

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 140, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(161, 140, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(161, 140, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | A18CA8 |
| RGB | 161, 140, 168 |
| RGB Percent | 63%, 55%, 66% |
| CMY | 0.3686, 0.4510, 0.3412 |
| CMYK | 0.04, 0.17, 0.00, 0.34 |
| HSL | 285°, 14%, 60% |
| HSV | 285°, 17%, 66% |
| XYZ | 31.1439, 29.1604, 41.0328 |
| YIQ | 149.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

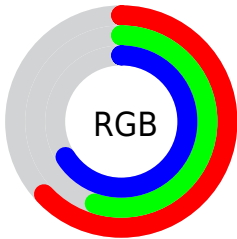
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 161, 140, 168 |
| Decimal | 10587304 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 60.92, 13.14, -11.84 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 61, 17.686, 317.990 |
| Yxy | 29.1604, 0.3073, 0.2878 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288777384 (0xFFA18CA8) |
| YUV | 149.4710, 9.1348, 10.1109 |
| Hunter-Lab | 54.0004, 8.4466, -7.2520 |

Details

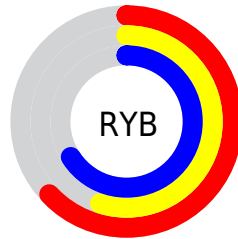
The RYB color **161, 140, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **140, 168, 161**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 194, 223**, and **109, 90, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 123, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 168**.

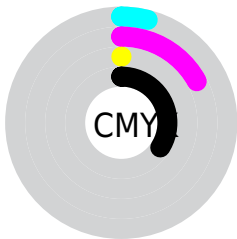
Distribution



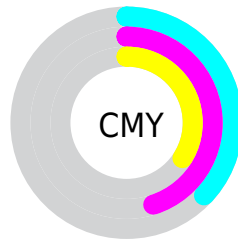
- Red (63%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 140, 168 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 RYB color 161, 140, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 140, 168

255, 255, 255

 216, 194, 223

 244, 222, 252


 255, 250, 255

 161, 140, 168


 135, 114, 142

 109, 90, 116


 85, 66, 91


 61, 44, 68


 39, 23, 46

 21, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 161, 140, 168

 157, 123, 168

 161, 140, 168

 165, 157, 168

■ 153, 106, 168

■ 168, 174, 173

■ 148, 90, 168

■ 168, 190, 184

■ 144, 73, 168

■ 168, 207, 197

■ 140, 56, 168

■ 168, 224, 210

■ 136, 39, 168

■ 168, 241, 223

■ 132, 22, 168

■ 168, 255, 233

■ 127, 6, 168

■ 168, 255, 228

■ 126, 0, 168

■ 168, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 145, 177



161, 140, 168



175, 137, 154

Triad

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



161, 140, 168



154, 165, 117



105, 131, 156

Complementary

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



161, 140, 168



140, 168, 161

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.



115, 140, 156



161, 140, 168



117, 149, 117

Square

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



161, 140, 168



176, 145, 124



126, 153, 148



107, 134, 170

Rectangle

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



161, 140, 168



179, 136, 143



126, 153, 148



107, 133, 156

Sweetspot

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



161, 140, 168



217, 208, 219



140, 146, 168



108, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



161, 140, 168



208, 175, 219



168, 140, 161



82, 76, 84



111, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 140, 147



219, 175, 186



140, 162, 168



84, 76, 78



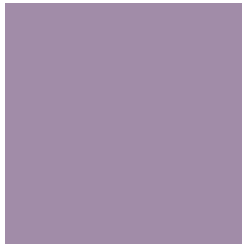
148, 0, 37



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 140, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

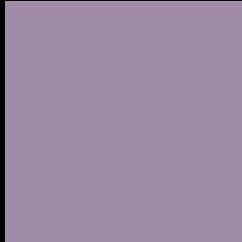
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 140, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

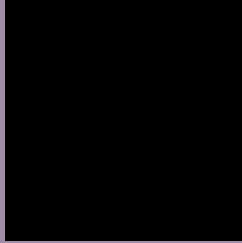
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 161, 140, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 140, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 140, 168.

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



Original Color
[161, 140, 168](#)

Protanopia
[142, 146, 172](#)

Deuteranopia
[152, 143, 167](#)



Tritanopia
159, 142, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 140, 168

Protanomaly

149, 144, 171

Deuteranomaly

155, 142, 167

Tritanomaly

160, 141, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 140, 168

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

153, 146, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 140, 168 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, 140, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 140, 168)  
}
```

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, 140, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 140, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 140, 168 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, 140, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 140, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 140, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 140, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 140, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 140,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 140, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 140, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
140, 168) }
```

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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