

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 142, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 142, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 142, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18EC6
RGB	161, 142, 198
RGB Percent	63%, 56%, 78%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4431, 0.2235
CMYK	0.19, 0.28, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	260°, 33%, 67%
HSV	260°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	34.5640, 31.0003, 57.5880
YIQ	154.0650, -6.6520, 21.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

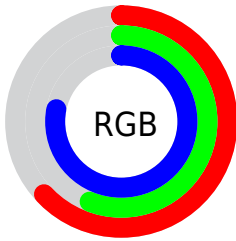
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 142, 198
Decimal	10587846
CIE _{Lab}	62.51, 18.49, -26.38
CIE _{LCh}	63, 32.218, 305.027
Yxy	31.0003, 0.2807, 0.2517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288777926 (0xFFA18EC6)
YUV	154.0650, 21.6600, 6.0820
Hunter-Lab	55.6779, 13.3737, -22.3495

Details

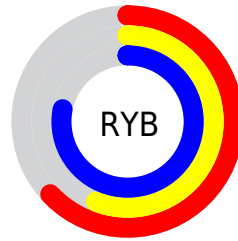
The RGB color **161, 142, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 198, 142**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 196, 255**, and **109, 92, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 122, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 162, 198**.

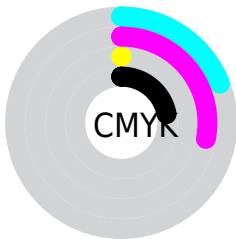
Distribution



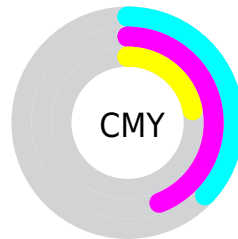
- Red (63%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 142, 198 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, 142, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 142, 198


255, 255, 255

 216, 196, 255

 245, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 161, 142, 198

 134, 116, 171

 109, 92, 144

 84, 68, 118


 59, 46, 93


 36, 25, 69

 17, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0

 161, 142, 198

 161, 142, 198

 148, 122, 198

 174, 162, 198

 135, 102, 198

 187, 182, 198

 122, 83, 198

 200, 201, 198

 109, 63, 198


 213, 221, 198

 96, 43, 198

 226, 241, 198

 83, 23, 198

 239, 255, 198

 69, 3, 198

 253, 255, 198

 67, 0, 198

 255, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 152, 208



161, 142, 198



191, 133, 176

Triad

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



161, 142, 198



190, 141, 100



65, 167, 155

Complementary

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



161, 142, 198



179, 198, 142

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.



101, 165, 126



161, 142, 198



166, 151, 94

Square

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



161, 142, 198



205, 133, 120



135, 159, 103



44, 165, 183

Rectangle

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



161, 142, 198



203, 130, 157



135, 159, 103



77, 166, 145

Sweetspot

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



161, 142, 198



242, 235, 255



142, 179, 198



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 142, 198



198, 168, 255



189, 142, 198



93, 90, 99



55, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 142, 179



255, 168, 226



151, 198, 142



99, 90, 96



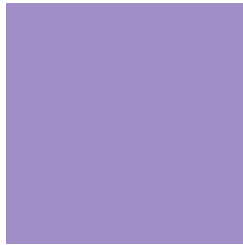
163, 0, 108



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 142, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

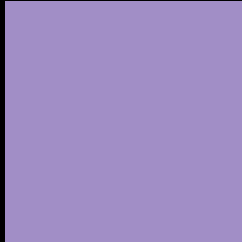
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 198 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, 142, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 142, 198.

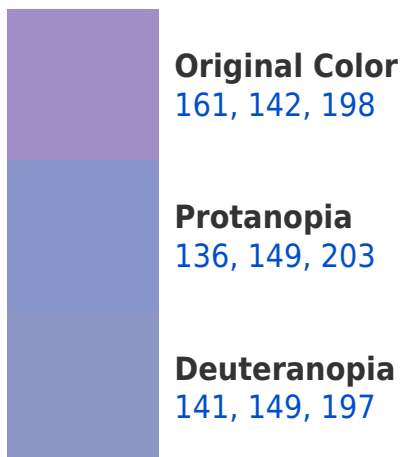


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 142, 198.

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
155, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 142, 198

Protanomaly
145, 146, 201

Deuteranomaly
148, 146, 197

Tritanomaly
157, 146, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 142, 198

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
157, 150, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 142, 198 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, 142, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 142, 198)  
}
```

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, 142, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 142, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 142, 198 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, 142, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 142, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 142, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 142, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 142, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 142,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 142, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 142, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
142, 198) }
```

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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