

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 97, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 97, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 97, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1618F
RGB	161, 97, 143
RGB Percent	63%, 38%, 56%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6196, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	317°, 25%, 51%
HSV	317°, 40%, 63%
XYZ	23.9306, 18.1096, 28.2208
YIQ	121.3800, 23.3780, 27.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

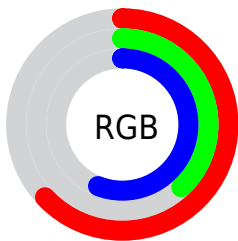
Format	Color
RYB	161, 97, 143
Decimal	10576271
CIELab	49.63, 32.84, -14.36
CIELCh	50, 35.845, 336.378
Yxy	18.1096, 0.3406, 0.2577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288766351 (0xFFA1618F)
YUV	121.3800, 10.6587, 34.7467
Hunter-Lab	42.5554, 25.9055, -9.5297

Details

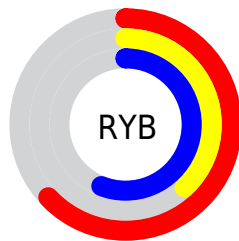
The RGB color **161, 97, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **97, 161, 115**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 149, 197**, and **108, 48, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 81, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 113, 148**.

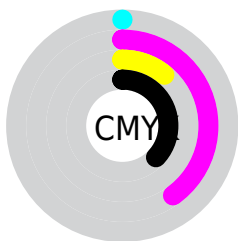
Distribution



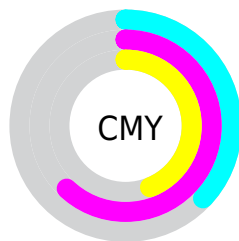
- Red (63%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 97, 143 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, 97, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



161, 97, 143



161, 97, 143

255, 255, 255



134, 72, 117



217, 149, 197



108, 48, 93



246, 176, 225



83, 24, 69



255, 204, 253



58, 0, 47



255, 232, 255



39, 0, 26



0, 0, 0



161, 97, 143



161, 97, 143



161, 81, 138



161, 113, 148



161, 65, 134



161, 129, 152

161, 49, 129

161, 145, 157

161, 33, 125

161, 161, 161

161, 16, 120

161, 178, 166

161, 0, 116

161, 194, 170

161, 0, 116

161, 210, 175

161, 226, 179

161, 242, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 108, 167



161, 97, 143



175, 93, 113

Triad

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



161, 97, 143



130, 118, 56



0, 133, 153

Complementary

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



161, 97, 143



97, 161, 115

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, 134, 124



161, 97, 143



98, 127, 67

Square

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



161, 97, 143



156, 108, 62



57, 132, 93



0, 128, 173

Rectangle

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



161, 97, 143



175, 95, 93



57, 132, 93



0, 133, 144

Sweetspot

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



161, 97, 143



209, 184, 202



114, 97, 161



105, 90, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



161, 97, 143



209, 109, 181



161, 97, 112



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 104



18, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



161, 97, 143



209, 109, 181



97, 161, 146



82, 73, 79



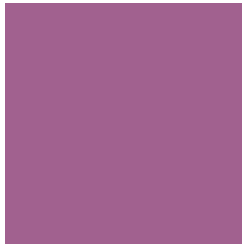
145, 0, 104



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 97, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

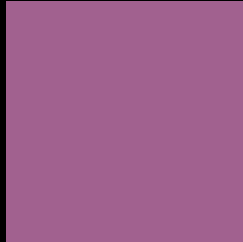
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 97, 143 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, 97, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 97, 143.

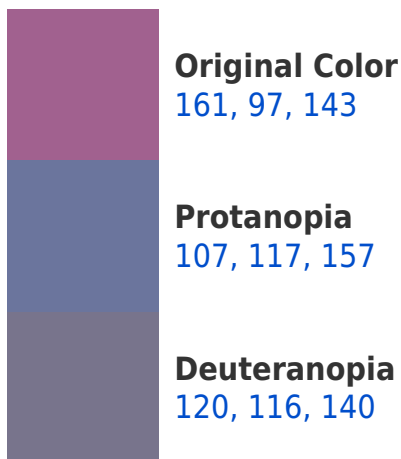



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 97, 143.

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
157, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color
161, 97, 143

Protanomaly
127, 110, 152

Deuteranomaly
135, 109, 141

Tritanomaly
158, 101, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 97, 143

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
136, 112, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 97, 143 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, 97, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 97, 143)  
}
```

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, 97, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 97, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 97, 143 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, 97, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 97, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 97, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 97, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 97, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 97, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 97, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 97, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 97,  
143) }
```

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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