

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 92, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 92, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 92, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A15C94
RGB	161, 92, 148
RGB Percent	63%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6392, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.08, 0.37
HSL	311°, 27%, 50%
HSV	311°, 43%, 63%
XYZ	23.8704, 17.3695, 30.1115
YIQ	119.0150, 23.1480, 32.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

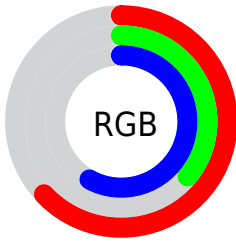
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 92, 148
Decimal	10574996
CIE _{Lab}	48.72, 36.48, -18.71
CIE _{LCh}	49, 41.003, 332.847
Yxy	17.3695, 0.3345, 0.2434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288765076 (0xFFA15C94)
YUV	119.0150, 14.2896, 36.8208
Hunter-Lab	41.6767, 29.3019, -13.6635

Details

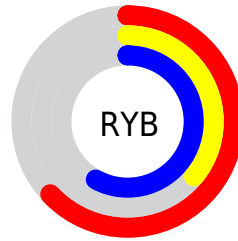
The RGB color **161, 92, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **92, 161, 105**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 144, 202**, and **108, 43, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 76, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 108, 151**.

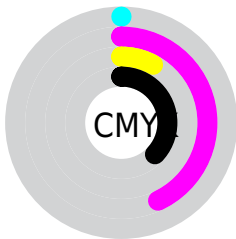
Distribution



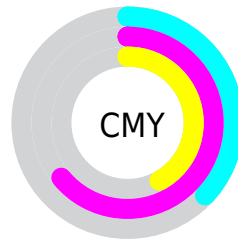
- Red (63%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 92, 148 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, 92, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 92, 148


255, 255, 255

 217, 144, 202

 246, 171, 230

 255, 199, 255

 255, 227, 255

 161, 92, 148

 134, 67, 122


 108, 43, 97


 82, 17, 73


 57, 0, 50


 37, 0, 30


 0, 0, 0


 161, 92, 148

 161, 76, 145

 161, 60, 142

 161, 92, 148

 161, 108, 151

 161, 124, 154

161, 44, 139

161, 140, 157

161, 28, 136

161, 156, 160

161, 11, 133

161, 172, 163

161, 0, 131

161, 189, 166

161, 205, 169

161, 221, 172

161, 237, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 105, 174



161, 92, 148



179, 86, 114

Triad

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



161, 92, 148



132, 115, 43



0, 132, 152

Complementary

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



161, 92, 148



92, 161, 105

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, 133, 118



161, 92, 148



97, 125, 55

Square

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



161, 92, 148



161, 102, 54



48, 131, 83



0, 128, 177

Rectangle

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



161, 92, 148



180, 88, 91



48, 131, 83



0, 133, 142

Sweetspot

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



161, 92, 148



209, 182, 204



105, 92, 161



105, 88, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 92, 148



209, 102, 189



161, 92, 114



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



161, 92, 148



209, 102, 189



92, 161, 139



82, 73, 80



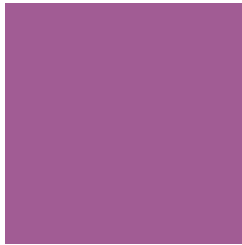
145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 92, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

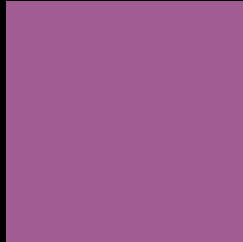
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 92, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

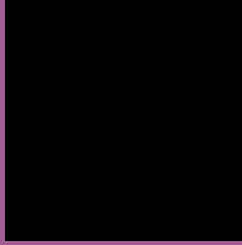
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 92, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 92, 148.

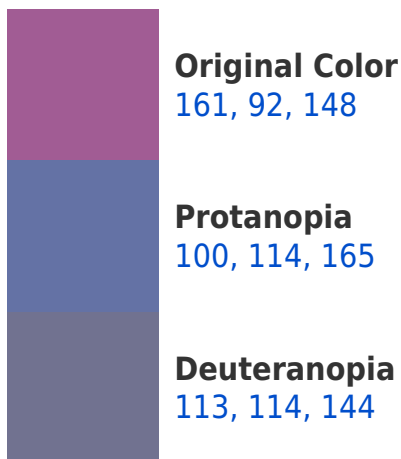



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 92, 148.

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, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 92, 148

Protanomaly
122, 106, 159

Deuteranomaly
130, 106, 145

Tritanomaly
158, 97, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 92, 148

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
134, 109, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 92, 148 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, 92, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 92, 148)  
}
```

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, 92, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 92, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 92, 148 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, 92, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 92, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 92, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 92, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 92, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 92,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 92, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 92, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 92,  
148) }
```

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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