

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 123, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 123, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 123, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07BC6
RGB	160, 123, 198
RGB Percent	63%, 48%, 78%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5176, 0.2235
CMYK	0.19, 0.38, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	270°, 40%, 63%
HSV	270°, 38%, 78%
XYZ	31.7732, 25.7167, 56.7153
YIQ	142.6130, -2.0230, 31.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

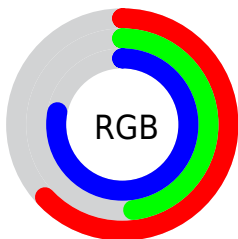
Format	Color
RYB	160, 123, 198
Decimal	10517446
CIELab	57.77, 29.05, -33.74
CIELCh	58, 44.519, 310.732
Yxy	25.7167, 0.2782, 0.2252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288707526 (0xFFA07BC6)
YUV	142.6130, 27.3058, 15.2484
Hunter-Lab	50.7117, 23.0931, -30.8110

Details

The RGB color **160, 123, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **161, 198, 123**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 176, 255**, and **107, 73, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 103, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 143, 198**.

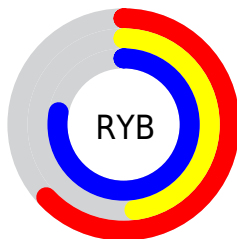
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (48%)

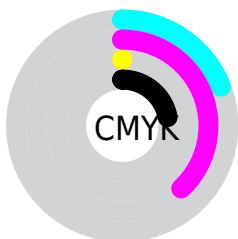
Blue (78%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (78%)

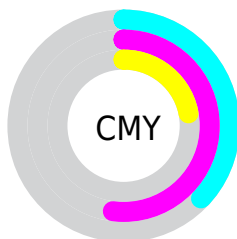


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 123, 198 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, 123, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 123, 198

255, 255, 255

 216, 176, 255

 245, 204, 255

 255, 232, 255

 160, 123, 198

 133, 98, 171

 107, 73, 144

 81, 50, 118

 57, 28, 93

 32, 6, 69


 8, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0


 160, 123, 198


 160, 123, 198


 150, 103, 198

 170, 143, 198

 140, 83, 198


 180, 163, 198

 130, 64, 198


 190, 182, 198

 120, 44, 198


 200, 202, 198

 110, 24, 198

 210, 222, 198

 100, 4, 198

 220, 242, 198

 98, 0, 198

 230, 255, 198

 240, 255, 198

 250, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 138, 215



160, 123, 198



197, 110, 165

Triad

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



160, 123, 198



182, 128, 64



0, 159, 152

Complementary

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



160, 123, 198



161, 198, 123

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.



45, 157, 112



160, 123, 198



148, 141, 59

Square

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



160, 123, 198



205, 114, 90



106, 151, 77



0, 156, 189

Rectangle

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



160, 123, 198



209, 106, 139



106, 151, 77



0, 158, 138

Sweetspot

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



160, 123, 198



241, 227, 255



123, 162, 198



119, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 123, 198



197, 140, 255



197, 123, 198



94, 90, 99



81, 0, 163



18, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 123, 161



255, 140, 198



124, 198, 123



99, 90, 95



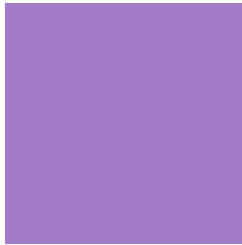
163, 0, 83



36, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 123, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

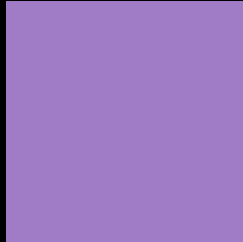
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

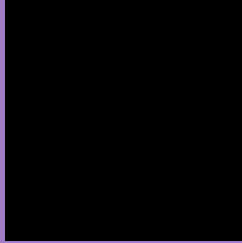
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 123, 198.

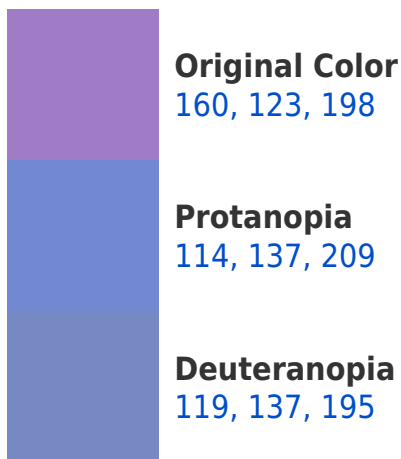


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 123, 198.

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

151, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 123, 198

Protanomaly
131, 132, 205

Deuteranomaly
134, 132, 196

Tritanomaly
154, 130, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 123, 198

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
149, 136, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 123, 198 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, 123, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 123, 198)  
}
```

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, 123, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 123, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 123, 198 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, 123, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 123, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 123, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 123, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 123, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 123,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 123, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 123, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
123, 198) }
```

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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