

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 139, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 139, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 139, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18BB6
RGB	161, 139, 182
RGB Percent	63%, 55%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4549, 0.2863
CMYK	0.12, 0.24, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	271°, 23%, 63%
HSV	271°, 24%, 71%
XYZ	32.3741, 29.4197, 48.2282
YIQ	150.4800, -0.6910, 18.0370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

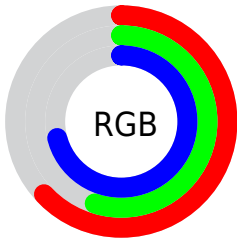
Format	Color
RYB	161, 139, 182
Decimal	10587062
CIELab	61.15, 16.64, -19.44
CIELCh	61, 25.588, 310.567
Yxy	29.4197, 0.2943, 0.2674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288777142 (0xFFA18BB6)
YUV	150.4800, 15.5394, 9.2260
Hunter-Lab	54.2399, 11.6210, -14.7506

Details

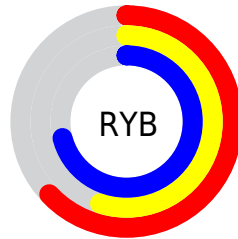
The RGB color **161, 139, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 182, 139**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 193, 238**, and **109, 89, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 121, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 157, 182**.

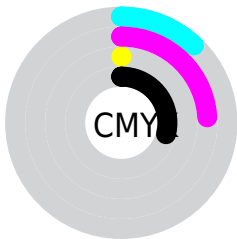
Distribution



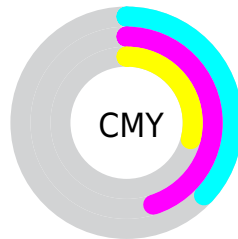
- Red (63%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 139, 182 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, 139, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 139, 182

255, 255, 255

 216, 193, 238

 245, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255


 161, 139, 182


 135, 113, 155

 109, 89, 129

 84, 65, 104

 61, 43, 80


 38, 22, 56

 20, 0, 35

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 161, 139, 182

 161, 139, 182

152, 121, 182

170, 157, 182

143, 103, 182

179, 175, 182

134, 84, 182

188, 194, 182

125, 66, 182

197, 212, 182

117, 48, 182

205, 230, 182

108, 30, 182

214, 248, 182

99, 12, 182

223, 255, 182

93, 0, 182

232, 255, 182

241, 255, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 147, 192



161, 139, 182



183, 133, 163

Triad

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



161, 139, 182



177, 141, 105



83, 160, 155

Complementary

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



161, 139, 182



160, 182, 139

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.



104, 159, 132



161, 139, 182



156, 149, 103

Square

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



161, 139, 182



190, 134, 119



131, 155, 113



78, 159, 176

Rectangle

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



161, 139, 182



191, 131, 148



131, 155, 113



89, 160, 147

Sweetspot

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



161, 139, 182



229, 221, 237



139, 161, 182



115, 110, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



161, 139, 182



205, 171, 237



182, 139, 182



87, 83, 92



80, 0, 156



14, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 139, 160



237, 171, 203



139, 182, 139



92, 83, 87



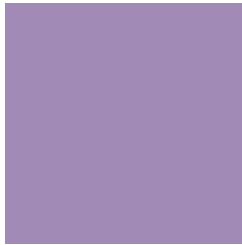
156, 0, 76



28, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 139, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

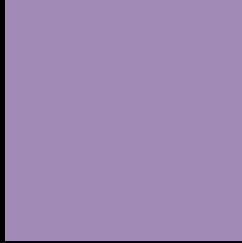
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

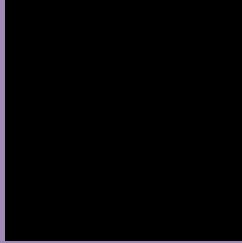
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 139, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 139, 182.

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, 139, 182

Protanopia
137, 146, 187

Deuteranopia
145, 145, 181



Tritanopia
157, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 139, 182

Protanomaly
146, 143, 185

Deuteranomaly
151, 143, 181

Tritanomaly
158, 142, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 139, 182

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
154, 146, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 139, 182 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, 139, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 139, 182)  
}
```

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, 139, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 139, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 139, 182 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, 139, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 139, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 139, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 139, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 139, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 139,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 139, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 139, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
139, 182) }
```

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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