, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 121, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 155, 172**.

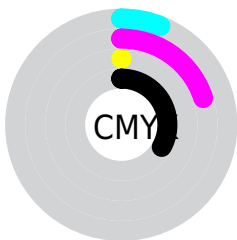
Distribution



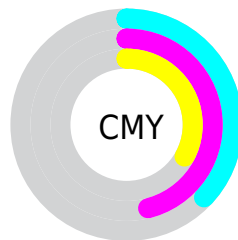
- Red (63%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 138, 172 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, 138, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 138, 172

255, 255, 255

 216, 192, 227

 245, 219, 255


 255, 248, 255

 161, 138, 172

 135, 113, 145

 109, 88, 120

 85, 64, 95

 61, 42, 71


 39, 21, 49

 21, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 161, 138, 172

 155, 121, 172

 161, 138, 172

 167, 155, 172

150, 104, 172

172, 172, 172

144, 86, 172

178, 190, 172

139, 69, 172

183, 207, 172

133, 52, 172

189, 224, 172

128, 35, 172

194, 241, 172

122, 18, 172

200, 255, 172

116, 0, 172

206, 255, 172

116, 0, 172

211, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 144, 182



161, 138, 172



178, 134, 156

Triad

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



161, 138, 172



168, 142, 110



94, 157, 155

Complementary

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



161, 138, 172



149, 172, 138

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.



108, 156, 136



161, 138, 172



150, 148, 110

Square

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



161, 138, 172



180, 136, 120



129, 153, 120



95, 155, 172

Rectangle

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



161, 138, 172



183, 133, 143



129, 153, 120



98, 157, 149

Sweetspot

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



161, 138, 172



220, 211, 224



138, 149, 172



110, 104, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



161, 138, 172



207, 171, 224



172, 138, 166



84, 78, 87



102, 0, 150



16, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 138, 149



224, 171, 188



138, 172, 144



87, 78, 81



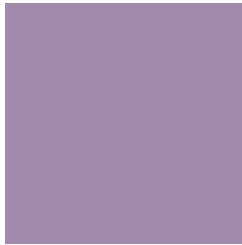
150, 0, 49



23, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 138, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

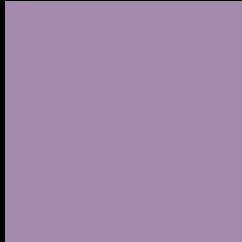
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

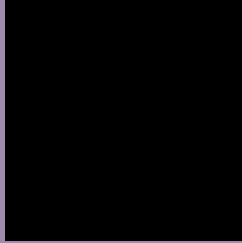
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 138, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 138, 172.

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](#), [138](#), [172](#)

Protanopia
[139](#), [145](#), [177](#)

Deuteranopia
[148](#), [143](#), [171](#)



Tritanopia
158, 141, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 138, 172

Protanomaly
147, 142, 175

Deuteranomaly
153, 141, 171

Tritanomaly
159, 140, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 138, 172

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
153, 145, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 138, 172 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, 138, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 138, 172)  
}
```

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, 138, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 138, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 138, 172 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, 138, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 138, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 138, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 138, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 138, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 138,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 138, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 138, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
138, 172) }
```

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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