

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 88, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 88, 180) contains.

RGB(161, 88, 180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(161, 88, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A158B4
RGB	161, 88, 180
RGB Percent	63%, 35%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6549, 0.2941
CMYK	0.11, 0.51, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	288°, 38%, 53%
HSV	288°, 51%, 71%
XYZ	26.4259, 17.8518, 45.2330
YIQ	120.3150, 13.9760, 44.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

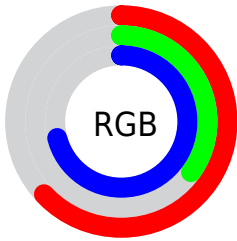
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 88, 180
Decimal	10574004
CIE _{Lab}	49.32, 44.80, -36.62
CIE _{LCh}	49, 57.864, 320.741
Yxy	17.8518, 0.2952, 0.1994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288764084 (0xFFA158B4)
YUV	120.3150, 29.4247, 35.6807
Hunter-Lab	42.2514, 37.7018, -33.8980

Details

The RGB color **161, 88, 180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **107, 180, 88**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 140, 236**, and **107, 37, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 70, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 106, 180**.

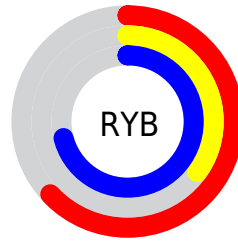
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (35%)

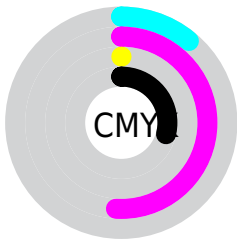
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (71%)

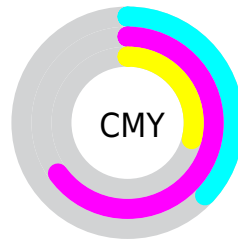


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 88, 180 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, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



161, 88, 180



161, 88, 180

255, 255, 255



134, 63, 153



218, 140, 236



107, 37, 127



247, 168, 255



81, 6, 101



255, 195, 255



55, 0, 77



255, 224, 255



35, 0, 54



255, 253, 255



0, 2, 31



0, 0, 2



0, 0, 0



161, 88, 180



161, 88, 180

157, 70, 180

165, 106, 180

154, 52, 180

168, 124, 180

150, 34, 180

172, 142, 180

146, 16, 180

176, 160, 180

143, 0, 180

180, 178, 180

183, 196, 180

187, 214, 180

191, 232, 180

194, 250, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 111, 210



161, 88, 180



197, 69, 135

Triad

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



161, 88, 180



153, 110, 0



0, 140, 151

Complementary

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



161, 88, 180



107, 180, 88

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, 139, 100



161, 88, 180



108, 125, 0

Square

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



161, 88, 180



187, 89, 41



42, 134, 50



0, 137, 193

Rectangle

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



161, 88, 180



205, 67, 102



42, 134, 50



0, 140, 134

Sweetspot

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



161, 88, 180



227, 199, 235



88, 108, 180



113, 96, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



161, 88, 180



205, 91, 235



180, 88, 154



87, 80, 89



121, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 88, 107



235, 91, 121



88, 180, 114



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 32



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 88, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

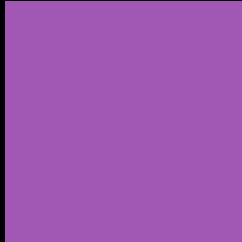
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

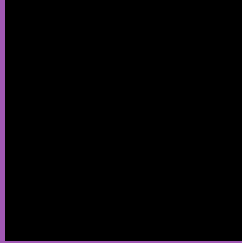
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 161, 88, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 88, 180.

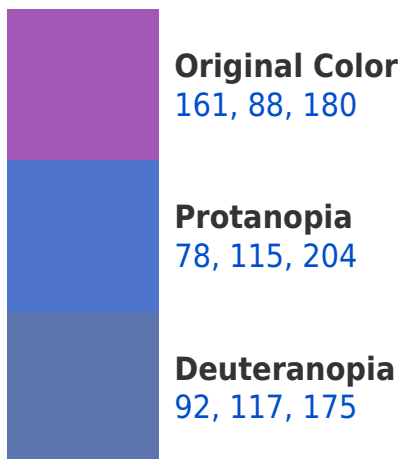



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 88, 180.

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
152, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 88, 180



Protanomaly

108, 105, 195



Deuteranomaly

117, 106, 177



Tritanomaly

155, 99, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 88, 180



Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120



Achromatomaly

135, 108, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 88, 180 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, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 88, 180)  
}
```

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, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 88, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 88, 180 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, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 88, 180) }
```

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, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 88, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 88, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 88,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 88, 180 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, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 88,  
180) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor