

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 141, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 141, 189) contains.

RGB(161, 141, 189)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(161, 141, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18DBD
RGB	161, 141, 189
RGB Percent	63%, 55%, 74%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4471, 0.2588
CMYK	0.15, 0.25, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	265°, 27%, 65%
HSV	265°, 25%, 74%
XYZ	33.4081, 30.3009, 52.2320
YIQ	152.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

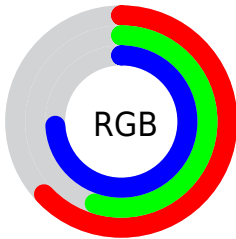
Format	Color
RYB	161, 141, 189
Decimal	10587581
CIELab	61.91, 17.03, -22.23
CIELCh	62, 28.005, 307.459
Yxy	30.3009, 0.2881, 0.2613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288777661 (0xFFA18DBD)
YUV	152.4520, 18.0182, 7.4966
Hunter-Lab	55.0463, 12.0024, -17.7263

Details

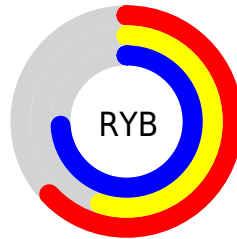
The RGB color **161, 141, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **169, 189, 141**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 195, 245**, and **109, 91, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 122, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 160, 189**.

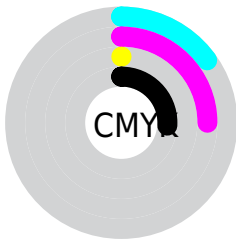
Distribution



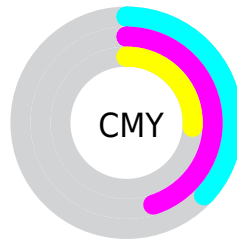
- Red (63%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 141, 189 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, 141, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 141, 189

255, 255, 255

 216, 195, 245

 245, 223, 255


 255, 251, 255

 161, 141, 189


 135, 115, 162

 109, 91, 136

 84, 67, 110


 60, 45, 86


 37, 24, 62

 19, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 161, 141, 189

 161, 141, 189

150, 122, 189

172, 160, 189

139, 103, 189

183, 179, 189

128, 84, 189

194, 198, 189

117, 65, 189

205, 217, 189

106, 47, 189

216, 236, 189

95, 28, 189

227, 254, 189

84, 9, 189

238, 255, 189

79, 0, 189

249, 255, 189

255, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 150, 198



161, 141, 189



186, 134, 169

Triad

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



161, 141, 189



183, 142, 104



78, 163, 155

Complementary

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



161, 141, 189



169, 189, 141

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.



105, 162, 130



161, 141, 189



161, 150, 100

Square

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



161, 141, 189



197, 134, 121



134, 157, 110



69, 162, 179

Rectangle

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



161, 141, 189



196, 131, 153



134, 157, 110



86, 163, 147

Sweetspot

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



161, 141, 189



233, 225, 245



141, 169, 189



115, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



161, 141, 189



202, 171, 245



184, 141, 189



89, 85, 94



66, 0, 158



13, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 141, 169



245, 171, 214



146, 189, 141



94, 85, 90



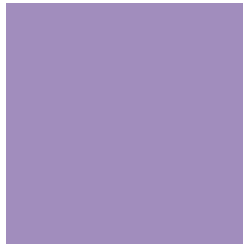
158, 0, 92



31, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 141, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

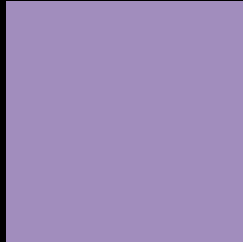
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 189 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, 141, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 141, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 141, 189.

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, 141, 189

Protanopia
138, 148, 194

Deuteranopia
144, 147, 188



Tritanopia
156, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 141, 189

Protanomaly

146, 145, 192

Deuteranomaly

150, 145, 188

Tritanomaly

158, 145, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 141, 189

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

155, 148, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 141, 189 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, 141, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 141, 189)  
}
```

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, 141, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 141, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 141, 189 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, 141, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 141, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 141, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 141, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 141, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 141,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 141, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 141, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
141, 189) }
```

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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