

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 153, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 153, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 153, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A199D0
RGB	161, 153, 208
RGB Percent	63%, 60%, 82%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4000, 0.1843
CMYK	0.23, 0.26, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	249°, 37%, 71%
HSV	249°, 26%, 82%
XYZ	37.4743, 34.9136, 64.4384
YIQ	161.6620, -12.8870, 18.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

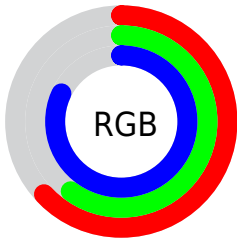
Format	Color
RYB	161, 153, 208
Decimal	10590672
CIELab	65.68, 14.56, -27.09
CIElCh	66, 30.752, 298.262
Yxy	34.9136, 0.2739, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288780752 (0xFFA199D0)
YUV	161.6620, 22.8446, -0.5806
Hunter-Lab	59.0877, 9.8039, -23.2976

Details

The RGB color **161, 153, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 208, 153**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 207, 255**, and **108, 102, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 132, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 174, 208**.

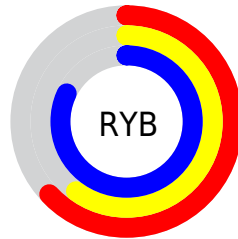
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (60%)

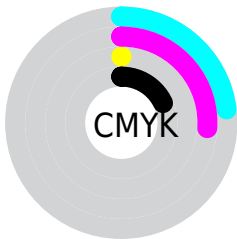
Blue (82%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (82%)

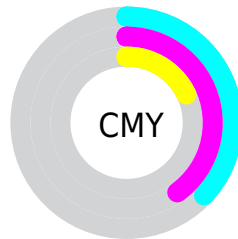


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 153, 208 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, 153, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 153, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 207, 255

■ 245, 236, 255

■ 161, 153, 208

■ 134, 127, 180

■ 108, 102, 153

■ 83, 78, 127

■ 59, 55, 102


■ 35, 34, 78


■ 11, 13, 55


■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

 161, 153, 208


 161, 153, 208

 143, 132, 208

 179, 174, 208

 125, 111, 208

 197, 195, 208

 108, 91, 208

 214, 215, 208

 90, 70, 208

 232, 236, 208


 72, 49, 208

 250, 255, 208

 54, 28, 208

 255, 255, 208

 37, 7, 208

 30, 0, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 163, 214



161, 153, 208



193, 144, 189

Triad

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



161, 153, 208



202, 148, 114



87, 174, 157

Complementary

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



161, 153, 208



200, 208, 153

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.



119, 172, 130



161, 153, 208



180, 157, 104

Square

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



161, 153, 208



214, 141, 135



151, 166, 110



66, 174, 185

Rectangle

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



161, 153, 208



207, 140, 172



151, 166, 110



97, 174, 147

Sweetspot

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



161, 153, 208



238, 235, 255



153, 201, 208



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 153, 208



185, 173, 255



188, 153, 208



96, 94, 105



24, 0, 168



6, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 153, 200



255, 173, 243



173, 208, 153



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 144



41, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 153, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

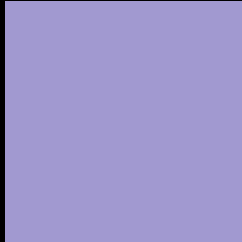
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

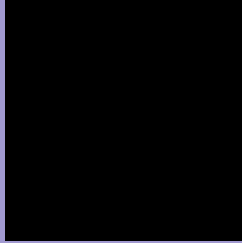
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 153, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 153, 208.

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](#).

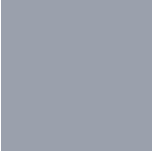
Dichromacy



Original Color
161, 153, 208

Protanopia
145, 158, 211

Deuteranopia
149, 157, 207



Tritanopia

154, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 153, 208

Protanomaly
151, 156, 210

Deuteranomaly
153, 156, 207

Tritanomaly
157, 157, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 153, 208

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
162, 159, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 153, 208 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, 153, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 153, 208)  
}
```

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, 153, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 153, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 153, 208 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, 153, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 153, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 153, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 153, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 153, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 153,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 153, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 153, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
153, 208) }
```

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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