

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 146, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 146, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 146, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A192C3
RGB	161, 146, 195
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 76%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4275, 0.2353
CMYK	0.17, 0.25, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	258°, 29%, 67%
HSV	258°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	34.8272, 32.0750, 55.9853
YIQ	156.0710, -6.7890, 18.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

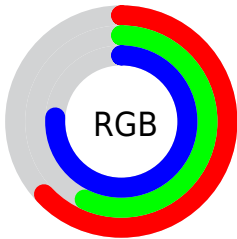
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 146, 195
Decimal	10588867
CIE _{Lab}	63.40, 15.53, -23.32
CIE _{LCh}	63, 28.019, 303.659
Yxy	32.0750, 0.2834, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288778947 (0xFFA192C3)
YUV	156.0710, 19.1920, 4.3227
Hunter-Lab	56.6348, 10.6565, -18.9657

Details

The RGB color **161, 146, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 195, 146**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 200, 252**, and **109, 95, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 127, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 165, 195**.

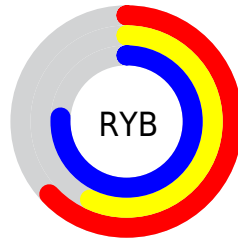
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

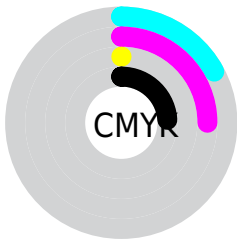
Blue (76%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (76%)

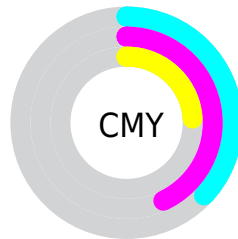


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 146, 195 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, 146, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 146, 195

255, 255, 255

 216, 200, 252

 245, 228, 255

 161, 146, 195

 134, 120, 168

 109, 95, 141

 84, 72, 116


 60, 49, 91


 37, 28, 67


 17, 3, 45

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0


 161, 146, 195

 161, 146, 195

 147, 127, 195

 175, 165, 195

 134, 107, 195

 188, 185, 195

 120, 88, 195

 202, 205, 195

 107, 68, 195

 215, 224, 195

 93, 49, 195


 229, 243, 195

 80, 29, 195

 242, 255, 195

 66, 10, 195

 255, 255, 195

 60, 0, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 155, 203



161, 146, 195



188, 138, 176

Triad

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



161, 146, 195



189, 144, 110



85, 167, 156

Complementary

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



161, 146, 195



180, 195, 146

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.



112, 165, 131



161, 146, 195



168, 153, 104

Square

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



161, 146, 195



202, 137, 127



141, 160, 111



73, 166, 180

Rectangle

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



161, 146, 195



199, 135, 160



141, 160, 111



93, 167, 147

Sweetspot

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



161, 146, 195



238, 232, 252



146, 180, 195



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 146, 195



200, 177, 252



185, 146, 195



90, 87, 97



49, 0, 161



10, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 146, 180



252, 177, 229



156, 195, 146



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 111



33, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 146, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

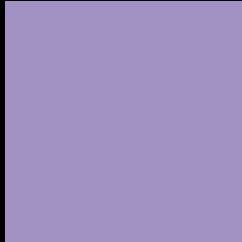
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

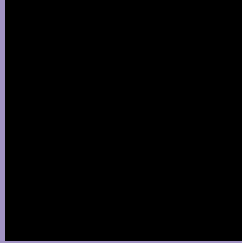
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 146, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 146, 195.

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, 146, 195

Protanopia
141, 152, 199

Deuteranopia
147, 151, 194



Tritanopia
156, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 146, 195

Protanomaly
148, 150, 198

Deuteranomaly
152, 149, 194

Tritanomaly
158, 150, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 146, 195

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
158, 152, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 146, 195 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, 146, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 146, 195)  
}
```

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, 146, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 146, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 146, 195 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, 146, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 146, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 146, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 146, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 146, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 146,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 146, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 146, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
146, 195) }
```

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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