

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 117, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 117, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 117, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A075AB
RGB	160, 117, 171
RGB Percent	63%, 46%, 67%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5412, 0.3294
CMYK	0.06, 0.32, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	288°, 24%, 56%
HSV	288°, 32%, 67%
XYZ	28.2092, 23.1364, 41.5071
YIQ	136.0130, 8.2940, 25.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

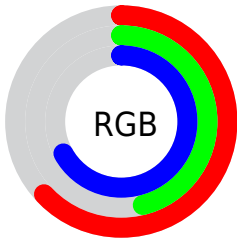
Format	Color
RYB	160, 117, 171
Decimal	10515883
CIELab	55.21, 26.57, -22.24
CIELCh	55, 34.646, 320.073
Yxy	23.1364, 0.3038, 0.2492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288705963 (0xFFA075AB)
YUV	136.0130, 17.2486, 21.0366
Hunter-Lab	48.1004, 20.5084, -17.4927

Details

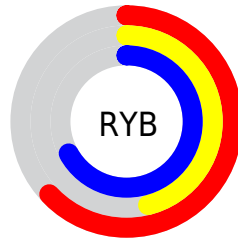
The RGB color **160, 117, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 171, 117**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 170, 226**, and **108, 68, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 100, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 134, 171**.

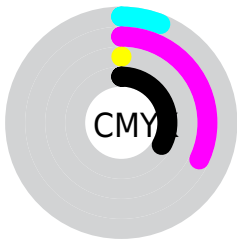
Distribution



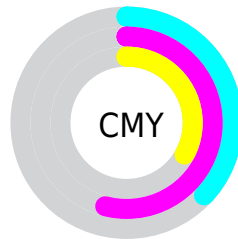
- Red (63%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 117, 171 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, 117, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 117, 171

255, 255, 255


 215, 170, 226


 244, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 160, 117, 171

 157, 100, 171

 160, 117, 171

 133, 92, 144

 108, 68, 119


 83, 45, 94

 59, 22, 70

 36, 0, 47

 0, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 160, 117, 171

 163, 134, 171

153, 83, 171

167, 151, 171

150, 66, 171

170, 168, 171

146, 49, 171

174, 185, 171

143, 31, 171

177, 202, 171

139, 14, 171

181, 220, 171

136, 0, 171

184, 237, 171

188, 254, 171

191, 255, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 128, 188



160, 117, 171



184, 109, 143

Triad

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



160, 117, 171



160, 127, 73



0, 148, 152

Complementary

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



160, 117, 171



128, 171, 117

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.



54, 147, 121



160, 117, 171



131, 137, 74

Square

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



160, 117, 171



181, 116, 87



97, 144, 93



0, 145, 177

Rectangle

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



160, 117, 171



190, 108, 123



97, 144, 93



0, 148, 142

Sweetspot

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



160, 117, 171



218, 202, 222



117, 129, 171



110, 100, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



160, 117, 171



205, 138, 222



171, 117, 156



85, 78, 87



120, 0, 150



18, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 117, 128



222, 138, 155



117, 171, 132



87, 78, 80



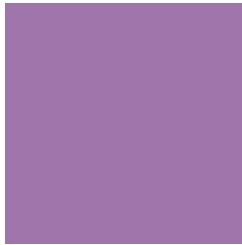
150, 0, 31



23, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 117, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

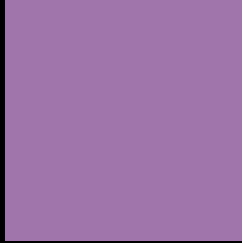
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

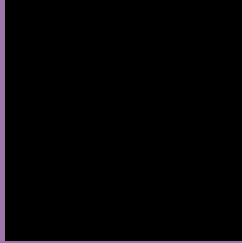
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 117, 171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 117, 171.

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, 117, 171

Protanopia
118, 131, 181

Deuteranopia
126, 130, 169



Tritanopia
155, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 117, 171

Protanomaly
133, 126, 177

Deuteranomaly
138, 125, 170

Tritanomaly
157, 121, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 117, 171

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
145, 129, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 117, 171 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, 117, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 117, 171)  
}
```

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, 117, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 117, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 117, 171 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, 117, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 117, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 117, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 117, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 117, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 117,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 117, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 117, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
117, 171) }
```

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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