

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 106, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 106, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 106, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A06A9B
RGB	160, 106, 155
RGB Percent	63%, 42%, 61%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5843, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	306°, 22%, 52%
HSV	306°, 34%, 63%
XYZ	25.5676, 20.1482, 33.5518
YIQ	127.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

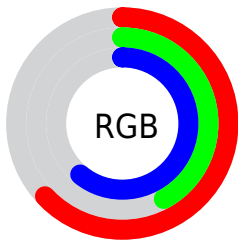
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 106, 155
Decimal	10513051
CIE _{Lab}	52.00, 29.64, -17.84
CIE _{LCh}	52, 34.597, 328.962
Yxy	20.1482, 0.3225, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288703131 (0xFFA06A9B)
YUV	127.7320, 13.4431, 28.2990
Hunter-Lab	44.8868, 23.1223, -12.8971

Details

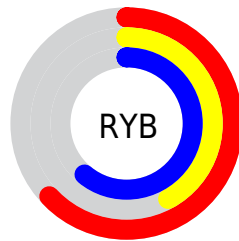
The RGB color **160, 106, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 160, 111**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 158, 210**, and **107, 57, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 90, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 122, 156**.

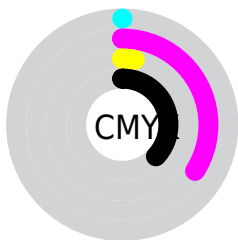
Distribution



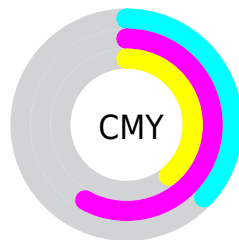
- Red (63%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 106, 155 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 160, 106, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 106, 155


255, 255, 255

 216, 158, 210

 244, 185, 238

 255, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 160, 106, 155

 133, 81, 129

 107, 57, 104

 82, 34, 80

 58, 10, 56


 38, 0, 35


 0, 0, 10


 0, 0, 0


 160, 106, 155

 160, 90, 154


 160, 106, 155

 160, 122, 156


 160, 74, 152


 160, 138, 158


 160, 58, 151


 160, 154, 159

 160, 42, 149

 160, 170, 161

 160, 26, 148

 160, 186, 162

 160, 10, 146

 160, 202, 164

 160, 0, 145

 160, 218, 165

 160, 234, 167

 160, 250, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 117, 176



160, 106, 155



178, 100, 126

Triad

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



160, 106, 155



143, 122, 64



0, 139, 152

Complementary

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



160, 106, 155



106, 160, 111

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.



23, 139, 122



160, 106, 155



113, 131, 71

Square

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



160, 106, 155



167, 111, 74



77, 137, 92



0, 135, 174

Rectangle

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



160, 106, 155



181, 101, 106



77, 137, 92



0, 139, 142

Sweetspot

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



160, 106, 155



209, 188, 207



111, 106, 160



105, 92, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 106, 155



209, 123, 201



160, 106, 128



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 130



15, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



160, 106, 155



209, 123, 201



106, 160, 138



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 130



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 106, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

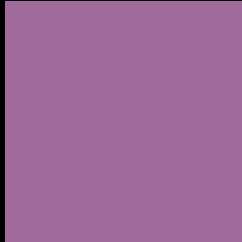
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 106, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

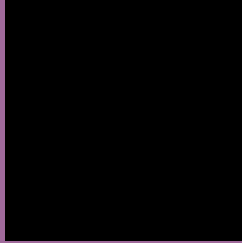
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 106, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 106, 155.

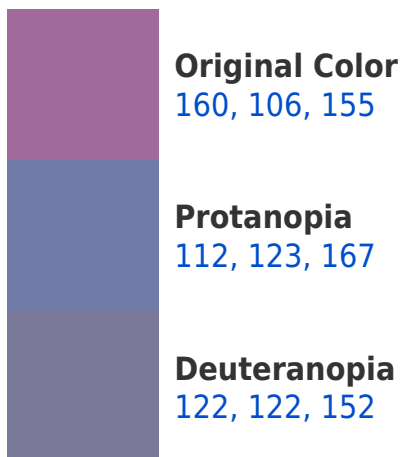



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 106, 155.

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, 113, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 106, 155

Protanomaly
129, 117, 163

Deuteranomaly
136, 116, 153

Tritanomaly
157, 110, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 106, 155

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
140, 120, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 106, 155 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(160, 106, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 106, 155)  
}
```

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(160, 106, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 106, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 106, 155 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(160, 106, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 106, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 106, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 106, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 106, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 106,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 106, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 106, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
106, 155) }
```

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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