

# Converting Colors

RGB(161, 138, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(161, 138, 215) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(161, 138, 215)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18AD7
RGB	161, 138, 215
RGB Percent	63%, 54%, 84%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4588, 0.1569
CMYK	0.25, 0.36, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	258°, 49%, 69%
HSV	258°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	36.0522, 30.6603, 68.3079
YIQ	153.6550, -11.0090, 28.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

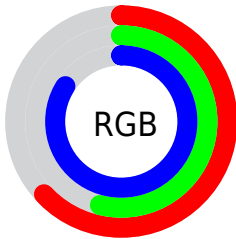
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 138, 215
Decimal	10586839
CIELab	62.22, 24.78, -36.35
CIELCh	62, 43.995, 304.286
Yxy	30.6603, 0.2670, 0.2271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288776919 (0xFFA18AD7)
YUV	153.6550, 30.2431, 6.4416
Hunter-Lab	55.3718, 19.3195, -34.3812

# Details

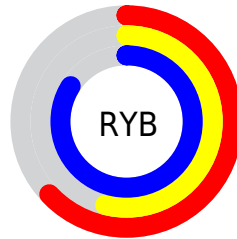
The RGB color **161, 138, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **192, 215, 138**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 192, 255**, and **108, 88, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 117, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 160, 215**.

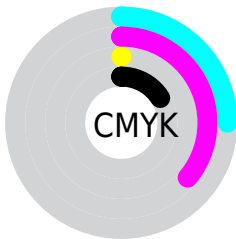
# Distribution



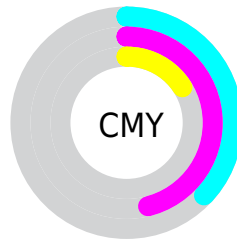
- Red (63%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 138, 215 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, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 161, 138, 215


255, 255, 255

 217, 192, 255

 246, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255


 161, 138, 215

 134, 112, 187

 108, 88, 160

 82, 64, 133

 56, 42, 108


 31, 21, 83


 8, 0, 60

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 14


 0, 0, 0


 161, 138, 215

 161, 138, 215

 146, 117, 215


 176, 160, 215

 131, 95, 215

 191, 181, 215

 116, 73, 215


 206, 203, 215

 101, 52, 215

 221, 224, 215

 86, 30, 215

 236, 245, 215

 71, 9, 215

 251, 255, 215

 64, 0, 215

 255, 255, 215

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95, 153, 228



161, 138, 215



203, 124, 185

# Triad

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



161, 138, 215



201, 136, 80



0, 170, 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, 215



192, 215, 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.



76, 168, 115



161, 138, 215



169, 150, 70

# Square

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



161, 138, 215



221, 123, 108



128, 161, 84



0, 169, 193

# Rectangle

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



161, 138, 215



219, 119, 160



128, 161, 84



0, 170, 141



# Sweetspot

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



161, 138, 215



235, 227, 255



138, 193, 215



116, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



161, 138, 215



178, 145, 255



198, 138, 215



100, 96, 107



51, 0, 171



13, 0, 43



# Inverse Universe

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



215, 138, 192



255, 145, 222



155, 215, 138



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 120

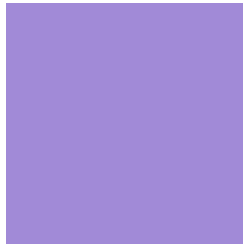


43, 0, 30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 138, 215 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

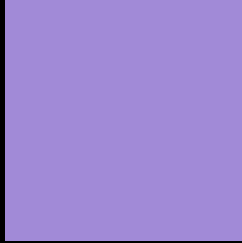
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 161, 138, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 138, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 138, 215.

# 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, 215

**Protanopia**  
125, 148, 223

**Deuteranopia**  
128, 149, 213



**Tritanopia**  
151, 149, 161

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
161, 138, 215

**Protanomaly**  
138, 144, 220

**Deuteranomaly**  
140, 145, 214

**Tritanomaly**  
155, 145, 181

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
161, 138, 215

**Achromatopsia**  
154, 154, 154

**Achromatomaly**  
157, 148, 176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 138, 215 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, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 138, 215)  
}
```

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, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 138, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 138, 215 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, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 138, 215) }
```

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, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 138, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 138, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 138,  
215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 138, 215 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, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
138, 215) }
```

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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