

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 114, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 114, 168) contains.

RGB(160, 114, 168)	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(160, 114, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A072A8
RGB	160, 114, 168
RGB Percent	63%, 45%, 66%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5529, 0.3412
CMYK	0.05, 0.32, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	291°, 24%, 55%
HSV	291°, 32%, 66%
XYZ	27.5824, 22.3354, 39.9032
YIQ	133.9100, 10.0820, 26.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

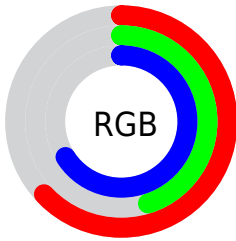
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 114, 168
Decimal	10515112
CIE _{Lab}	54.38, 27.66, -21.78
CIE _{LCh}	54, 35.207, 321.790
Yxy	22.3354, 0.3071, 0.2487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288705192 (0xFFA072A8)
YUV	133.9100, 16.8064, 22.8809
Hunter-Lab	47.2603, 21.4719, -16.9780

Details

The RGB color **160, 114, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **122, 168, 114**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 166, 223**, and **108, 65, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 97, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 131, 168**.

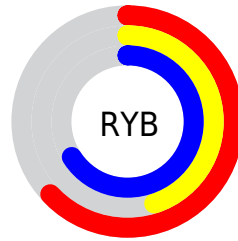
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (45%)

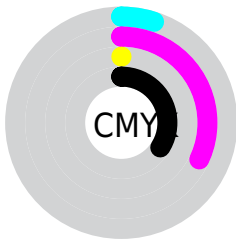
Blue (66%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (66%)

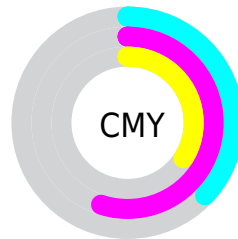


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 114, 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 RGB color 160, 114, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 114, 168


255, 255, 255

 215, 166, 223

 244, 194, 252

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 160, 114, 168

 133, 89, 141

 108, 65, 116

 83, 42, 91

 59, 19, 67

 36, 0, 45

 0, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 160, 114, 168


 158, 97, 168

 160, 114, 168


 162, 131, 168


 155, 80, 168


 165, 148, 168


 153, 64, 168

 167, 164, 168

 150, 47, 168

 170, 181, 168

 148, 30, 168

 172, 198, 168

 145, 13, 168

 175, 215, 168

 143, 0, 168

 177, 232, 168

 180, 248, 168

 182, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 125, 186



160, 114, 168



183, 106, 140

Triad

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



160, 114, 168



157, 125, 69



0, 146, 152

Complementary

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



160, 114, 168



122, 168, 114

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.



46, 145, 120



160, 114, 168



127, 135, 72

Square

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



160, 114, 168



178, 115, 83



92, 142, 91



0, 143, 177

Rectangle

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



160, 114, 168



188, 106, 119



92, 142, 91



0, 146, 141

Sweetspot

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



160, 114, 168



216, 197, 219



114, 122, 168



108, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



160, 114, 168



207, 134, 219



168, 114, 149



83, 76, 84



126, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 114, 122



219, 134, 146



114, 168, 133



84, 76, 77



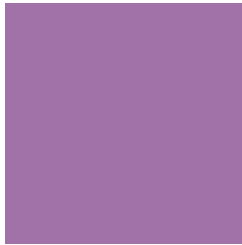
148, 0, 22



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 114, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

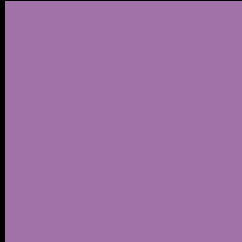
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 114, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

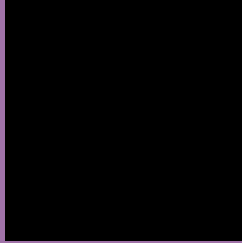
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 160, 114, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 114, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 114, 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
[160, 114, 168](#)

Protanopia
[115, 129, 179](#)

Deuteranopia
[125, 128, 165](#)



Tritanopia
155, 121, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 114, 168

Protanomaly
131, 124, 175

Deuteranomaly
138, 123, 166

Tritanomaly
157, 118, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 114, 168

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
143, 127, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 114, 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(160, 114, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 114, 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(160, 114, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 114, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 114, 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(160, 114, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 114, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 114, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 114, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 114, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 114,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 114, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 114, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
114, 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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