

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 155, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 155, 247) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 155, 247)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19BF7
RGB	161, 155, 247
RGB Percent	63%, 61%, 97%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3922, 0.0314
CMYK	0.35, 0.37, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	244°, 85%, 79%
HSV	244°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	43.2078, 37.7352, 93.0020
YIQ	167.2820, -25.9560, 29.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

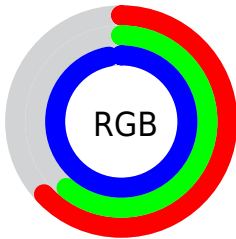
Format	Color
RYB	161, 155, 247
Decimal	10591223
CIELab	67.82, 23.14, -45.24
CIElCh	68, 50.810, 297.091
Yxy	37.7352, 0.2484, 0.2169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288781303 (0xFFA19BF7)
YUV	167.2820, 39.3010, -5.5093
Hunter-Lab	61.4289, 18.0524, -46.7634

Details

The RGB color **161, 155, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 247, 155**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 209, 255**, and **106, 104, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 130, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 180, 247**.

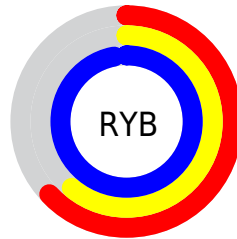
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (61%)

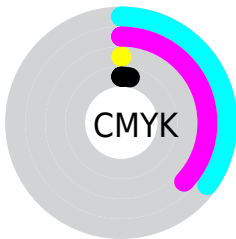
Blue (97%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (97%)

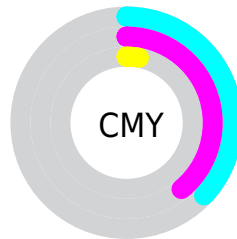


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 155, 247 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, 155, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 155, 247

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 209, 255

■ 247, 238, 255

■ 161, 155, 247

■ 133, 129, 218

■ 106, 104, 190

■ 79, 80, 163

■ 50, 57, 136


■ 16, 36, 110


■ 0, 16, 85


■ 0, 0, 62

■ 0, 3, 39

■ 0, 1, 16

 161, 155, 247


 161, 155, 247

 138, 130, 247

 184, 180, 247

 115, 106, 247

 207, 204, 247

 92, 81, 247

 230, 229, 247

 69, 56, 247

 253, 254, 247

 46, 31, 247

 255, 255, 247

 22, 7, 247

 16, 0, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 171, 255



161, 155, 247



218, 137, 216

Triad

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



161, 155, 247



231, 144, 89



0, 188, 159

Complementary

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



161, 155, 247



241, 247, 155

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.



93, 184, 113



161, 155, 247



196, 161, 70

Square

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



161, 155, 247



250, 130, 126



150, 175, 80



0, 188, 206

Rectangle

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



161, 155, 247



240, 129, 187



150, 175, 80



19, 187, 143

Sweetspot

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



161, 155, 247



229, 227, 255



155, 242, 247



112, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 155, 247



148, 140, 255



206, 155, 247



111, 110, 122



12, 0, 186



4, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

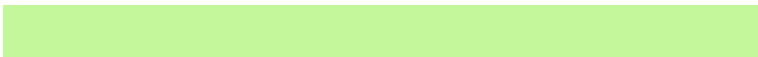
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



247, 155, 241



255, 140, 248



196, 247, 155



122, 110, 122



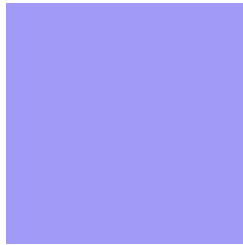
186, 0, 174



59, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 155, 247 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

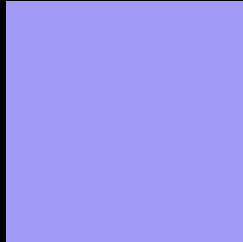
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 247 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, 155, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 155, 247.

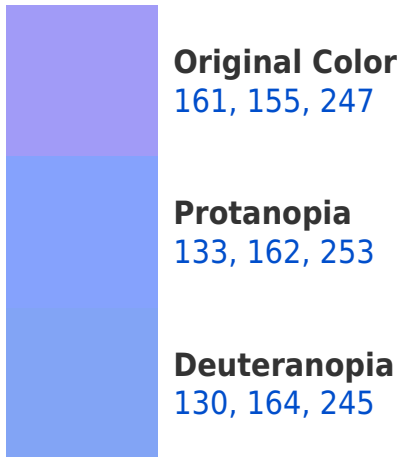


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 155, 247.

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

147, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 155, 247

Protanomaly
143, 159, 251

Deuteranomaly
141, 161, 246

Tritanomaly
152, 163, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 155, 247

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
165, 163, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 155, 247 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, 155, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(161, 155, 247)  
}
```

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, 155, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 155, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 155, 247 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, 155, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 155, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 155, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 155, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 155, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 155,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 155, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 155, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
155, 247) }
```

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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