

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 149, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(161, 149, 180) contains.

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Color

R_YB(161, 149, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A195B4
RGB	161, 149, 180
RGB Percent	63%, 58%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4157, 0.2941
CMYK	0.11, 0.17, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	263°, 17%, 65%
HSV	263°, 17%, 71%
XYZ	33.6836, 32.3672, 47.6522
YIQ	156.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

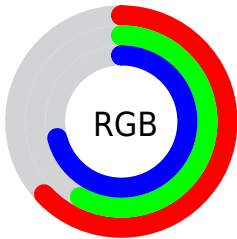
Format	Color
RYB	161, 149, 180
Decimal	10589620
CIELab	63.65, 10.53, -14.53
CIELCh	64, 17.944, 305.945
Yxy	32.3672, 0.2962, 0.2847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288779700 (0xFFFA195B4)
YUV	156.1220, 11.7719, 4.2780
Hunter-Lab	56.8922, 6.1213, -9.8360

Details

The RYB color **161, 149, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **149, 180, 161**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 203, 236**, and **109, 98, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 131, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 167, 180**.

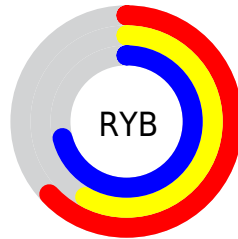
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (58%)

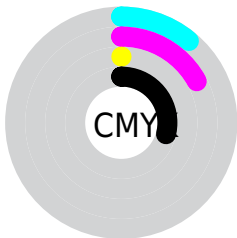
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (71%)

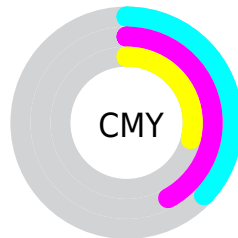


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 149, 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 RYB color 161, 149, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 149, 180

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 203, 236

■ 244, 231, 255

■ 161, 149, 180

■ 135, 123, 153

■ 109, 98, 127

■ 85, 74, 102

■ 61, 52, 78

■ 39, 31, 55

■ 20, 7, 34

■ 0, 0, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 149, 180

■ 161, 149, 180

150, 131, 180

172, 167, 180

139, 113, 180

180, 185, 182

128, 95, 180

180, 203, 189

117, 77, 180

180, 221, 196

106, 59, 180

180, 239, 203

95, 41, 180

180, 255, 208

84, 23, 180

180, 255, 197

73, 5, 180

180, 255, 186

70, 0, 180

180, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 151, 186



161, 149, 180



178, 145, 167

Triad

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



161, 149, 180



178, 169, 125



114, 140, 163

Complementary

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



161, 149, 180



149, 180, 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.



128, 153, 162



161, 149, 180



134, 163, 122

Square

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



161, 149, 180



186, 147, 136



128, 159, 142



111, 139, 172

Rectangle

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



161, 149, 180



185, 143, 157



128, 159, 142



118, 144, 163

Sweetspot

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



161, 149, 180



227, 223, 235



149, 161, 180



113, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



161, 149, 180



204, 185, 235



176, 149, 180



84, 80, 89



59, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 149, 168



235, 185, 216



149, 180, 176



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 94



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 149, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

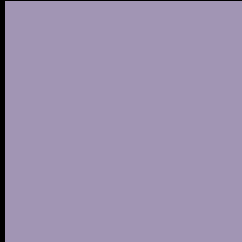
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

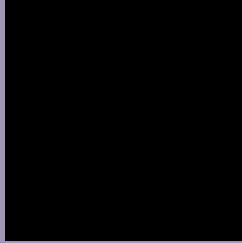
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 161, 149, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 149, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 149, 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



Original Color
161, 149, 180

Protanopia
148, 152, 183

Deuteranopia
157, 150, 180



Tritanopia
158, 152, 164

Trichromacy



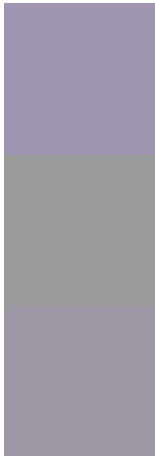
Original Color
161, 149, 180

Protanomaly
153, 152, 182

Deuteranomaly
158, 150, 180

Tritanomaly
159, 151, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 149, 180

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
158, 153, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 149, 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, 149, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 149, 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, 149, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 149, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 149, 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, 149, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 149, 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, 149, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 149, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 149, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 149,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 149, 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, 149, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
149, 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](#).

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