

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 121, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 121, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 121, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A079A7
RGB	160, 121, 167
RGB Percent	63%, 47%, 65%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5255, 0.3451
CMYK	0.04, 0.28, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	291°, 21%, 56%
HSV	291°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	28.3096, 23.9383, 39.6877
YIQ	137.9050, 8.4780, 22.5740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

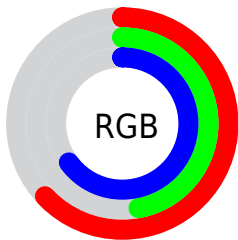
Format	Color
RYB	160, 121, 167
Decimal	10516903
CIELab	56.03, 23.46, -18.68
CIELCh	56, 29.989, 321.464
Yxy	23.9383, 0.3079, 0.2604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288706983 (0xFFA079A7)
YUV	137.9050, 14.3438, 19.3773
Hunter-Lab	48.9268, 17.6602, -13.8452

Details

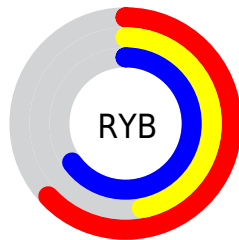
The RGB color **160, 121, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 167, 121**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 174, 222**, and **108, 72, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 104, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 138, 167**.

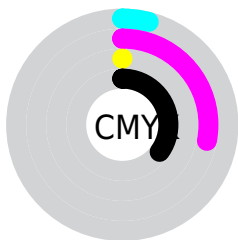
Distribution



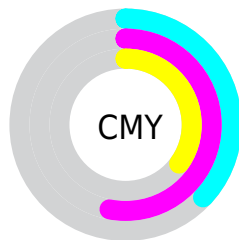
- Red (63%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 121, 167 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, 121, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 121, 167

255, 255, 255

 215, 174, 222

 244, 201, 251

 255, 229, 255

 160, 121, 167

 134, 96, 141

 108, 72, 115

 83, 49, 90

 59, 27, 67


 37, 4, 44

 3, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 160, 121, 167

 157, 104, 167

 160, 121, 167


 163, 138, 167


 155, 88, 167

 165, 154, 167

 152, 71, 167


 168, 171, 167

 150, 54, 167

 170, 188, 167

 147, 37, 167

 173, 204, 167

 145, 21, 167

 175, 221, 167

 142, 4, 167

 178, 238, 167

 142, 0, 167

 180, 255, 167

 183, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 130, 183



160, 121, 167



180, 115, 143

Triad

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



160, 121, 167



158, 130, 83



39, 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, 121, 167



128, 167, 121

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.



70, 148, 126



160, 121, 167



133, 139, 85

Square

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



160, 121, 167



177, 121, 95



103, 145, 101



44, 145, 174

Rectangle

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



160, 121, 167



185, 114, 125



103, 145, 101



48, 148, 144

Sweetspot

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



160, 121, 167



214, 199, 217



121, 129, 167



108, 99, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



160, 121, 167



206, 145, 217



167, 121, 152



83, 76, 84



125, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 121, 128



217, 145, 156



121, 167, 136



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 23



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 121, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

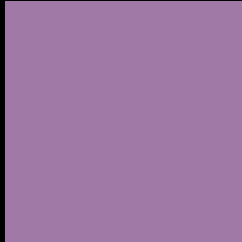
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

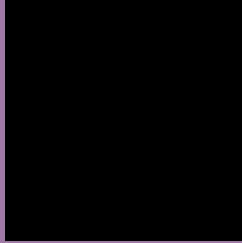
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 121, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 121, 167.

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, 121, 167

Protanopia
123, 133, 176

Deuteranopia
132, 132, 165



Tritanopia
156, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 121, 167

Protanomaly
136, 129, 173

Deuteranomaly
142, 128, 166

Tritanomaly
157, 125, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 121, 167

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
146, 132, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 121, 167 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, 121, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 121, 167)  
}
```

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, 121, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 121, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 121, 167 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, 121, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 121, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 121, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 121, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 121, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 121,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 121, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 121, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
121, 167) }
```

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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