

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 67, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 67, 161) contains.

RGB(165, 67, 161)	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(165, 67, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A543A1
RGB	165, 67, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 26%, 63%
CMY	0.3529, 0.7373, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.02, 0.35
HSL	302°, 42%, 45%
HSV	302°, 59%, 65%
XYZ	23.9572, 14.5869, 35.2711
YIQ	107.0180, 28.2340, 50.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

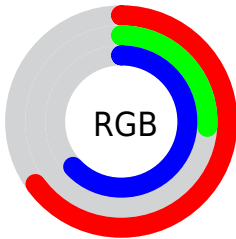
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 67, 161
Decimal	10830753
CIE _{Lab}	45.06, 52.64, -32.08
CIE _{LCh}	45, 61.642, 328.644
Yxy	14.5869, 0.3246, 0.1976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289020833 (0xFFA543A1)
YUV	107.0180, 26.6131, 50.8502
Hunter-Lab	38.1927, 45.1307, -28.0195

Details

The RGB color **165, 67, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **67, 165, 71**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 121, 216**, and **110, 0, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 50, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 84, 162**.

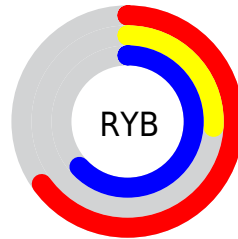
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (26%)

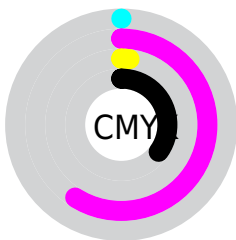
Blue (63%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (63%)

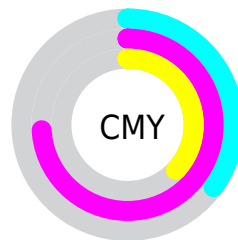


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (74%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 67, 161 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 165, 67, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 165, 67, 161

 165, 67, 161

255, 255, 255

 137, 39, 135

 222, 121, 216

 110, 0, 109

 252, 148, 245

 84, 0, 84

 255, 176, 255

 58, 0, 61

 255, 204, 255

 34, 0, 38

 255, 233, 255

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 165, 67, 161

 165, 67, 161

 165, 50, 160

 165, 84, 162

■ 165, 34, 160

■ 165, 100, 162

■ 165, 17, 159

■ 165, 116, 163

■ 165, 1, 158

■ 165, 133, 164

■ 165, 0, 158

■ 165, 149, 164

■ 165, 166, 165

■ 165, 182, 166

■ 165, 199, 166

■ 165, 216, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 94, 198



165, 67, 161



194, 47, 111

Triad

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



165, 67, 161



131, 104, 0



0, 129, 155

Complementary

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



165, 67, 161



67, 165, 71

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, 129, 103



165, 67, 161



80, 118, 0

Square

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



165, 67, 161



170, 82, 7



0, 126, 49



0, 125, 194

Rectangle

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



165, 67, 161



196, 50, 77



0, 126, 49



0, 129, 138

Sweetspot

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



165, 67, 161



214, 176, 213



70, 67, 165



107, 84, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 67, 161



214, 62, 208



165, 67, 113



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 139



18, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



165, 67, 161



214, 62, 208



67, 165, 119



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 139



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 67, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

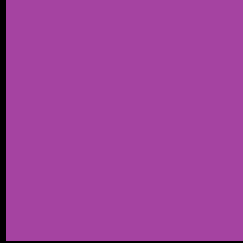
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165, 67, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

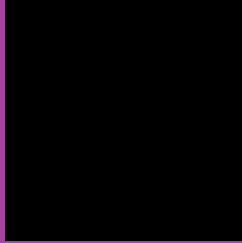
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 165, 67, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 67, 161.

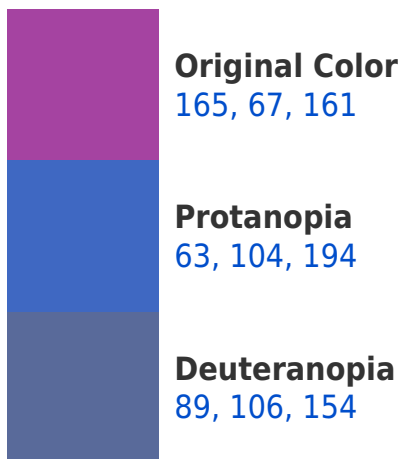


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 67, 161.

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, 86, 92

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 67, 161



Protanomaly

100, 91, 182



Deuteranomaly

117, 92, 157



Tritanomaly

160, 79, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 67, 161



Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107



Achromatomaly

128, 92, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 67, 161 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(165, 67, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 67, 161)  
}
```

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(165, 67, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 67, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 67, 161 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(165, 67, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 67, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 67, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 67, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 67, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 67,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 67, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 67, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 67,  
161) }
```

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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