

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 160, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 160, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 160, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A0C4
RGB	161, 160, 196
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 77%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3725, 0.2314
CMYK	0.18, 0.18, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	242°, 23%, 70%
HSV	242°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	37.2326, 36.7042, 57.3468
YIQ	164.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

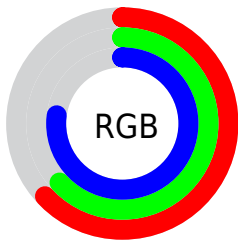
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 160, 196
Decimal	10592452
CIE _{Lab}	67.05, 7.85, -18.32
CIE _{LCh}	67, 19.930, 293.203
Yxy	36.7042, 0.2836, 0.2796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782532 (0xFFA1A0C4)
YUV	164.4030, 15.5773, -2.9844
Hunter-Lab	60.5840, 3.6771, -13.7132

Details

The RGB color **161, 160, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 196, 160**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 215, 253**, and **109, 109, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 140, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 180, 196**.

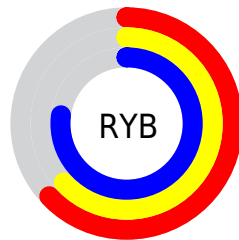
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

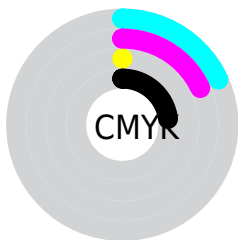
Blue (77%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (77%)

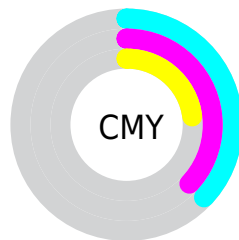


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 160, 196 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, 160, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 160, 196

255, 255, 255

 216, 215, 253


 245, 243, 255

 161, 160, 196


 135, 134, 169

 109, 109, 142

 84, 84, 117

 61, 61, 92

 38, 40, 68

 16, 19, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 161, 160, 196

 161, 160, 196

■ 142, 140, 196

■ 180, 180, 196

■ 123, 121, 196

■ 199, 199, 196

■ 104, 101, 196

■ 218, 219, 196

■ 85, 82, 196

■ 237, 238, 196

■ 66, 62, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 47, 42, 196

■ 28, 23, 196

■ 9, 3, 196

■ 5, 0, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 166, 198



161, 160, 196



183, 154, 185

Triad

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



161, 160, 196



195, 155, 135



123, 173, 158

Complementary

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



161, 160, 196



195, 196, 160

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.



141, 171, 141



161, 160, 196



181, 161, 128

Square

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



161, 160, 196



200, 151, 150



162, 166, 130



114, 173, 177

Rectangle

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



161, 160, 196



193, 152, 174



162, 166, 130



129, 173, 152

Sweetspot

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



161, 160, 196



240, 240, 255



160, 195, 196



119, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 160, 196



200, 199, 255



179, 160, 196



87, 87, 97



4, 0, 161



1, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 160, 195



255, 199, 253



177, 196, 160



97, 87, 97



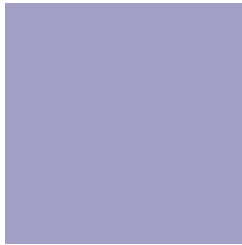
161, 0, 156



33, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 160, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

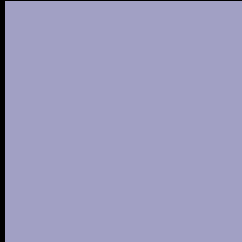
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

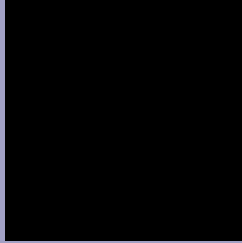
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 160, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 160, 196.

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](#).

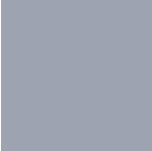
Dichromacy



Original Color
161, 160, 196

Protanopia
155, 162, 197

Deuteranopia
163, 159, 196



Tritanopia
157, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 160, 196

Protanomaly

157, 161, 197

Deuteranomaly

162, 159, 196

Tritanomaly

158, 162, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 160, 196

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

163, 163, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 160, 196 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, 160, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 160, 196)  
}
```

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, 160, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 160, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 160, 196 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, 160, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 160, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 160, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 160, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 160, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 160,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 160, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 160, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
160, 196) }
```

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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