

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 88, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 88, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 88, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A15891
RGB	161, 88, 145
RGB Percent	63%, 35%, 57%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6549, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.10, 0.37
HSL	313°, 29%, 49%
HSV	313°, 45%, 63%
XYZ	23.2985, 16.6008, 28.7644
YIQ	116.3250, 25.2110, 33.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

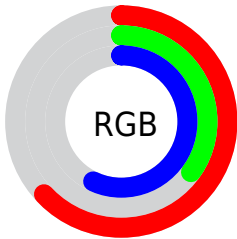
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 88, 145
Decimal	10573969
CIE _{Lab}	47.75, 38.12, -18.41
CIE _{LCh}	48, 42.335, 334.222
Yxy	16.6008, 0.3393, 0.2418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288764049 (0xFFA15891)
YUV	116.3250, 14.1368, 39.1800
Hunter-Lab	40.7441, 30.7684, -13.3364

Details

The RGB color **161, 88, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 161, 104**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 140, 199**, and **108, 38, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 72, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 104, 149**.

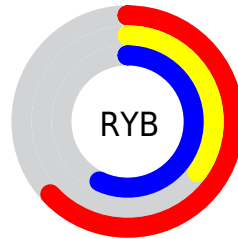
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (35%)

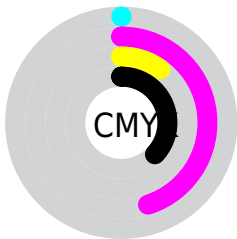
Blue (57%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (57%)

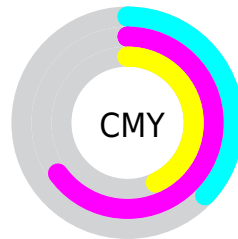


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 88, 145 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, 88, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



161, 88, 145



161, 88, 145

255, 255, 255



134, 63, 119



217, 140, 199



108, 38, 94



246, 167, 227



82, 10, 71



255, 195, 255



57, 0, 48



255, 223, 255



36, 0, 27



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



161, 88, 145



161, 88, 145



161, 72, 141



161, 104, 149



161, 56, 138



161, 120, 152

161, 40, 134

161, 136, 156

161, 24, 131

161, 152, 159

161, 8, 127

161, 168, 163

161, 0, 126

161, 185, 166

161, 201, 170

161, 217, 173

161, 233, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 102, 173



161, 88, 145



178, 82, 110

Triad

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



161, 88, 145



129, 113, 38



0, 130, 152

Complementary

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



161, 88, 145



88, 161, 104

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.



0, 131, 117



161, 88, 145



92, 123, 51

Square

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



161, 88, 145



158, 100, 48



38, 129, 81



0, 125, 177

Rectangle

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



161, 88, 145



179, 84, 86



38, 129, 81



0, 131, 141

Sweetspot

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



161, 88, 145



209, 180, 203



104, 88, 161



105, 87, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 88, 145



209, 96, 184



161, 88, 109



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 113



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



161, 88, 145



209, 96, 184



88, 161, 140



82, 73, 80



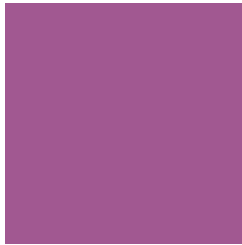
145, 0, 113



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 88, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

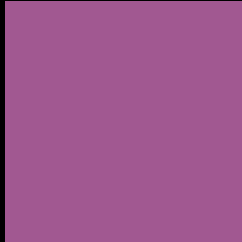
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 88, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

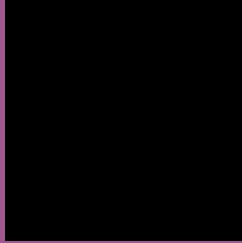
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 161, 88, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 88, 145.

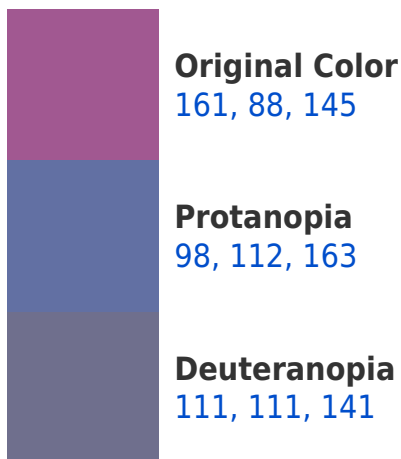


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 88, 145.

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
156, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 88, 145

Protanomaly

121, 103, 156

Deuteranomaly

129, 103, 142

Tritanomaly

158, 94, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 88, 145

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

132, 106, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 88, 145 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, 88, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 88, 145)  
}
```

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, 88, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 88, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 88, 145 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, 88, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 88, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 88, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 88, 145); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 88, 145); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 88, 145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 88, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 88, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 88,  
145) }
```

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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